

Phrasal Verbs

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What is a phrasal verb?

*It's a verb + a particle
(preposition or adverb)
that changes the meaning
to make a new verb.*

Contents (part one)

Look

Take

Come

Get

Go

Run

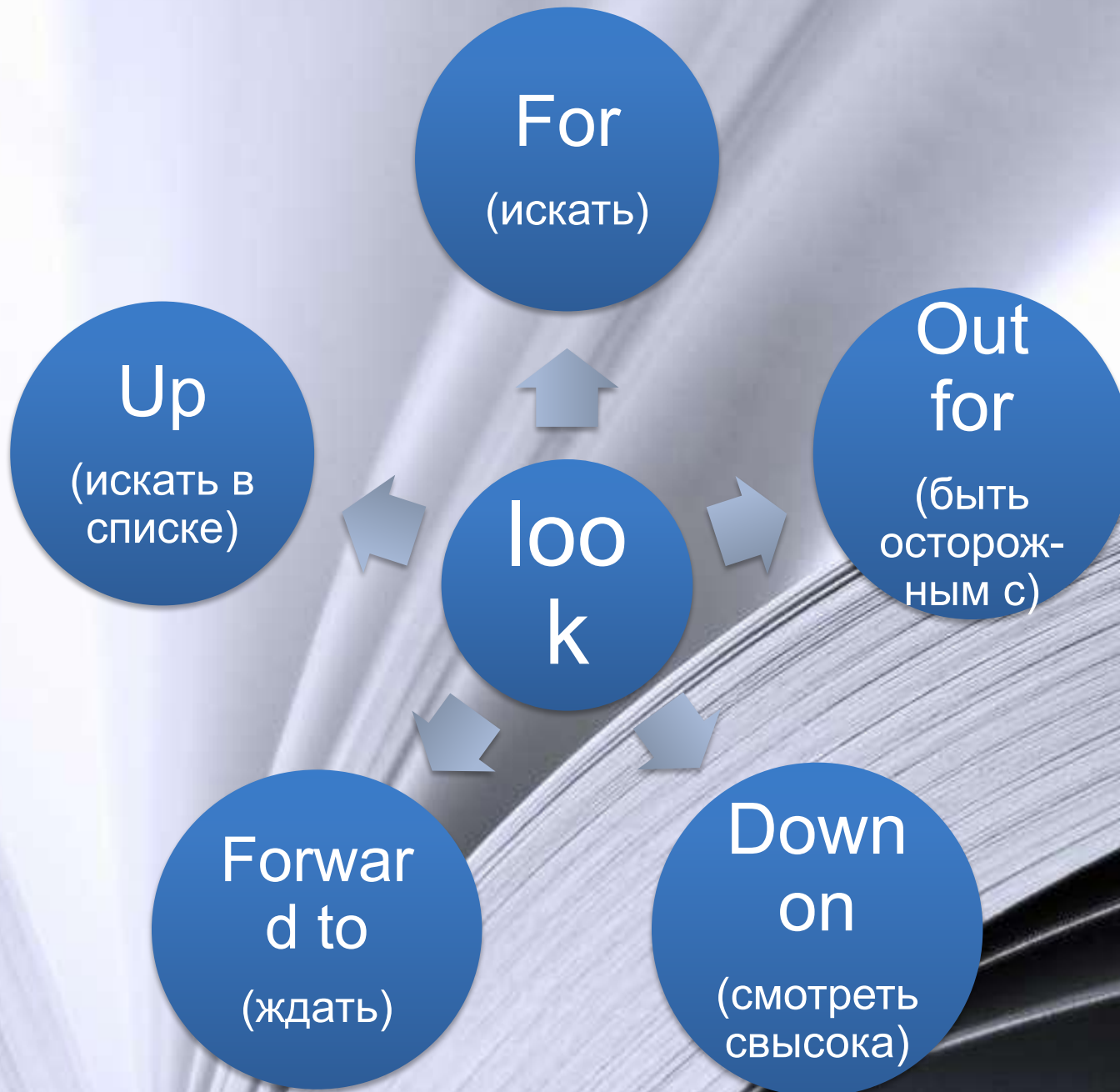
Give

Turn

Bring







Examples



Was he **looking in** his mother?

Just **look at** her. She is so funny!



Fill in the gaps

1. Don't tell me that the concert has been cancelled. I was really looking forward it.
2. My grandmother is looking _____ my baby sister while my mother after works.
3. When you travel abroad, you should look _____ pickpockets.
4. out of My cousin is really arrogant. I hate the way he looks _____ everyone.
down on



Fill in the gaps

1. Look out ! There is a car coming.
2. Could you look after my dog while I am on vacation?
3. I'll look in and see you next week.
4. If you don't know the word look it up in the dictionary.
5. Have you seen my shirt? I've been looking for it everywhere.
6. Look at this picture, please.





Examples

Mike **took** me **out**
for the pizza
yesterday.



The frog **took** **up**
dancing last week.



Fill in the gaps

1. *I want to take up tennis. Do you know where I can have lessons?*
2. *We're going to take you out for your birthday, Dave!*
3. *She takes after her father. She looks and acts just like him.*
4. *Take off your shirt and I'll wash it for you.*
5. *Now that you've lost weight you should take your clothes in.*



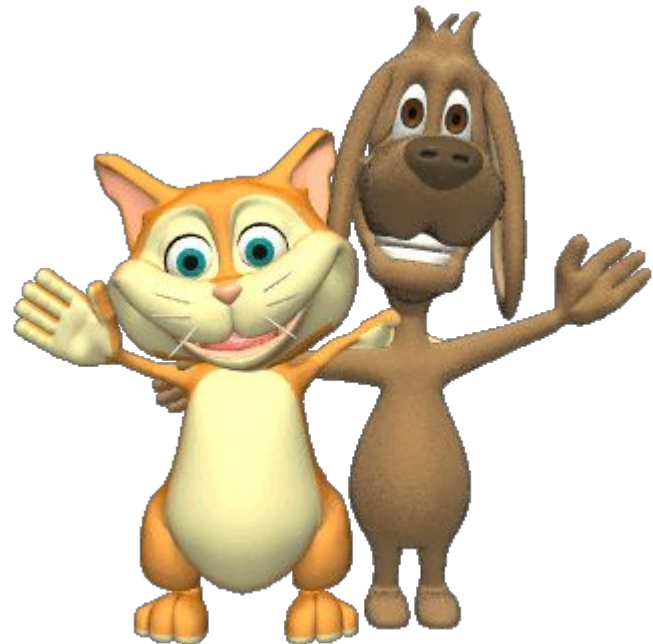


Examples



**“I’ve come across
this book today”.**

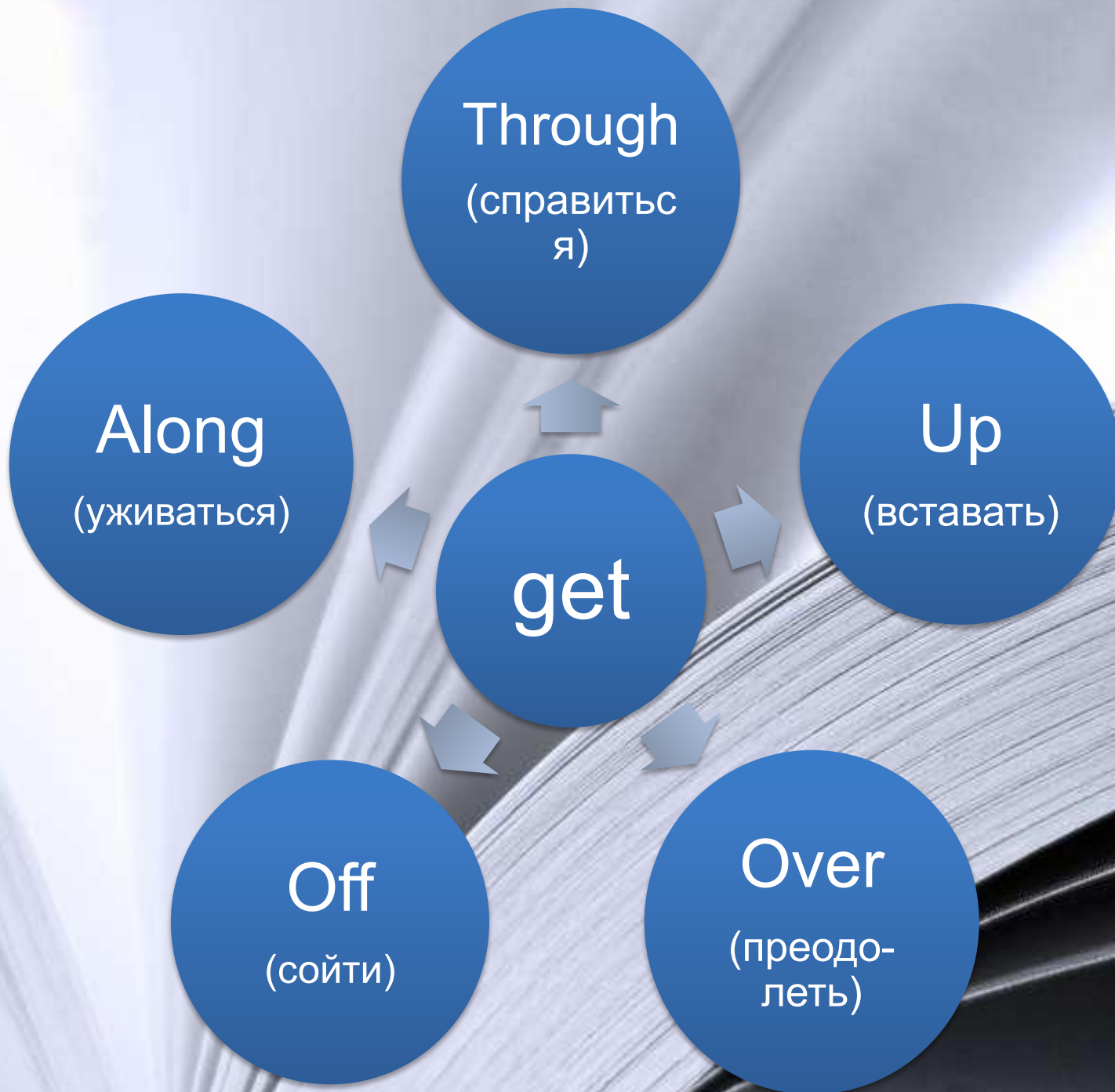
**Goodbye! Come
back soon.**



Fill in the gaps

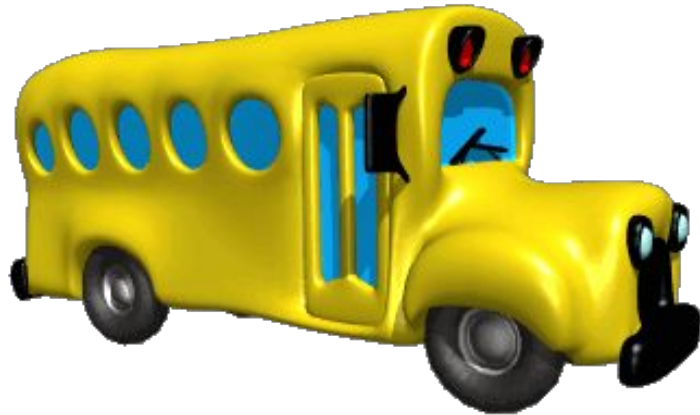
1. Come on or we'll be late.
2. I came across this book in a little book shop.
3. Come back here. I want to talk to you.
4. Come along with us, or you will miss a bus.
5. The button has come off my coat.







Examples



The bus **gets in**
at 2 p.m.
Don't be late!

In fact, they **get on**
well with each other.
They are just playing.



Fill in the gaps

1. *If he gets up early, he'll come in time.*
2. *Take this bus and get off in 15 minutes.*
3. *It was too hard for her to get over after that illness.*
4. *The more we get together the happier we'll be.*
5. *How do they get along? Pretty well.*



Fill in the gaps

1. *I haven't had much money since I lost my job, but I am getting by.*
2. *Does Tom get on well with his sister?*
3. *It's easy for tourists to get around the city by train, bus or tram.*
4. *What time does your flight get in?*



In for

(увлекатьс
я)

Togethe
r

(сочетаться)

Off

(гаснуть,
сойти с...)

go

Without

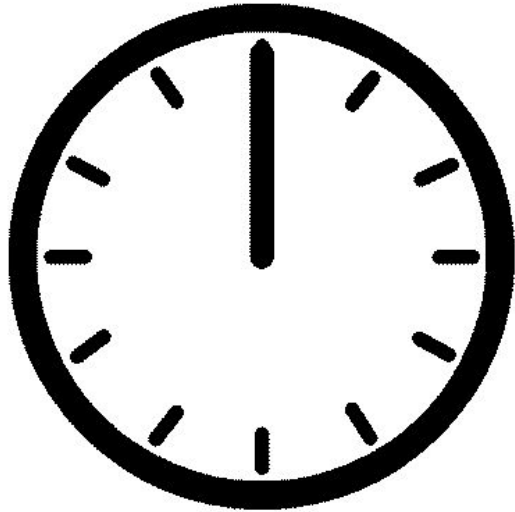
(обходиться
без...)

On

(продолжат
ь)



Examples



The film has been **going on** for 3 hours. It was so boring.

Garfield can't **go without** donuts.



Fill in the gaps

1. *Mike doesn't go in for sports.*
2. *The meeting went on for two hours.*
3. *The lights went off and the film began.*
4. *You may take this book. I can easily go without it for a week.*
5. *Your blouse doesn't go together with this skirt.*





Examples



I guess we will **run out of** this ice-cream soon.

I remember the day when I've **run into** you.



Fill in the gaps

1. *He almost run over the neighbour's cat!*
2. *I hope we won't run out of petrol before we get home!*
3. *I run into Eddie in the supermarket yesterday.*
4. *Most cars run on unleaded petrol.*
5. *The robber tried to run away from the police but didn't manage to.*





Examples

When you will **give back** the carrots that you've owed?



The meal is **giving off** steam it must be very hot.



Fill in the gaps

1. *Something in the fridge is giving off a horrible smell.*
2. *He has given away all his books when he moved house.*
3. *She decided to give up smoking.*
4. *Did you give back that book to Diana?*
5. *I give up. What's the answer?*





Examples



Emma, don't forget to **turn up** the alarm clock.

Someone **turned over** the page of this book.



Fill in the gaps

1. *Let's turn on the air conditioning. It's really hot.*
2. *Turn down the radio, Simon. It's too loud.*
3. *I can hardly hear the TV. Can you turn it up.*
4. *Turn off the lights before you go.*
5. *I don't like this programme. Can you turn it over to news, please?*



Into
(вламываться)

Up
(воспитывать)

About
(вызывать)

bring

On
(вызывать, влиять)

Back
(возвращать, напоминать)



Examples



The smell of these flowers **brings back** memories.

Some medications have **brought about** her insomnia.



Fill in the gaps

1. *He brought back the tools he had borrowed from me yesterday.*
2. *Recent advances in technology have brought on great changes in our lives.*
3. *I was brought up in Delaware in the USA.*
4. *You look upset – what brought that about .*





Good Luck