

A

Verb + **to**

talk / speak TO somebody (**with** is also possible but less usual)

- ☐ Who was that man you were **talking to**?

listen TO ...

- ☐ We spent the evening **listening to** music. (*not* listening music)

apologise TO somebody (for ...)

- ☐ They **apologised to me** for what happened. (*not* They apologised me)

explain something **TO** somebody

- ☐ Can you **explain** this word **to me**? (*not* explain me this word)

explain / describe (to somebody) what/how/why ...

- ☐ I **explained to them** why I was worried. (*not* I explained them)
☐ Let me **describe to you** what I saw. (*not* Let me describe you)

B

We do not use **to** with these verbs:

phone / call / email / text somebody

- ☐ I **called the airline** to cancel my flight. (*not* called to the airline)

but **write** (a letter) **to** somebody

answer somebody/something

- ☐ He refused to **answer my question**. (*not* answer to my question)

but **reply to** an email / a letter etc.

ask somebody

- ☐ Can I **ask you** a question? (*not* ask to you)

thank somebody (for something)

- ☐ He **thanked me** for helping him. (*not* He thanked to me)

C

Verb + **at**

look / stare / glance AT ... , **have a look / take a look AT** ...

- ☐ Why are you **looking at** me like that?

laugh AT ...

- ☐ I look stupid with this haircut. Everybody will **laugh at** me.

aim / point (something) **AT** ... , **shoot / fire** (a gun) **AT** ...

- ☐ Don't **point** that knife **at** me. It's dangerous.
☐ We saw someone with a gun **shooting at** birds, but he didn't hit any.

D

Some verbs can be followed by **at** or **to**, with a difference in meaning. For example:

shout AT somebody (when you are angry)

- ☐ He got very angry and started **shouting at** me.

shout TO somebody (so that they can hear you)

- ☐ He **shouted to** me from the other side of the street.

throw something **AT** somebody/something (in order to hit them)

- ☐ Somebody **threw** an egg **at** the minister.

throw something **TO** somebody (for somebody to catch)

- ☐ Lisa shouted 'Catch!' and **threw** the keys **to** me from the window.

Exercises

132.1 Which is correct?

- 1 a Can you explain this word to me? ☒
b Can you explain me this word? ☐
- 2 a I got angry with Mark. Afterwards, I apologised to him. ☐
b I got angry with Mark. Afterwards I apologised him. ☐
- 3 a Amy won't be able to help you. There's no point in asking to her. ☐
b Amy won't be able to help you. There's no point in asking her. ☐
- 4 a I need somebody to explain me what I have to do. ☐
b I need somebody to explain to me what I have to do. ☐
- 5 a They didn't understand the system, so I explained it to them. ☐
b They didn't understand the system, so I explained it them. ☐
- 6 a I like to sit on the beach and listen to the sound of the sea. ☐
b I like to sit on the beach and listen the sound of the sea. ☐
- 7 a I asked them to describe me exactly what happened. ☐
b I asked them to describe to me exactly what happened. ☐
- 8 a We'd better phone the restaurant to reserve a table. ☐
b We'd better phone to the restaurant to reserve a table. ☐
- 9 a It was a difficult question. I couldn't answer to it. ☐
b It was a difficult question. I couldn't answer it. ☐
- 10 a I explained everybody the reasons for my decision. ☐
b I explained to everybody the reasons for my decision. ☐
- 11 a I thanked everybody for all the help they had given me. ☐
b I thanked to everybody for all the help they had given me. ☐
- 12 a My friend texted to me to let me know she was going to be late. ☐
b My friend texted me to let me know she was going to be late. ☐

132.2 Complete the sentences. Use these verbs + the correct preposition:

~~explain~~ ~~laugh~~ listen look point reply speak throw throw

- 1 I look stupid with this haircut. Everybody will laugh at me.
- 2 I don't understand this. Can you explain it to me?
- 3 Sue and Kevin had an argument and now they're refusing to speak each other.
- 4 Be careful with those scissors! Don't point them at me!
- 5 I'm not sure where we are. I'll have to look at the map.
- 6 Please speak to me! I've got something important to tell you.
- 7 Don't throw stones at the birds! It's cruel.
- 8 If you don't want that sandwich, throw it at the birds. They'll eat it.
- 9 I tried to contact Tina, but she didn't reply my emails.

132.3 Put in to or at.

- 1 They apologised to me for what happened.
- 2 I glanced at my watch to see what time it was.
- 3 Please don't shout at me! Try to calm down.
- 4 I saw Sue as I was cycling along the road. I shouted at her, but she didn't hear me.
- 5 Don't listen to what he says. He doesn't know what he's talking about.
- 6 What's so funny? What are you laughing at?
- 7 Could I have a look at your magazine, please?
- 8 I'm lonely. I need somebody to talk to.
- 9 She was so angry she threw a book at the wall.
- 10 The woman sitting opposite me on the train kept staring at me.
- 11 Can I speak to you a moment? There's something I want to ask you.

Verb + preposition 2 **about/for/of/after**

A

Verb + about

talk / read / know ABOUT ... , tell somebody ABOUT ...

- ☐ We **talked about** a lot of things at the meeting.

have a discussion ABOUT something, *but discuss* something (no preposition)

- ☐ We had **a discussion about** what we should do.
☐ We **discussed** a lot of things at the meeting. (*not discussed about*)

do something ABOUT something = *do something to improve a bad situation*

- ☐ If you're worried about the problem, you should **do something about** it.

B

Verb + for

ask (somebody) FOR ...

- ☐ I sent an email to the company **asking** them **for** more information about the job.
but 'I **asked** him **the way** to ...', 'She **asked** me **my name**' (no preposition)

apply (TO a person, a company etc.) FOR a job etc.

- ☐ I think you'd be good at this job. Why don't you **apply for** it?

wait FOR ...

- ☐ Don't **wait for** me. I'll join you later.
☐ I'm not going out yet. I'm **waiting for** the rain to stop.

search (a person / a place / a bag etc.) FOR ...

- ☐ I've **searched** the house **for** my keys, but I still can't find them.

leave (a place) FOR another place

- ☐ I haven't seen her since she **left** (home) **for** the office this morning.
 (*not left to the office*)

C

Care about, care for and take care of

care ABOUT somebody/something = *think that somebody/something is important*

- ☐ He's very selfish. He doesn't **care about** other people.
 We say '**care what/where/how ...**' etc. (*without about*):
☐ You can do what you like. I don't **care what** you do.

care FOR somebody/something

(1) = *like something* (usually negative sentences)

- ☐ I don't **care for** very hot weather. (= I don't like ...)

(2) = *look after somebody*

- ☐ Alan is 85 and lives alone. He needs somebody to **care for** him.

take care OF ... = *look after, keep safe, take responsibility for*

- ☐ Don't worry about me. I can **take care of** myself.
☐ I'll **take care of** the travel arrangements. You don't need to do anything.

D

Look for and look after

look FOR ... = *search for, try to find*

- ☐ I've lost my keys. Can you help me to **look for** them?

look AFTER ... = *take care of, keep safe or in good condition*

- ☐ Alan is 85 and lives alone. He needs somebody to **look after** him. (*not look for*)
☐ You can borrow this book, but you must promise to **look after** it.

Exercises

133.1 Put in the correct preposition. If no preposition is necessary, leave the space empty.

- I'm not going out yet. I'm waiting for the rain to stop.
- Don't ask me for money. I don't have any.
- I've applied for a job at the factory. I don't know if I'll get it.
- I've applied to three colleges. I hope one of them accepts me.
- I've searched everywhere for Joe, but I haven't been able to find him.
- I don't want to talk about what happened last night. Let's forget it.
- I don't want to discuss the what happened last night. Let's forget it.
- We had an interesting discussion about the problem, but we didn't reach a decision.
- We discussed the the problem, but we didn't reach a decision.
- I sent her an email. Now I'm waiting for her to reply.
- Ken and Sonia are travelling in Italy. They're in Rome right now, and tomorrow they leave for Venice.
- The roof of the house is in very bad condition. I think we ought to do something about it.
- We waited for Steve for half an hour, but he never came.
- Tomorrow morning I have to catch a plane. I'm leaving my house for the airport at 7.30.

133.2 Put in the correct preposition after **care**. If no preposition is necessary, leave the space empty.

- He's very selfish. He doesn't care about other people.
- Who's going to take care of you when you are old?
- She doesn't care about the exam. She doesn't care whether she passes or fails.
- 'Do you like this coat?' 'Not really. I don't care about the colour.'
- Don't worry about the shopping. I'll take care of that.
- He gave up his job to care for his elderly father.
- I want to have a good holiday. I don't care about the cost.
- I want to have a good holiday. I don't care about how much it costs.

133.3 Complete the sentences with **look for** or **look after**. Use the correct form of look (looks/looked/looking).

- I looked for my keys, but I couldn't find them anywhere.
- Kate is looking for a job. I hope she finds one soon.
- Who looked after you when you were ill?
- I'm looking for Liz. I need to ask her something. Have you seen her?
- The car park was full, so we had to look for somewhere else to park.
- A babysitter is somebody who looks after other people's children.

133.4 Complete the sentences with these verbs (in the correct form) + a preposition:

apply ask do leave look ~~search~~ talk wait

- Police are searching for the man who escaped from prison.
- Sarah wasn't ready. We had to wait for her.
- I think Ben likes his job, but he doesn't like it much.
- When I'd finished my meal, I asked the waiter for the bill.
- Cathy is unemployed. She has applied for several jobs, but she hasn't had any luck.
- If something is wrong, why don't you look into something about it?
- Helen's car is very old, but it's in excellent condition. She looks after it very well.
- Diane is from Boston, but now she lives in Paris. She left Boston for Paris when she was 19.

Verb + preposition 3 **about and of**

A

hear ABOUT ... = *be told about something*

- ☐ Did you **hear about** the fire at the hotel yesterday?

hear OF ... = *know that somebody/something exists*

- ☐ 'Who is Tom Hart?' 'I have no idea. I've never **heard of** him.' (*not heard from him*)

hear FROM ... = *be in contact with somebody*

- ☐ 'Have you **heard from** Jane recently?' 'Yes, she called me a few days ago.'

B

think ABOUT ... and **think OF ...**When you **think ABOUT** something, you consider it, you concentrate your mind on it:

- ☐ I've **thought about** what you said and I've decided to take your advice.
☐ 'Will you lend me the money?' 'I'll **think about** it.'

When you **think OF** something, the idea comes to your mind:

- ☐ It was my idea. I **thought of** it first. (*not thought about it*)
☐ I felt embarrassed. I couldn't **think of** anything to say. (*not think about anything*)

We also use **think of** when we ask or give an opinion:

- ☐ 'What did you **think of** the movie?' 'I didn't **think much of** it.' (= I didn't like it much)

The difference is sometimes very small and you can use **of** or **about**:

- ☐ When I'm alone, I often **think of (or about)** you.

You can say **think of** or **think about** doing something (for possible future actions):

- ☐ My sister is **thinking of (or about)** going to Canada. (= she is considering it)

C

dream ABOUT ... (when you are asleep)

- ☐ I **dreamt about** you last night.

dream OF or ABOUT being something / doing something = *imagine*

- ☐ Do you **dream of (or about)** being rich and famous?

I wouldn't dream OF doing something = *I would never do it*

- ☐ 'Don't tell anyone what I said.' 'No, I **wouldn't dream of** it.' (= I would never do it)

D

complain (TO somebody) ABOUT ... = *say that you are not satisfied*

- ☐ We **complained to** the manager of the restaurant **about** the food.

complain OF a pain, an illness etc. = *say that you have a pain etc.*

- ☐ We called the doctor because George was **complaining of** a pain in his stomach.

E

remind somebody ABOUT ... = *tell somebody not to forget*

- ☐ I'm glad you **reminded** me **about** the meeting. I'd completely forgotten about it.

remind somebody OF ... = *cause somebody to remember*

- ☐ This house **reminds** me **of** the one I lived in when I was a child.
☐ Look at this photograph of Richard. Who does he **remind** you **of**?

F

warn somebody ABOUT a person or thing which is bad, dangerous, unusual etc.

- ☐ I knew he was a strange person. I had been **warned about** him. (*not warned of him*)
☐ Vicky **warned me** about the traffic. She said it would be bad.

warn somebody ABOUT or OF a danger, something bad which might happen later

- ☐ Scientists have **warned** us **about (or of)** the effects of climate change.

Exercises

134.1 Complete the sentences using **hear** or **heard** + a preposition (**about/of/from**).

- I've never heard of Tom Hart. Who is he?
- 'Did you _____ the accident last night?' 'Yes, Vicky told me.'
- Jane used to call me quite often, but I haven't _____ her for a long time now.
- A: Have you _____ a writer called William Hudson?
B: No, I don't think so. What sort of writer is he?
- Thanks for your email. It was good to _____ you.
- 'Do you want to _____ our holiday?' 'Not now. Tell me later.'
- I live in a small town in the north of England. You've probably never _____ it.

134.2 Complete the sentences using **think about** or **think of**. Sometimes both **about** and **of** are possible. Use the correct form of **think** (**think/thinking/thought**).

- You look serious. What are you thinking about ?
- I need time to make decisions. I like to _____ things carefully.
- That's a good idea. Why didn't I _____ that?
- A: I've finished reading the book you lent me.
B: What did you _____ it? Did you think it was good?
- We're _____ going out to eat this evening. Would you like to come?
- I don't really want to go out with Tom tonight. I'll have to _____ an excuse.
- When I was offered the job, I didn't accept immediately. I went away and _____ it for a while. In the end I decided to take the job.
- I don't _____ much _____ this coffee. It's like water.
- Katherine is homesick. She's always _____ her family back home.
- A: Do you think I should apply to do the course?
B: I can't _____ any reason why not.

134.3 Put in the correct preposition.

- Did you hear about the fire at the hotel yesterday?
- 'I had a strange dream last night.' 'Did you? What did you dream _____ ?'
- Our neighbours complained _____ us _____ the noise we made last night.
- Kevin was complaining _____ pains in his chest, so he went to the doctor.
- I love this music. It reminds me _____ a warm day in spring.
- He loves his job. He thinks _____ his work all the time, he dreams _____ it, he talks _____ it and I'm fed up with hearing _____ it.
- 'We've got no money. What can we do?' 'Don't worry. I'll think _____ something.'
- Jackie warned me _____ the water. She said it wasn't safe to drink.
- We warned our children _____ the dangers of playing in the street.

134.4 Complete the sentences using these verbs (in the correct form) + a preposition:

complain dream hear remind remind ~~think~~ think warn

- It was my idea. I thought of it first.
- Ben is never satisfied. He's always _____ something.
- I can't make a decision yet. I need time to _____ your proposal.
- Before you go into the house, I must _____ you _____ the dog. He's bitten people before, so be careful.
- She's not a well-known singer. Not many people have _____ her.
- A: You wouldn't go away without telling me, would you?
B: Of course not. I wouldn't _____ it.
- I would have forgotten my appointment if Jane hadn't _____ me _____ it.
- Do you see that man over there? Does he _____ you _____ anybody you know?

A

Verb + of

accuse / suspect somebody **OF** ...

- ☐ Sue **accused** me **of** being selfish.
- ☐ Some students were **suspected of** cheating in the exam.

approve / disapprove **OF** ...

- ☐ His parents don't **approve of** what he does, but they can't stop him.

die **OF or FROM** an illness etc.

- ☐ 'What did he **die of?**' 'A heart attack.'

consist **OF** ...

- ☐ We had an enormous meal. It **consisted of** seven courses.

B

Verb + for

pay (somebody) **FOR** ...

- ☐ I didn't have enough money to **pay for** the meal. (*not pay the meal*)
but pay a bill / a fine / a fee / tax / rent / a sum of money etc. (no preposition)
- ☐ I didn't have enough money to **pay the rent**.

thank / forgive somebody **FOR** ...

- ☐ I'll never **forgive** them **for** what they did.

apologise (**TO** somebody) **FOR** ...

- ☐ When I realised I was wrong, I **apologised** (**to** them) **for** my mistake.

blame somebody/something **FOR** ... , somebody is **to blame** **FOR** ...

- ☐ Everybody **blamed** me **for** the accident.
- ☐ Everybody said that I was **to blame for** the accident.

blame (a problem etc.) **ON** ...

- ☐ The accident wasn't my fault. Don't **blame** it **on** me.

C

Verb + from

suffer **FROM** an illness etc.

- ☐ There's been an increase in the number of people **suffering from** heart disease.

protect somebody/something **FROM**

- ☐ Sun block **protects** the skin **from** the sun.

D

Verb + on

depend / rely **ON** ...

- ☐ 'What time will you be home?' 'I don't know. It **depends on** the traffic.'
- ☐ You can **rely on** Anna. She always keeps her promises.

You can use **depend + when/where/how** etc. with or without **on**:

- ☐ 'Are you going to buy it?' 'It **depends how much** it is.' (*or It depends **on** how much*)

live **ON** money/food

- ☐ Michael's salary is very low. It isn't enough to **live on**.

congratulate / compliment somebody **ON** ...

- ☐ I **congratulated** her **on** doing so well in her exams.
- ☐ The meal was really good. I **complimented** Mark **on** his cooking skills.

Exercises

135.1 Put in the correct preposition. If no preposition is necessary, leave the space empty.

- 1 Some students were suspected of cheating in the exam.
- 2 Are you going to apologise for what you did?
- 3 The apartment consists of three rooms, a kitchen and bathroom.
- 4 I was accused of lying, but I was telling the truth.
- 5 We finished our meal, paid for the bill, and left the restaurant.
- 6 The accident was my fault, so I had to pay for the repairs.
- 7 Some people are dying of hunger, while others eat too much.
- 8 I called Helen to thank her for the present she sent me.
- 9 The government is popular. Most people approve of what they're doing.
- 10 Do you blame the government for the economic situation?
- 11 When something goes wrong, you always blame it on other people.

135.2 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

- 1 Sue said that I was selfish.
Sue accused me of being selfish.
- 2 The misunderstanding was my fault, so I apologised.
I apologised for the misunderstanding.
- 3 Jane won the tournament, so I congratulated her.
I congratulated her on winning the tournament.
- 4 He has enemies, and he has a bodyguard to protect him.
He has a bodyguard to protect him from his enemies.
- 5 There are eleven players in a football team.
A football team consists of eleven players.
- 6 Sandra eats only bread and eggs.
Sandra lives on bread and eggs.
- 7 You can't say that your problems are my fault.
You can't blame your problems on me.

135.3 Complete the sentences using these verbs (in the correct form) + a preposition:

accuse apologise ~~approve~~ congratulate depend live pay suffer

- 1 His parents don't approve of what he does, but they can't stop him.
- 2 When you went to the theatre with Paul, who paid for the tickets?
- 3 It's not pleasant when you are accused of something you didn't do.
- 4 We hope to go to the beach tomorrow, but it depends on the weather.
- 5 Things are cheap there. You can live on very little money.
- 6 You were rude to Lisa. I think you should apologise to her.
- 7 Alex suffers from back pain. He spends too much time working at his desk.
- 8 When I saw David, I congratulated him on passing his driving test.

135.4 Put in the correct preposition. If no preposition is necessary, leave the space empty.

- 1 I'll never forgive them for what they did.
- 2 They wore warm clothes to protect themselves from the cold.
- 3 You know you can always rely on me if you need any help.
- 4 Sophie doesn't have enough money to pay for her college fees.
- 5 She's often unwell. She suffers from very bad headaches.
- 6 I don't know whether I'll go out tonight. It depends on how I feel.
- 7 She hasn't got a job. She depends on her parents for money.
- 8 My usual breakfast consists of fruit, cereal and coffee.
- 9 I complimented her on her English. She spoke really well.

A

Verb + in

believe IN ...

- ☐ Do you **believe in** God? (= Do you believe that God exists?)
☐ I **believe in** saying what I think. (= I believe it is right to say what I think)

but believe something (= believe it is true), **believe** somebody (= believe they are telling the truth)

- ☐ The story can't be true. I don't **believe it**. (*not believe in it*)

specialise IN ...

- ☐ Helen is a lawyer. She **specialises in** company law.

succeed IN ...

- ☐ I hope you **succeed in** finding the job you want.

B

Verb + into

break INTO ...

- ☐ Our house was **broken into** a few days ago, but nothing was stolen.

crash / drive / bump / run INTO ...

- ☐ He lost control of the car and **crashed into** a wall.

divide / cut / split something **INTO** two or more parts

- ☐ The book is **divided into** three parts.

translate a book etc. **FROM** one language **INTO** another

- ☐ She's a famous writer. Her books have been **translated into** many languages.

C

Verb + with

collide WITH ...

- ☐ There was an accident this morning. A bus **collided with** a car.

fill something **WITH** ... (*but full of* ... – see Unit 131B)

- ☐ Take this saucepan and **fill it with** water.

provide / supply somebody **WITH** ...

- ☐ The school **provides** all its students **with** books.

D

Verb + to

happen TO ...

- ☐ What **happened to** that gold watch you used to have? (= where is it now?)

invite somebody **TO** a party / a wedding etc.

- ☐ They only **invited** a few people **to** their wedding.

prefer one thing/person **TO** another

- ☐ I **prefer** tea **to** coffee.

E

Verb + on

concentrate ON ...

- ☐ I tried to **concentrate on** my work, but I kept thinking about other things.

insist ON ...

- ☐ I wanted to go alone, but some friends of mine **insisted on** coming with me.

spend (money) **ON** ...

- ☐ How much do you **spend on** food each week?

Exercises

136.1 Complete the sentences using these verbs (in the correct form) + a preposition:

believe concentrate divide drive fill happen ~~insist~~ invite succeed

- 1 I wanted to go alone, but my friends insisted on coming with me.
- 2 I haven't seen Mike for ages. I wonder what has him.
- 3 We've been the party, but unfortunately we can't go.
- 4 It's a very large house. It's four apartments.
- 5 I don't ghosts. I think people imagine that they see them.
- 6 Steve gave me an empty bucket and told me to it water.
- 7 I was driving along when the car in front stopped suddenly. I couldn't stop in time and the back of it.
- 8 Don't try and do two things together. one thing at a time.
- 9 It wasn't easy, but in the end we finding a solution to the problem.

136.2 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

- 1 There was a collision between a bus and a car.
A bus collided with a car
- 2 I don't mind big cities, but I prefer small towns.
I prefer
- 3 I got all the information I needed from Jane.
Jane provided me
- 4 This morning I bought a pair of shoes which cost £70.
This morning I spent
- 5 There are ten districts in the city.
The city is divided

136.3 Put in the correct preposition. If the sentence is already complete, leave the space empty.

- 1 The school provides all its students with books.
- 2 A strange thing happened me a few days ago.
- 3 Mark decided to give up sport to concentrate his studies.
- 4 Money should be used well. I don't believe wasting it.
- 5 My present job isn't wonderful, but I prefer it what I did before.
- 6 I hope you succeed getting what you want.
- 7 As I was coming out of the room, I collided somebody who was coming in.
- 8 There was an awful noise as the car crashed a tree.
- 9 Patrick is a photographer. He specialises sports photography.
- 10 Do you spend a lot of money clothes?
- 11 I was amazed when Joe walked into the room. I couldn't believe it.
- 12 Somebody broke my car and stole the radio.
- 13 I was quite cold, but Tom insisted having the window open.
- 14 The teacher decided to split the class four groups.
- 15 I filled the tank, but unfortunately I filled it the wrong kind of petrol.
- 16 Some words are difficult to translate one language another.

136.4 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences. Use a preposition.

- 1 I wanted to go out alone, but my friend insisted on coming with me
- 2 I spend a lot of money
- 3 I saw the accident. The car crashed
- 4 Chris prefers basketball
- 5 The restaurant we went to specialises
- 6 Shakespeare's plays have been translated

Phrasal verbs 1 General points

A

We often use verbs with the following words:

in	on	up	away	by	about	over	round or around
out	off	down	back	through	along	forward	

So you can say **look out** / **get on** / **take off** / **run away** etc. These are *phrasal verbs*.

We often use **on/off/out** etc. with verbs of movement. For example:

- get on** ☐ The bus was full. We couldn't **get on**.
- drive off** ☐ A woman got into the car and **drove off**.
- come back** ☐ Sarah is leaving tomorrow and **coming back** on Saturday.
- turn round** ☐ When I touched him on the shoulder, he **turned round**.

But often the second word (**on/off/out** etc.) gives a special meaning to the verb. For example:

- break down** ☐ Sorry I'm late. The car **broke down**. (= the engine stopped working)
- look out** ☐ **Look out!** There's a car coming. (= be careful)
- take off** ☐ It was my first flight. I was nervous as the plane **took off**. (= went into the air)
- get on** ☐ How was the exam? How did you **get on**? (= How did you do?)
- get by** ☐ My French isn't very good, but it's enough to **get by**. (= manage)

For more phrasal verbs, see Units 138–145.

B

Sometimes a phrasal verb is followed by a *preposition*. For example:

- | <i>phrasal verb</i> | <i>preposition</i> | |
|---------------------|--------------------|--|
| run away | from | <input type="checkbox"/> Why did you run away from me? |
| keep up | with | <input type="checkbox"/> You're walking too fast. I can't keep up with you. |
| look up | at | <input type="checkbox"/> We looked up at the plane as it flew above us. |
| look forward | to | <input type="checkbox"/> Are you looking forward to your trip? |

C

Sometimes a phrasal verb has an *object*. Usually there are two possible positions for the object. So you can say:

I **turned on** the light. *object* or I **turned** the light **on**. *object*

If the object is a *pronoun* (**it/them/me/him** etc.), only one position is possible:

I **turned it on**. (*not* I turned on it)

Some more examples:

- ☐ Can you **fill in** this form? **fill** this form **in**?
- but They gave me a form and told me to **fill it in**. (*not* fill in it)
- ☐ Don't **throw away** this box. **throw** this box **away**.
- but I want to keep this box, so don't **throw it away**. (*not* throw away it)
- ☐ I'm going to **take off** my shoes. **take** my shoes **off**.
- but These shoes are uncomfortable. I'm going to **take them off**. (*not* take off them)
- ☐ Don't **wake up** the baby. **wake** the baby **up**.
- but The baby is asleep. Don't **wake her up**. (*not* wake up her)

Exercises

137.1 Complete each sentence using a verb from A (in the correct form) + a word from B. You can use a word more than once.

A fly get go
look sit speak

B away by down on
out round up

- The bus was full. We couldn't get on.
- I've been standing for the last two hours. I'm going to _____ for a bit.
- A cat tried to catch the bird, but it _____ just in time.
- We were trapped in the building. We couldn't _____.
- I can't hear you very well. Can you _____ a little?
- 'Do you speak German?' 'Not very well, but I can _____.'
- Everything has got so expensive. Prices have _____ a lot.
- I thought there was somebody behind me, but when I _____, there was nobody there.

137.2 Complete the sentences using a word from A and a word from B. You can use a word more than once.

A away back forward in up B at through to with

- You're walking too fast. I can't keep up with you.
- My holidays are nearly over. Next week I'll be _____ work.
- We went _____ the top floor of the building to admire the view.
- The meeting tomorrow is going to be difficult. I'm not looking _____ it.
- There was a bank robbery last week. The robbers got _____ £50,000.
- I love to look _____ the stars in the sky at night.
- I was sitting in the kitchen when a bird flew _____ the open window.

137.3 Complete the sentences using these phrasal verbs + it/them/me:

~~fill in~~ get out give back switch on take off wake up

- They gave me a form and told me to fill it in.
- I'm going to bed now. Can you _____ at 6.30?
- I've got something in my eye and I can't _____.
- I don't like it when people borrow things and don't _____.
- I want to use the hair dryer. How do I _____?
- My shoes are dirty. I'd better _____ before going into the house.

137.4 Use your own ideas to complete the sentences. Use a noun (**this box** etc.) or a pronoun (**it/them** etc.) + the word in brackets (**away/up** etc.).

- Don't throw away this box. I want to keep it. (away)
- I don't want this newspaper. You can throw it away. (away)
- I borrowed these books from the library. I have to take _____ tomorrow. (back)
- We can turn _____. Nobody is watching it. (off)
- A: How did the vase get broken?
B: I'm afraid I knocked _____ while I was cleaning. (over)
- Shh! My mother is asleep. I don't want to wake _____. (up)
- It's cold today. You should put _____ if you're going out. (on)
- It was only a small fire. I was able to put _____ easily. (out)
- A: Is this hotel more expensive than when we stayed here last year?
B: Yes, they've put _____. (up)
- It's a bit dark in this room. Shall I turn _____? (on)

A

Compare **in** and **out**:**in** = into a room, a building, a car etc.

- ☐ How did the thieves **get in**?
- ☐ Here's a key, so you can **let yourself in**.
- ☐ Lisa walked up to the edge of the pool and **dived in**. (= into the water)
- ☐ I've got a new apartment. I'm **moving in** on Friday.
- ☐ As soon as I got to the airport, I **checked in**.

In the same way you can say **go in, come in, walk in, break in** etc.Compare **in** and **into**:

- ☐ I'm moving **in** next week.
- ☐ I'm moving **into my new flat** on Friday.

out = out of a room, building, a car etc.

- ☐ He just stood up and **walked out**.
- ☐ I had no key, so I was **locked out**.
- ☐ She swam up and down the pool, and then **climbed out**.
- ☐ Andy opened the window and **looked out**.
- ☐ (at a hotel) What time do we have to **check out**?

In the same way you can say **go out, get out, move out, let somebody out** etc.Compare **out** and **out of**:

- ☐ He walked **out**.
- ☐ He walked **out of the room**.

B

Other verbs + **in****drop in** = visit somebody for a short time without arranging to do this

- ☐ I **dropped in** to see Chris on my way home.

join in = take part in an activity that is already going on

- ☐ They were playing cards, so I **joined in**.

plug in an electrical machine = connect it to the electricity supply

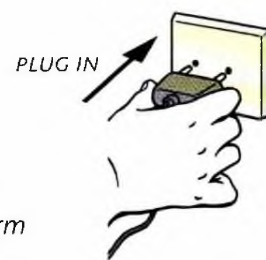
- ☐ The fridge isn't working because you haven't **plugged it in**.

fill in a form, a questionnaire etc. = write the necessary information on a form

- ☐ Please **fill in** the application form and send it to us by 28 February.

You can also say **fill out** a form.**take somebody in** = deceive somebody

- ☐ The man said he was a policeman and I believed him. I was completely **taken in**.



C

Other verbs + **out****eat out** = eat at a restaurant, not at home

- ☐ There wasn't anything to eat at home, so we decided to **eat out**.

drop out of college, university, a course, a race = stop before you have completely finished a course/race etc.

- ☐ Gary went to university but **dropped out** after a year.

get out of something that you arranged to do = avoid doing it

- ☐ I promised I'd go to the wedding. I don't want to go, but I can't **get out** of it now.

cut something **out** (of a newspaper etc.)

- ☐ There was a beautiful picture in the magazine, so I **cut it out** and kept it.

leave something **out** = omit it, not include it

- ☐ In the sentence 'She said that she was ill', you can **leave out** the word 'that'.

cross something **out** / **rub** something **out**

- ☐ Some of the names on the list had been **crossed out**. ~~Sarah~~ cross out

138.1 Complete the sentences using a verb in the correct form.

- 1 Here's a key so that you can let yourself in.
- 2 Liz doesn't like cooking, so she put out a lot.
- 3 Amy isn't living in this apartment any more. She moved out a few weeks ago.
- 4 If you're in our part of town, you should come in and say hello.
- 5 When I arrived in at the airport, I was told my flight would be delayed.
- 6 There was an article in the paper that I wanted to keep, so I kept it out.
- 7 I wanted to iron some clothes, but there was nowhere to put the iron in.
- 8 I hate filling in questionnaires.
- 9 Steve was upset because he'd been dropped out of the team.
- 10 Be careful! The water's not very deep here, so don't go in.
- 11 If you write in pencil and you make a mistake, you can erase it out.
- 12 Paul started doing a Spanish course, but he dropped out after a few weeks.

138.2 Complete the sentences with in, into, out or out of.

- 1 I've got a new flat. I'm moving in on Friday.
- 2 We checked into the hotel as soon as we arrived.
- 3 As soon as we arrived at the hotel, we checked out.
- 4 The car stopped and the driver got out.
- 5 Thieves broke into the house while we were away.
- 6 Why did Sarah drop out college? Did she fail her exams?

138.3 Complete the sentences using a verb + in or out (of).

- 1 Lisa walked to the edge of the pool, dived in and swam to the other end.
- 2 Not all the runners finished the race. Three of them dropped out.
- 3 I went to see Joe and Sophie in their new house. They moved in last week.
- 4 I've told you everything you need to know. I don't think I've said out anything.
- 5 Some people in the crowd started singing. Then a few more people joined in and soon everybody was singing.
- 6 We go to restaurants a lot. We like going out.
- 7 Don't be influenced by him. If I were you, I wouldn't believe anything he says.
- 8 I came out to see Laura a few days ago. She was fine.
- 9 A: Can we meet tomorrow morning at 10?
B: Probably. I'm supposed to go to another meeting, but I think I can make it.

138.4 Complete the sentences. Use the word in brackets in the correct form.

- 1 A: The fridge isn't working.
B: That's because you haven't plugged it in. (plug)
- 2 A: What do I have to do with these forms?
B: Fill them in and send them to this address. (fill)
- 3 A: I've made a mistake on this form.
B: That's all right. Just cross it out and correct it. (cross)
- 4 A: Did you believe the story they told you?
B: Yes, I'm afraid they completely took me in. (take)
- 5 A: Have you been to that new club in Bridge Street?
B: We wanted to go there a few nights ago, but they wouldn't let us in because we weren't members. (let)

A

out = not burning, not shining

go out

put out a fire / a cigarette / a light

turn out a light

blow out a candle

- ☐ Suddenly all the lights in the building **went out**.
- ☐ We managed to **put** the fire **out**.
- ☐ I **turned** the lights **out** before leaving.
- ☐ We don't need the candle. You can **blow** it **out**.

B

work out

work out = *do physical exercises*

- ☐ Rachel **works out** at the gym three times a week.

work out = *develop, progress*

- ☐ Good luck for the future. I hope everything **works out** well for you.
- ☐ A: Why did James leave the company?
B: Things didn't **work out**. (= things didn't work out well)

work out (for mathematical calculations)

- ☐ The total bill for three people is £84.60. That **works out** at £28.20 each.

work something **out** = *calculate, think about a problem and find the answer*

- ☐ 345×76 ? I need to do this on paper. I can't **work** it **out** in my head.

C

Other verbs + **out**

carry out an order, an experiment, a survey, an investigation, a plan etc.

- ☐ Soldiers are expected to **carry out** orders.
- ☐ An investigation into the accident will be **carried out** as soon as possible.

fall out (with somebody) = *stop being friends*

- ☐ They used to be very good friends. I'm surprised to hear that they have **fallen out**.
- ☐ David **fell out with** his father and left home.

find out that/what/when ... etc., **find out about** something = *get information*

- ☐ The police never **found out** who committed the murder.
- ☐ I just **found out** that it's Helen's birthday today.
- ☐ I checked a few websites to **find out** about hotels in the town.

give/hand things **out** = *give to each person*

- ☐ At the end of the lecture, the speaker **gave out** information sheets to the audience.

point something **out** (to somebody) = *draw attention to something*

- ☐ As we drove through the city, our guide **pointed out** all the sights.
- ☐ I didn't realise I'd made a mistake until somebody **pointed** it **out** to me.

run out (of something)

- ☐ We **ran out of** petrol on the motorway. (= we used all our petrol)

sort something **out** = *find a solution to, put in order*

- ☐ There are a few problems we need to **sort out**.
- ☐ All these papers are mixed up. I'll have to **sort** them **out**.

turn out to be ... , **turn out** good/nice etc. , **turn out** that ...

- ☐ Nobody believed Paul at first, but he **turned out** to be right. (= it became clear in the end that he was right)
- ☐ The weather wasn't so good in the morning, but it **turned out** nice later.
- ☐ I thought they knew each other, but it **turned out** that they'd never met.

try out a machine, a system, a new idea etc. = *test it to see if it is OK*

- ☐ The company is **trying out** a new computer system at the moment.

Exercises

139.1 Which words can go together? Choose from the list.

a candle a cigarette ~~a light~~ a mess a mistake a new product an order

- 1 turn out a light
 2 point out
 3 blow out
 4 carry out
 5 put out
 6 try out
 7 sort out

139.2 Complete the sentences using a verb + out.

- 1 The company is trying out a new computer system at the moment.
 2 Steve is very fit. He does a lot of sport and _____ regularly.
 3 The road will be closed for two days next week while building work is _____.
 4 We didn't manage to discuss everything at the meeting. We _____ of time.
 5 You have to _____ the problem yourself. I can't do it for you.
 6 I don't know what happened exactly. I need to _____.
 7 The new drug will be _____ on a small group of patients.
 8 I thought the two books were the same until a friend of mine _____ the difference.
 9 They got married a few years ago, but it didn't _____ and they separated.
 10 There was a power cut and all the lights _____.
 11 We thought she was American at first, but she _____ to be Swedish.
 12 Sometimes it _____ cheaper to eat in a restaurant than to cook at home.
 13 I haven't applied for the job yet. I want to _____ more about the company first.
 14 It took the fire brigade two hours to _____ the fire.

139.3 For each picture, complete the sentence using a verb + out.



They've run out of
petrol



The man with the beard is
_____ leaflets.



The weather has _____



Sally and Kim are
_____ at the gym.



They've _____



Lisa is trying to
how _____

139.4 Complete the sentences. Each time use a verb + out.

- 1 A: Was the fire serious?
B: No, we were able to put it out
 2 A: This recipe looks interesting.
B: Yes, let's _____
 3 A: How much money do I owe you exactly?
B: Just a moment. I'll have to _____
 4 A: What happened about your problem with your bank?
B: It's OK now. I went to see them and we _____

Phrasal verbs 4 **on/off (1)**

A

On and off for lights, machines etc.

We say: the light **is on** / **put** the light **on** / **leave** the light **on** etc.
turn the light **on/off** or **switch** the light **on/off**

- ☐ Shall I **leave** the lights **on** or **turn** them **off**?
- ☐ 'Is the heating **on**?' 'No, I **switched** it **off**.'
- ☐ We need some boiling water, so I'll **put** the kettle **on**.

Also **put on** some music / a CD etc.

- ☐ I haven't listened to this CD yet. Shall I **put it on**? (= shall I play it)

B

On and off for events etc.

go on = *happen*

- ☐ What's all that noise? What's **going on**? (= what's happening)

call something **off** = *cancel it*

- ☐ The open air concert had to be **called off** because of the weather.

put something **off**, **put off** doing something = *delay it*

- ☐ The wedding has been **put off** until January.
- ☐ We can't **put off** making a decision. We have to decide now.

C

On and off for clothes etc.

put on clothes, glasses, make-up, a seat belt etc.

- ☐ My hands were cold, so I **put** my gloves **on**.

Also **put on** weight = *get heavier*

- ☐ I've **put on** two kilograms in the last month.

try on clothes (to see if they fit)

- ☐ I **tried on** a jacket in the shop, but it didn't fit me very well.

take off clothes, glasses etc.

- ☐ It was warm, so I **took off** my jacket.

D

Off = away from a person or place

be off (to a place)

- ☐ Tomorrow I'm **off** to Paris / I'm **off** on holiday.
 (= I'm going to Paris / I'm going on holiday)

walk off / **run off** / **drive off** / **ride off** / **go off** (similar to **walk away** / **run away** etc.)

- ☐ Diane got on her bike and **rode off**.
- ☐ Mark left home at the age of 18 and **went off** to Canada.

set off = *start a journey*

- ☐ We **set off** very early to avoid the traffic. (= We left early)

take off = *leave the ground (for planes)*

- ☐ After a long delay the plane finally **took off**.

see somebody **off** = *go with them to the airport/station to say goodbye*

- ☐ Helen was going away. We went to the station with her to **see her off**.

Exercises

140.1 Complete the sentences using **put on** + the following:

a CD the heating the kettle ~~the light~~ the oven

- 1 It was getting dark, so I put the light on.
- 2 It was getting cold, so I
- 3 I wanted to bake a cake, so I
- 4 I wanted to make some tea, so I
- 5 I wanted to listen to some music, so I

140.2 Complete the sentences. Each time use a verb + **on** or **off**.

- 1 It was warm, so I took off my jacket.
- 2 What are all these people doing? What's
- 3 The weather was too bad for the plane to, so the flight was delayed.
- 4 I didn't want to be disturbed, so I my phone.
- 5 Rachel got into her car and at high speed.
- 6 Tim has weight since I last saw him. He used to be quite thin.
- 7 A: What time are you leaving tomorrow?
B: I'm not sure yet, but I'd like to as early as possible.
- 8 Don't until tomorrow what you can do today.
- 9 There was going to be a strike by bus drivers, but now they have been offered more money and the strike has been
- 10 Are you cold? Shall I get you a sweater to?
- 11 When I go away, I prefer to be alone at the station or airport. I don't like it when people come to me

140.3 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

1



Her hands were cold, so she put her gloves on.

2



The plane at 10.55.

3



Maria, but it was too big for her.

4



The match because of the weather.

5



Mark's parents went to the airport to

6



He took his sunglasses out of his pocket and

Phrasal verbs 5 **on/off (2)**

A

Verb + **on** = continue doing something**drive on** / **walk on** / **play on** = *continue driving/walking/playing etc.*

- ☐ Shall we stop at this petrol station or shall we **drive on** to the next one?

go on = *continue*

- ☐ The party **went on** until 4 o'clock in the morning.

go on / **carry on** doing something = *continue doing something*

- ☐ We can't **go on** spending money like this. We'll have nothing left soon.
☐ I don't want to **carry on** working here. I'm going to look for another job.

Also **go on with** / **carry on with** something

- ☐ Don't let me disturb you. Please **carry on with** what you're doing.

keep on doing something = *do it continuously or repeatedly*

- ☐ He **keeps on** criticising me. I'm fed up with it!

B

Get on

get on = *progress*

- ☐ How are you **getting on** in your new job? (= How is it going?)

get on (with somebody) = *have a good relationship*

- ☐ Joanne and Karen don't **get on**. They're always arguing.
☐ Richard **gets on** well **with** his neighbours. They're all very friendly.

get on with something = *continue doing something you have to do, usually after an interruption*

- ☐ I must **get on with** my work. I have a lot to do.

C

Verb + **off****doze off** / **drop off** / **nod off** = *fall asleep*

- ☐ The lecture wasn't very interesting. In fact I **dozed off** in the middle of it.

finish something **off** = *do the last part of something*

- ☐ A: Have you finished painting the kitchen?
 B: Nearly. I'll **finish** it **off** tomorrow.

go off = *explode*

- ☐ A bomb **went off** in the city centre, but fortunately nobody was hurt.

Also an alarm can **go off** = *ring*

- ☐ Did you hear the alarm **go off**?

put somebody **off** (doing something) = *cause somebody not to want something or to do something*

- ☐ We wanted to go to the exhibition, but we were **put off** by the long queue.
☐ What **put** you **off** applying for the job? Was the salary too low?

rip somebody **off** = *cheat somebody (informal)*

- ☐ Did you really pay £2,000 for that painting? I think you were **ripped off**.
 (= you paid too much)

show off = *try to impress people with your ability, your knowledge etc.*

- ☐ Look at that boy on the bike riding with no hands. He's just **showing off**.

tell somebody **off** = *speak angrily to somebody because they did something wrong*

- ☐ Clare's mother **told** her **off** for wearing dirty shoes in the house.

Exercises

141.1 Change the underlined words. Keep the same meaning, but use a verb + **on** or **off**.

- Did you hear the bomb explode?
Did you hear the bomb go off ?
- The meeting continued longer than I expected.
The meeting longer than I expected.
- We didn't stop to rest. We continued walking.
We didn't stop to rest. We
- I fell asleep while I was watching TV.
I while I was watching TV.
- Gary doesn't want to retire. He wants to continue working.
Gary doesn't want to retire. He wants to working.
- The fire alarm rang in the middle of the night.
The fire alarm in the middle of the night.
- Martin phones me continuously. It's very annoying.
Martin It's very annoying.

141.2 Complete each sentence using a verb + **on** or **off**.

- We can't go on spending money like this. We'll have nothing left soon.
- I was standing by the car when suddenly the alarm
- I'm not ready to go home yet. I have a few things to
- 'Shall I stop the car here?' 'No,
- Bill paid too much for the car he bought. I think he was
- 'Is Emma enjoying her course at university?' 'Yes, she's very well.'
- I was very tired at work today. I nearly at my desk a couple of times.
- Ben was by his boss for being late for work repeatedly.
- I really like working with my colleagues. We all really well together.
- There was a very loud noise. It sounded like a bomb
- I making the same mistake. It's very frustrating.
- I've just had a coffee break, and now I must with my work.
- Peter is always trying to impress people. He's always
- We decided not to go to the concert. We were by the cost of tickets.

141.3 Complete the sentences. Use the following verbs (in the correct form) + **on** or **off**. Sometimes you will need other words as well:

carry finish ~~get~~ get get go rip tell

- A: How are you getting on in your new job?
B: Fine, thanks. It's going very well.
- A: Have you written the letter you had to write?
B: I've started it. I'll in the morning.
- A: We took a taxi to the airport. It cost £40.
B: £40! Normally it costs about £20. You
- A: Why were you late for work this morning?
B: I overslept. My alarm clock didn't
- A: How in your interview? Do you think you'll get the job?
B: I hope so. The interview was OK.
- A: Did you stop playing tennis when it started to rain?
B: No, we The rain wasn't very heavy.
- A: Some children at the next table in the restaurant were behaving very badly.
B: Why didn't their parents ?
- A: Why does Paul want to leave his job?
B: He his boss.

A

Compare **up** and **down**:**put** something **up** (on a wall etc.)

- ☐ I **put** a picture **up** on the wall.

pick something **up**

- ☐ There was a letter on the floor.
I **picked** it **up** and looked at it.

stand up

- ☐ Alan **stood up** and walked out.

turn something **up**

- ☐ I can't hear the TV. Can you
turn it **up** a bit?

**take** something **down** (from a wall etc.)

- ☐ I didn't like the picture, so I **took** it **down**.

put something **down**

- ☐ I stopped writing and **put down** my pen.

sit down / **bend down** / **lie down**

- ☐ I **bent down** to tie my shoelace.

turn something **down**

- ☐ The oven is too hot. **Turn** it **down** to 150 degrees.



B

Knock down, cut down etc.**knock down** a building, **blow** something **down**, **cut** something **down** etc.

- ☐ Some old houses were **knocked down** to make way for the new shopping centre.
☐ Why did you **cut down** the tree in your garden?

be knocked down (by a car etc.)

- ☐ A man was **knocked down** by a car and taken to hospital.

burn down = *be destroyed by fire*

- ☐ They were able to put out the fire before the house **burnt down**.

C

Down = getting less**slow down** = *go more slowly*

- ☐ You're driving too fast. **Slow down**.

calm (somebody) **down** = *become calmer, make somebody calmer*

- ☐ **Calm down**. There's no point in getting angry.

cut down (on something) = *eat, drink or do something less often*

- ☐ I'm trying to **cut down on** coffee. I drink too much of it.

D

Other verbs + **down****break down** = *stop working (for machines, cars, relationships etc.)*

- ☐ The car **broke down** and I had to phone for help.
☐ Their marriage **broke down** after only a few months.

close down / **shut down** = *stop doing business*

- ☐ There used to be a shop at the end of the street; it **closed down** a few years ago.

let somebody **down** = *disappoint them because you didn't do what they hoped*

- ☐ You can always rely on Paul. He'll never **let** you **down**.

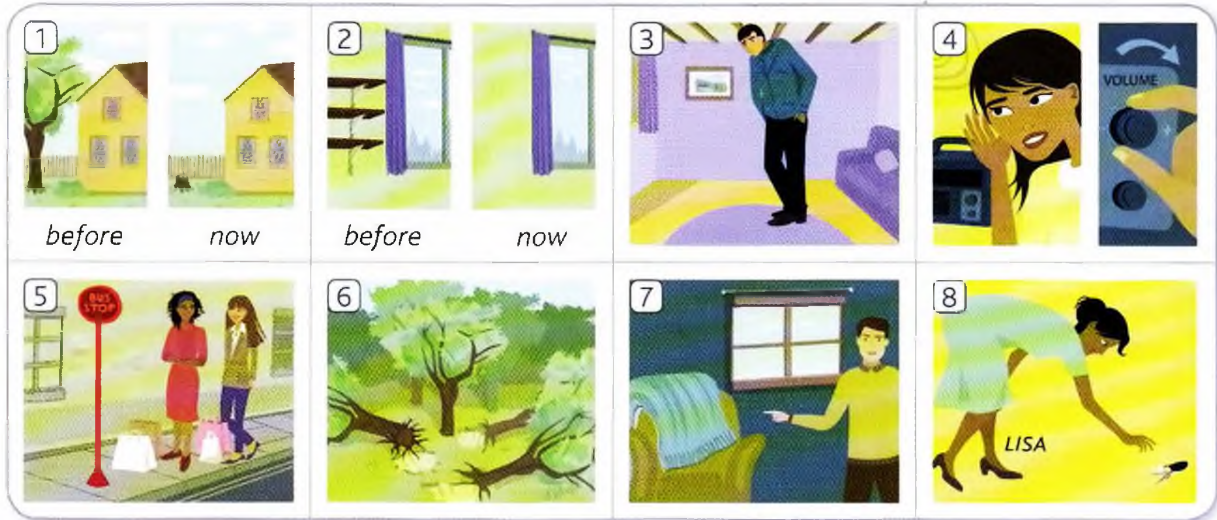
turn somebody/something **down** = *refuse an application, an offer etc.*

- ☐ I applied for several jobs, but I was **turned down** for all of them.
☐ Rachel was offered the job, but she decided to **turn** it **down**.

write something **down** = *write something on paper because you may need the information later*

- ☐ I can't remember Tim's address. I **wrote** it **down**, but I can't find it.

142.1 For each picture, complete the sentences using a verb + **up** or **down**. In most sentences you will need other words as well.



- 1 There used to be a tree next to the house, but we cut it down.
- 2 There used to be some shelves on the wall, but I _____.
- 3 The ceiling was so low, he couldn't _____ straight.
- 4 She couldn't hear the radio very well, so she _____.
- 5 While they were waiting for the bus, they _____ on the ground.
- 6 A few trees _____ in the storm last week.
- 7 We've got some new curtains, but we haven't _____ yet.
- 8 Lisa dropped her keys, so she _____ and _____.

142.2 Complete the sentences. Use the following verbs (in the correct form) + **down**:

calm let ~~take~~ turn turn write

- 1 I don't like this picture on the wall. I'm going to take it down.
- 2 The music is too loud. Can you _____?
- 3 David was very angry. I tried to _____.
- 4 Sarah gave me her phone number. I _____ on a piece of paper.
- 5 I promised I would help Anna. I don't want to _____.
- 6 I was offered the job, but I decided I didn't want it. So I _____.

142.3 Complete each sentence using a verb (in the correct form) + **down**.

- 1 I stopped writing and put down my pen.
- 2 I was really angry. It took me a long time to _____.
- 3 The train _____ as it approached the station.
- 4 Sarah applied to study medicine at university, but she _____.
- 5 Our car is very reliable. It has never _____.
- 6 I need to spend less money. I'm going to _____ on things I don't really need.
- 7 I didn't play very well. I felt that I had _____ the other players in the team.
- 8 The shop _____ because it was losing money.
- 9 This is a very ugly building. Many people would like it to _____.
- 10 I can't understand why you _____ the chance of working abroad for a year. It would have been a great experience for you.
- 11 A: Did you see the accident? What happened exactly?
B: A man _____ by a car as he was crossing the road.
- 12 Peter got married when he was 20, but unfortunately the marriage _____ a few years later.

Phrasal verbs 7 **up** (1)

A

go up / come up / walk up (to ...) = *approach*

- ☐ A man **came up to** me in the street and asked me for money.

catch up (with somebody), **catch somebody up** = *move faster than somebody in front of you so that you reach them*

- ☐ I'm not ready to go yet. You go on and I'll **catch up with** you / I'll **catch you up**.

keep up (with somebody) = *continue at the same speed or level*

- ☐ You're walking too fast. I can't **keep up** (with you).
☐ You're doing well. **Keep it up**!

B

set up an organisation, a company, a business, a system, a website etc. = *start it*

- ☐ The government has **set up** a committee to investigate the problem.

take up a hobby, a sport, an activity etc. = *start doing it*

- ☐ Laura **took up** photography a few years ago. She takes really good pictures.

fix up a meeting etc. = *arrange it*

- ☐ We've **fixed up** a meeting for next Monday.

C

grow up = *become an adult*

- ☐ Ann was born in Hong Kong but **grew up** in Australia.

bring up a child = *raise, look after a child*

- ☐ Her parents died when she was a child and she was **brought up** by her grandparents.

D

clean up / clear up / tidy up something = *make it clean, tidy etc.*

- ☐ Look at this mess! Who's going to **tidy up**? (or **tidy it up**)

wash up = *wash the plates, dishes etc. after a meal*

- ☐ I hate **washing up**. (or I hate **doing the washing-up**.)

E

end up somewhere, **end up** doing something etc.

- ☐ There was a fight in the street and three men **ended up** in hospital. (= that's what happened to these men in the end)
☐ I couldn't find a hotel and **ended up** sleeping on a bench at the station. (= that's what happened to me in the end)

give up = *stop trying*, **give something up** = *stop doing it*

- ☐ Don't **give up**. Keep trying!
☐ Sue got bored with her job and decided to **give it up**. (= stop doing it)

make up something, be **made up of** something

- ☐ Children under 16 **make up** half the population of the city. (= half the population are children under 16)
☐ Air is **made up** mainly **of** nitrogen and oxygen. (= Air consists of ...)

take up space or time = *use space or time*

- ☐ Most of the space in the room was **taken up** by a large table.

turn up / show up = *arrive, appear*

- ☐ We arranged to meet David last night, but he didn't **turn up**.

use something up = *use all of it so that nothing is left*

- ☐ I'm going to make some soup. We have a lot of vegetables and I want to **use them up**.

143.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use three words each time, including a verb from Section A.

<p>1</p> <p>A man <u>came up to</u> me in the street and asked me the way to the station.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>Sue <u>walked to</u> the front door of the house and rang the doorbell.</p>
<p>3</p> <p>Tom was a long way behind the other runners, but he managed to <u>catch up with</u> them. TOM</p>	<p>4</p> <p>Tanya was running too fast for Paul. He couldn't <u>keep up with</u> her.</p>

143.2 Complete the sentences. Use the following verbs (in the correct form) + up:

~~end~~ end give give grow make take take turn use wash

- I couldn't find a hotel and ended up sleeping on a bench at the station.
- I'm feeling very tired now. I've used up all my energy.
- After dinner I washed up and put the dishes away.
- People often ask children what they want to be when they grow up.
- We invited Tom to the party, but he didn't show up.
- Two years ago James made up his studies to be a professional footballer.
- A: Do you do any sports?
B: Not at the moment, but I'm thinking of taking up tennis.
- You don't have enough determination. You give up too easily.
- Karen travelled a lot for a few years and ended up in Canada, where she still lives.
- I do a lot of gardening. It takes up most of my free time.
- There are two universities in the city, and students make up 20 per cent of the population.

143.3 Complete the sentences. Use the following verbs + up (with any other necessary words):

bring ~~catch~~ fix ~~give~~ go keep keep make set tidy

- Sue got bored with her job and decided to give it up.
- I'm not ready yet. You go on and I'll catch up with you.
- The room is in a mess. I'd better tidy up.
- We expect to go away on holiday sometime in July, but we haven't made up yet.
- Stephen is having problems at school. He can't keep up with the rest of the class.
- Although I grew up in the country, I have always preferred cities.
- Our team started the game well, but we couldn't keep up and in the end we lost.
- I saw Mike at the party, so I gave up him and said hello.
- When I was on holiday, I joined a tour group. The group included two Americans, three Germans, five Italians and myself.
- Helen has her own internet website. A friend of hers helped her to set up.

A

bring up a topic etc. = *introduce it in a conversation*

- ☐ I don't want to hear any more about this matter. Please don't **bring it up** again.

come up = *be introduced in a conversation*

- ☐ Some interesting points **came up** in our discussion yesterday.

come up with an idea, a suggestion etc. = *produce an idea*

- ☐ Sarah is very creative. She's always **coming up with** new ideas.

make something up = *invent something that is not true*

- ☐ What Kevin told you about himself wasn't true. He **made it all up**.

B

cheer up = *be happier*, **cheer somebody up** = *make somebody feel happier*

- ☐ You look so sad! **Cheer up!**
☐ Helen is depressed at the moment. What can we do to **cheer her up**?

save up for something / to do something = *save money to buy something*

- ☐ Dan is **saving up** for a trip round the world.

clear up = *become bright (for weather)*

- ☐ It was raining when I got up, but it **cleared up** later.

C

blow up = *explode*, **blow something up** = *destroy it with a bomb etc.*

- ☐ The engine caught fire and **blew up**.
☐ The bridge was **blown up** during the war.

tear something up = *tear it into pieces*

- ☐ I didn't read the letter. I just **tore it up** and threw it away.

beat somebody up = *hit someone repeatedly so that they are badly hurt*

- ☐ A friend of mine was attacked and **beaten up** a few days ago. He was badly hurt and had to go to hospital.

D

break up / split up (with somebody) = *separate*

- ☐ I'm surprised to hear that Sue and Paul have **split up**. They seemed very happy together.

do up a coat, a shoelace, buttons etc. = *fasten, tie etc.*

- ☐ It's quite cold. **Do up** your coat before you go out.

do up a building, a room etc. = *repair and improve it*

- ☐ The kitchen looks great now that it has been **done up**.

look something up in a dictionary, encyclopaedia etc.

- ☐ If you don't know the meaning of a word, you can **look it up** in a dictionary.

put up with something = *tolerate it*

- ☐ We live on a busy road, so we have to **put up with** a lot of noise from the traffic.

hold up a person, a plan etc. = *delay*

- ☐ Don't wait for me. I don't want to **hold you up**.
☐ Plans to build a new factory have been **held up** because of the company's financial problems.

mix up people/things, **get** people/things **mixed up** = *you think one is the other*

- ☐ The two brothers look very similar. Many people **mix them up**. (or ... **get them mixed up**)

Exercises

144.1 Which goes with which?

- 1 I'm going to tear up
- 2 Jane came up with
- 3 Paul is always making up
- 4 I think you should do up
- 5 I don't think you should bring up
- 6 I'm saving up for
- 7 We had to put up with

- a a new camera
- b a lot of bad weather
- c your jacket
- d an interesting suggestion
- e excuses
- f ~~the letter~~
- g that subject

- 1 f
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

144.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. You will need two or three words each time.

①



this morning



now

The weather was horrible this morning, but it's cleared up now.

②



AMY



Amy was late because she was stuck in the traffic.

③



They bought an old house and renovated it. It's really nice now.

④



JOE

Come out for a meal with us!



Joe was really depressed. We took him out for a meal to cheer him up.

144.3 Complete the sentences using a verb (in the correct form) + up. Sometimes you will need other words as well.

- 1 Some interesting matters came up in our discussion yesterday.
- 2 The ship exploded and sank. The cause of the explosion was never discovered.
- 3 Two men have been arrested after a man was shot outside a restaurant last night. The injured man was taken to hospital.
- 4 'Is Robert still going out with Tina?' 'No, they've split up'.
- 5 My hands were so cold, I found it hard to fasten my shoelaces.
- 6 I wish it would stop raining! I hope it clears up soon.
- 7 I wanted to phone Chris, but I dialled Laura's number by mistake. I got their phone numbers mixed up.

144.4 Complete the sentences using a verb + up. You will need other words as well.

- 1 Don't wait for me. I don't want to hold you up.
- 2 I don't know what this word means. I'll have to look it up.
- 3 There's nothing we can do about the problem. We'll just have to put up with it.
- 4 'Was that story true?' 'No, I made it up'.
- 5 I think we should follow Tom's suggestion. Nobody has come up with a better plan.
- 6 I hate this photo. I'm going to tear it up.
- 7 I'm trying to spend less money at the moment. I'm saving up for a trip to Australia.

A

Compare **away** and **back**:**away** = away from home

- ☐ We're **going away** on holiday today.

away = away from a place, a person etc.

- ☐ The woman got into her car, started the engine and **drove away**.
- ☐ I tried to take a picture of the bird, but it **flew away**.
- ☐ I dropped the ticket and it **blew away** in the wind.
- ☐ The police searched the house and **took away** a computer.

In the same way you can say:

walk away, run away, look away etc.**back** = back home

- ☐ We'll **be back** in three weeks.

back = back to a place, a person etc.

- ☐ A: I'm going out now.
B: What time will you **be back**?
- ☐ After eating at a restaurant, we **walked back** to our hotel.
- ☐ I've still got Jane's keys. I forgot to **give** them **back** to her.
- ☐ When you've finished with that book, can you **put** it **back** on the shelf?

In the same way you can say:

go back, come back, get back, take something back etc.

B

Other verbs + **away****get away** = *escape, leave with difficulty*

- ☐ We tried to catch the thief, but she managed to **get away**.

get away with something = *do something wrong without being caught*

- ☐ I parked in a no-parking zone, but I **got away with** it. I didn't have to pay a fine.

keep away (from ...) = *don't go near*

- ☐ **Keep away from** the edge of the pool. You might fall in.

give something **away** = *give it to somebody else because you don't want it any more*

- ☐ 'Did you sell your old computer?' 'No, I **gave** it **away**.'

put something **away** = *put it in the place where it is kept, usually out of sight*

- ☐ When the children had finished playing with their toys, they **put** them **away**.

throw something **away** = *put it in the rubbish*

- ☐ I kept the letter, but I **threw away** the envelope.

C

Other verbs + **back****wave back / smile back / shout back / write back / hit** somebody **back**

- ☐ I waved to her and she **waved back**.

call/phone/ring (somebody) **back** = *return a phone call*

- ☐ I can't talk to you now. I'll **call** you **back** in ten minutes.

get back to somebody = *reply to them by phone etc.*

- ☐ I sent him an email, but he never **got back to** me.

look back (on something) = *think about what happened in the past*

- ☐ My first job was in a travel agency. I didn't like it very much at the time but, **looking back on** it, I learnt a lot and it was a very useful experience.

pay back money, **pay** somebody **back**

- ☐ If you borrow money, you have to **pay** it **back**.
- ☐ Thanks for lending me the money. I'll **pay** you **back** next week.

145.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

<p>1</p>  <p>She waved to him and he <u>waved back</u>.</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>It was windy. I dropped a twenty-pound note and it</p>	<p>3</p>  <p>Sue opened the letter, read it and in the envelope.</p>
<p>4</p>  <p>He tried to talk to her, but she just</p>	<p>5</p>  <p>ELLIE BEN Ellie threw the ball to Ben and he</p>	<p>6</p>  <p>His shoes were worn out, so he</p>

145.2 Complete the sentences. Use a verb + away or back.

- I was away all day yesterday. I got back very late.
- I haven't seen our neighbours for a while. I think they must
- 'I'm going out now.' 'OK. What time will you ?'
- A man was trying to break into a car. When he saw me, he
- I smiled at him, but he didn't
- If you cheat in the exam, you might with it. But you might get caught.
- Be careful! That's an electric fence. from it.

145.3 Complete the sentences using a verb in the correct form.

- The woman got into her car, started the engine and drove away.
- Here's the money you need. me back when you can.
- Don't that box away. It could be useful.
- Jane doesn't do anything at work. I don't know how she away with it.
- I'm going out now. I'll back in about an hour.
- You should think more about the future; don't back all the time.
- Gary is very generous. He won some money in the lottery and it all away.
- I'll back to you as soon as I have the information you need.

145.4 Complete the sentences. Use the verb in brackets + away or back.

- A: Do you still have my keys?
B: No. Don't you remember? I gave them back to you yesterday. (give)
- A: Do you want this magazine?
B: No, I've finished with it. You can (throw)
- A: How are your new jeans? Do they fit you OK?
B: No, I'm going to to the shop. (take)
- A: Here's the money you asked me to lend you.
B: Thanks. I'll as soon as I can. (pay)
- A: What happened to all the books you used to have?
B: I didn't want them any more, so I (give)
- A: Did you phone Sarah?
B: She wasn't there. I left a message asking her to (call)