Phrasal verbs 1  Introduction

We often use verbs with the following words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in</th>
<th>on</th>
<th>up</th>
<th>away</th>
<th>round</th>
<th>about</th>
<th>over</th>
<th>by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>out</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>back</td>
<td>through</td>
<td>along</td>
<td>forward</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

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**  □ Sally 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.

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

- **phrasal verb**  **preposition**
  - run away from  □ Why did you run away from me?
  - keep up with  □ You’re walking too fast. I can’t keep up with you.
  - look up at  □ We looked up at the plane as it flew above us.
  - look forward to  □ Are you looking forward to your holiday?

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

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:

- □ Could 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 postcard.  throw this postcard away.
- **but**  I want to keep this postcard, 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 her up)
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

1. The bus was full. We couldn’t _____________.
2. I’ve been standing for the last two hours. I’m going to _______________ for a bit.
3. A cat tried to catch the bird, but it _______________ just in time.
4. We were trapped in the building. We couldn’t _______________.
5. I can’t hear you very well. Can you _______________ a little?
6. ‘Do you speak German?’ ‘Not very well, but I can _______________.’
7. House prices are very high. They’ve _______________ a lot in the last few years.
8. 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

1. You’re walking too fast. I can’t keep _______________ you.
2. My holidays are nearly over. Next week I’ll be _______________ work.
3. We went _______________ the top floor of the building to admire the view.
4. Are you looking _______________ the party next week?
5. There was a bank robbery last week. The robbers got _______________ £50,000.
6. I love to look _______________ the stars in the sky at night.
7. I was sitting in the kitchen when suddenly a bird flew _______________ the open window.

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

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

1. They gave me a form and told me to _______________
2. I’m going to bed now. Can you _______________ at 6.30?
3. I’ve got something in my eye and I can’t _______________.
4. I don’t like it when people borrow things and don’t _______________.
5. I want to use the kettle. How do I _______________?
6. 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 newspaper etc.) or a pronoun (it/them etc.) + the word in brackets (away/up etc.).

1. Don’t throw _______________ away this newspaper. I want to keep it. (away)
2. ‘Do you want this postcard?’ ‘No, you can throw _______________ it away.’ (away)
3. I borrowed these books from the library. I have to take _______________ tomorrow. (back)
4. We can turn _______________. Nobody is watching it. (off)
5. A: How did the vase get broken?
   B: I’m afraid I knocked _______________ while I was cleaning. (over)
6. Shh! My mother is asleep. I don’t want to wake _______________. (up)
7. It’s quite cold. You should put _______________ if you’re going out. (on)
8. It was only a small fire. I was able to put _______________ quite easily. (out)
9. A: Is this hotel more expensive than when we stayed here last year?
   B: Yes, they’ve put _______________. (up)
10. 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.
- Sally walked up to the edge of the pool and dived in. (= into the water)
- I’ve got a new flat. 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.
- Tim 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 / call 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
- We’re playing a game. Why don’t you join 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.
Exercises

138.1 Complete each sentence 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 started out a lot.
3. Eve isn't living in this flat any more. She moved out a few weeks ago.
4. If you're in our part of town, you must come in and see us.
5. When I landed in at the airport, I was told my flight would be delayed.
6. There were some advertisements in the paper that I wanted to keep, so I cut them out.
7. I wanted to iron some clothes, but there was nowhere to put the iron in.
8. I hate answering in questionnaires.
9. Steve was upset because he'd been taken out of the team.
10. Be careful! The water's not very deep here, so don't jump in.
11. If you write in pencil and you make a mistake, you can cross 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 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 of college? Did she fail her exams?

138.3 Complete each sentence using a verb + in or out (of).

1. Sally 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 Sue 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 left anything.
5. Some people in the crowd started singing. Then a few more people started and soon everybody was singing.
6. We go to restaurants a lot. We like them.
7. Don’t be afraid of him. If I were you, I wouldn’t believe anything he says.
8. I crossed out to see Laura a few days ago. She was fine.
9. A: Can we meet tomorrow morning at ten?
   B: Probably. I’m supposed to go to another meeting, but I think I can cross it out.

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 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 it. (take)
5. A: Have you been to that new club in Bridge Street?
   B: We wanted to go there a few nights ago, but the doorman wouldn’t let us in because we weren’t members. (let)
Phrasal verbs 3  out

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.

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 x 76? I need to do this on paper. I can’t work it out in my head.

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’ve just found out that it’s Helen’s birthday today.
  - I called the tourist office 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.
139.1 Which words can go together? Choose from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a candle</th>
<th>a cigarette</th>
<th>a light</th>
<th>a mess</th>
<th>a mistake</th>
<th>a new product</th>
<th>an order</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>turn out</td>
<td>a light</td>
<td>point out</td>
<td>put out</td>
<td>try out</td>
<td>sort out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blow out</td>
<td></td>
<td>carry out</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

139.2 Complete each sentence 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 runs regularly.
3. The road will be closed for two days next week while building work is carried out.
4. We didn’t manage to discuss everything at the meeting. We ran out of time.
5. You have to sort out the problem yourself. I can’t do it for you.
6. I phoned the station to find out what time the train arrived.
7. The new drug will be tested out on a small group of patients.
8. I thought the two books were the same until a friend of mine pointed out the difference.
9. They got married a few years ago but it didn’t work out, and they separated.
10. There was a power cut and all the lights went out.
11. We thought she was American at first, but she turned out to be Swedish.
12. Sometimes it costs cheaper to eat in a restaurant than to cook at home.
13. I haven’t applied for the job yet. I want to try out more about the company first.
14. It took the fire brigade two hours to put out the fire.

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

1. They’ve run out of petrol.
2. The man with the beard is running out of leaflets.
3. The weather has switched from earlier to now.
4. They’ve run out of money.
5. One of Joe’s jobs in the office is to put out the post.
6. Lisa is trying to sort out how to arrange the office.

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

1. A: Shall I leave the light on?
   B: No, you can turn it out.

2. A: This recipe looks interesting.
   B: Yes, let’s try it out.

3. A: How much money do I owe you exactly?
   B: Just a moment. I’ll have to sort out how much.

4. A: What happened about your problem with your bank?
   B: It’s OK now. I went to see them and we worked it out.

→ Additional exercises 37–41 (pages 323-25)
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 / a video etc.
☐ I haven’t listened to this CD yet. Shall I put it on?

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.

On and off for clothes etc.

put on clothes, glasses, make-up, a seat belt etc.
☐ My hands were cold, so I put on 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.

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 eighteen 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.
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 ____________________________ .
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 ____________________________ 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 mobile 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 ____________________________ .

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 ____________________________ .

→ Additional exercises 37-41 (pages 323-25)
Phrasal verbs 5  on/off (2)

A  
Verb + on = continue doing something

- drive on / walk on / play on = continue walking/driving/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 dropped 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 £1,000 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.

Go on / carry on → Unit 538  Phrasal verbs 1 (Introduction) → Unit 137
More verbs + on/off → Unit 140
141.1 Change the underlined words. Keep the same meaning, but use a verb + on or off.

1. Did you hear the bomb **explode**?
Did you hear the bomb **go off**?

2. The meeting **continued** longer than I expected.
The meeting **continued** longer than I expected.

3. We didn’t stop to rest. We **continued** walking.
We didn’t stop to rest. We **continued** walking.

4. I **fell asleep** while I was watching TV.
I **fell asleep** while I was watching TV.

5. Gary doesn’t want to retire. He wants to **continue** working.
Gary doesn’t want to retire. He wants to **continue** working.

6. The fire alarm **rang** in the middle of the night.
The fire alarm **rang** in the middle of the night.

7. Martin **phones** me continuously. It’s very annoying.
Martin **phones** me continuously. It’s very annoying.

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

1. We can’t **go on** spending money like this. We’ll have nothing left soon.

2. I was standing by the car when suddenly the alarm **rung**.

3. I’m not ready to go home yet. I have a few things to **finish**.

4. ‘Shall I stop the car here?’ ‘No, **stop**.’

5. Bill paid too much for the car he bought. I think he was **upset**.

6. ‘Is Emma enjoying her course at university?’ ‘Yes, she’s **enjoying** very well.’

7. I was very tired at work today. I nearly **fell asleep** at my desk a couple of times.

8. Ben was **tired** by his boss for being late for work repeatedly.

9. I really like working with my colleagues. We all **get along** really well together.

10. There was a very loud noise. It sounded like a bomb **exploded**.

11. I **feel** making the same mistake. It’s very frustrating.

12. I’ve just had a coffee break, and now I must **start** with my work.

13. Peter is always trying to impress people. He’s always **trying** to be perfect.

14. We decided not to go into the museum. We were **tired** 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

1. A: How **are you getting on** in your new job?
B: Fine, thanks. It’s going very well.

2. A: Have you written the letter you had to write?
B: I’ve started it. I’ll **finish** in the morning.

3. A: We took a taxi to the airport. It cost £40.
B: £40! Normally it costs about £20. You **overpaid**.

4. A: Why were you late for work this morning?
B: I overslept. My alarm clock didn’t **go off**.

5. A: How **did you get on** in your interview? Do you think you’ll get the job?
B: I hope so. The interview was OK.

6. A: Did you stop playing tennis when it started to rain?
B: No, we **continued**. The rain wasn’t very heavy.

7. A: Some children at the next table in the restaurant were behaving very badly.
B: Why didn’t their parents **go off**?

8. A: Why does Paul want to leave his job?
B: He **got fed up** his boss.
Phrasal verbs 6  up/down

Compare up and down:

*put something up* (on a wall etc.)
- I put some pictures 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.

Knock 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?

*Also be knocked down* (by a car etc.)
- A man was knocked down by a car and taken to hospital.

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 far too much of it.

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 somebody because you didn't do what they hoped*
- You can always rely on Pete. 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 each one.
- 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 Complete the sentences. Use the following verbs (in the correct form) + up or down:

calm  let  put  take  turn  turn

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 I’ve bought some new curtains. Can you help me .............................................................................. ?
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 .............................................................................. .

142.2 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 .............................................................................. .
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 Sarah gave me her phone number. I .................................................................................... on a piece of paper.
8 Liz dropped her keys, so she ......................................................................................... and .............................................................................. .

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

1 I stopped writing and .............................................................................. 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)

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!

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.

grow up = become an adult
  □ Sarah was born in Ireland but grew up in England.

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.

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.)

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 Dave last night, but he didn’t turn up.

use something up = use all of it so that nothing is left
  □ I’m going to take a few more photographs. I want to use up the rest of the film.
143.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use three words each time, including a verb from Section A.

1 A man ___________ me in the street and asked me the way to the station.
2 Sue __________________ the front door of the house and rang the doorbell.
3 Tom was a long way behind the other runners, but he managed to ________________________ them.
4 Tanya was running too fast for Paul. He couldn’t ________________________ her.

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

1 I couldn’t find a hotel and ____________________ sleeping on a bench at the station.
2 I’m feeling very tired now. I’ve __________________________ all my energy.
3 After dinner I ____________________________ and put the dishes away.
4 People often ask children what they want to be when they ____________________________.
5 We invited Tim to the party, but he didn’t ____________________________.
6 Two years ago Mark ____________________________ his studies to be a professional footballer.
7 A: Do you do any sports?
   B: Not at the moment, but I’m thinking of ____________________________ tennis.
8 You don’t have enough determination. You ____________________________ too easily.
9 Karen travelled a lot for a few years and ____________________________ in Canada, where she still lives.
10 I do a lot of gardening. It ____________________________ most of my free time.
11 There are two universities in the city, and students ____________________________ 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

1 Sue got bored with her job and decided to ________________________.
2 I’m not ready yet. You go on and I’ll ________________________ you.
3 The room is in a mess. I’d better ____________________________.
4 We expect to go away on holiday sometime in July, but we haven’t ____________________________ yet.
5 Stephen is having problems at school. He can’t ____________________________ the rest of the class.
6 Although I ____________________________ in the country, I have always preferred cities.
7 Our team started the game well, but we couldn’t ____________________________, and in the end we lost.
8 I saw Mike at the party, so I ____________________________ him and said hello.
9 When I was on holiday, I joined a tour group. The group ____________________________ two Americans, three Germans, five Italians and myself.
10 Helen has her own internet website. A friend of hers helped her to ____________________________.

→ Additional exercises 37–41 (pages 323–25)
Phrasal verbs 8  up (2)

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 matters 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.

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 during the morning.

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.

break up / split up (with somebody) = separate
- I’m surprised to hear that Sue and Paul have split up. They seemed very happy together when I last saw them.

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

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

1. [Image of person holding an umbrella]
   The weather was horrible this morning, but it's [cleared up] now.

2. [Image of person waving]
   Linda was late because she was [stuck in] the traffic.

3. [Image of person holding a key]
   They bought an old house and [fixed up]. It's really nice now.

4. [Image of person looking depressed]
   Pete was really depressed. We took him out for a meal to [cheer up].

144.3 Complete the sentences. Each time use 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 [died out] and sank. The cause of the explosion was never discovered.
3. Two men have been arrested after a man was [kidnapped] 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. I put my shoes on and [put on] the shoelaces.
6. The weather is horrible this morning, isn’t it? I hope it [clears up] later.
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. Each time use a verb + up. Sometimes 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 photograph. I’m going to [retouch] it.
7. I’m trying to spend less money at the moment. I’m [saving up] for a trip to Australia.

→ Additional exercises 37–41 (pages 323–25)
Phrasal verbs 9 away/back

A

Compare away and back:

**away** = away from home
- We’re going away on holiday today.
- The woman got into her car 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 he 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.

**keep away** (from ...) = don’t go near
- Keep away from the edge of the pool. You might fall in.

**give 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.