

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И НАУКИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ
КАЗАХСТАН КАСПИЙСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И ИНЖИНИРИНГА ИМ. Ш. ЕСЕНОВА**

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Перевод фразовых глаголов в английском языке
Учебно - методическая разработка по изучению дисциплины «Иностранный
язык страны специализаций» (для студентов специальности:
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Учебно-методическая разработка «Перевод фразовых глаголов в английском языке» предназначена для преподавателей и студентов. Она может также использоваться студентами, занимающимися по дисциплине «Иностранный язык страны специализаций» при прохождении грамматического материала «Фразовые глаголы» и для самостоятельной работы, дающий возможность студентам творчески осмыслить материал, а также направлен на проверку понимания и закрепления активной лексики к текстам.

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Введение

Одна из самых сложных задач в общем английском - это изучение фразовых глаголов. Фразовый глагол – это особая форма словообразования, отсутствующая в русском языке, когда к глаголу отдельным словом прибавляется предложная или адвербиальная частица, меняющая до неузнаваемости значение исходного глагола. Основная цель методической разработки – знакомство студентов с одной из самых сложных проблем английского языка – фразовыми глаголами.

Фразовые глаголы обычно используются в разговорной речи, в отличие от более официальных глаголов латинского происхождения, например "to get together" вместо "to congregate", "to put off" вместо "to postpone", или "to get out" вместо "to exit".

Основная сложность состоит в том, что фразовые глаголы имеют два значения: буквальное и идиоматическое .

Учитывая, что многие глаголы в английском языке могут сочетаться с наречием или предлогом, для читателей или слушателей не составляет никакого труда понять фразовый глагол, употребленный с предлогом, в своем буквальном смысле.

Таким образом, знакомясь с фразовыми глаголами, мы знакомимся с совершенно иной логикой языка, которую нужно постичь, изучая английский язык.

Методическая разработка построена на аутентичном материале и включает шесть разделов и приложение. Каждый раздел состоит из теоретической и практической части (Grammar and Exercises). Теоретическая часть знакомит студентов с правилами и закономерностями образования фразовых глаголов, наиболее употребительными глаголами, входящими в состав фразовых. Большое внимание уделяется толкованию значений послелогов, выводятся закономерности значений послелогов. В приложении дается перевод основных значений послелогов на русский язык. Теоретическая часть также рассматривает способы образования существительных и прилагательных на основе фразовых глаголов, а также основное и метафорическое значение фразовых глаголов.

Вторая часть каждого раздела – это практическая часть. Она включает большое количество упражнений и заданий, направленных на закрепление теоретического материала. Шестой раздел включает тестовые задания.

Методическая разработка рекомендуется использовать на 2 курсе при изучении словообразования. Они могут быть также рекомендованы для студентов, занимающихся по программе «Иностранный язык »при прохождении грамматического материала «Фразовые глаголы».

UNIT 1. WHAT ARE THE PHRASAL VERBS

(Grammar rules)

What are phrasal verbs?

One of the most interesting tasks in common English is learning phrasal verbs. Phrasal verbs are usually used informally in everyday speech as opposed to the more

formal Latinate verbs, such as *to get together* rather than *to congregate*, *to put off* rather than *to postpone*, or *to get out* rather than *to exit*. As many verbs in English can be combined with an adverb or a preposition, readers or listeners will easily understand a phrasal verb used in a literal sense with a preposition:

Phrasal verbs are verbs which consist of a verb and a particle.

Verb	Particle	Example	Meaning
look	up	You can look up some new words in your dictionary	You can find the meaning of some new words in your dictionary.
get	through	I tried to phone her but couldn't get through .	I tried to phone her but I couldn't get a connection.
make	out	I just can't make Jim out at all.	I just can't understand Jim's behaviour.

Particles are small words which you already know as prepositions or adverbs. Here are the most common phrasal verb particles

about	(a) round	at	away	back	down	for
in	into	off	on	out	over	through
to	up	along	across	apart	aside	by
ahead	forward	forth	together	behind		

What do you need to know about phrasal verbs?

First you need to know the meaning of the whole phrasal verb as a unit. For example, *look* means to use your eyes and *up* means the opposite of down, but the phrasal verb *look up* can have several different meanings:

Look the word *up* in the dictionary. (look up = search for information in a book/computer)

I'll *look you up* next time I'm in London. (look up = visit someone you haven't seen for a long time).

Things are *looking up*. (look up = improve) He walked across the square. - Он пересек (дословно: прошел поперек) площадь.

Verb + preposition and verb + adverb constructions can easily be understood when used literally: An adverb or a preposition in a literal phrasal verb modifies the verb it is attached to, and a preposition links the subject to the verb.

Next you need to know the grammar patterns of phrasal verbs, e.g whether the verb takes an object. The table shows the way the grammar patterns are shown in many dictionaries.

Grammar pattern	Comment	Example
eat out	the verb is used without an object	We were too tired to cook at home so we decided to <i>eat out</i> . (eat in a restaurant) Not: We decided to <i>eat out a meal</i> .
bring back sth or bring sth back	the verb must have a non-human object	This photograph <i>brings back</i> happy memories_ (makes me remember or think about sth from the past) Not: This photograph brings back my sister.
ask out sb or ask sb out	the verb must have a human object	I'd love <i>to ask</i> Sally <i>out</i> . (invite Sally to go to a place like a cinema or a restaurant) Not: I'd love to ask my dog out.
look after sb/ sth	the object can be either human or non-human	I'll <i>look after</i> the baby while you are cooking. Will you <i>look after</i> my bike while I'm away?
ring sb back	the object must come before the particle	I'll <i>ring</i> you <i>back</i> later. (phone you again) Not: I'll ring back you.
look after sb/sth	the object must come after the particle	Can you <i>look after</i> the dog while I'm away? Not: Can you look the dog after while I'm away?
drop off sb/sth or drop sb/ sth off	the object can be before or after the particle	I <i>dropped off</i> the package at her house.(delivered/left) I <i>dropped</i> the package <i>off</i> at her house.

Part 2. Exercises

Exercise 1

Underline the ten phrasal verbs in these exercises.

1. She sent off the order last month but the goods have not turned up yet.
2. I came across an interesting book in the library. I took down the title. Here it is.
3. We asked some friends around to watch a film, but the video was playing up and it eventually broke down.
4. I brought up this matter at the last conference. It is really time to sort out the matter.

Exercise 2

Match the phrasal verbs from sentences in exercise 1 above with their meanings from the table below.

cause inconvenience	deal with	stop working	find	invite home	arrive
post	cancel	write	postpone	not work properly	mention

(keys: 1. send off - post; turn up - arrive; 2. come across - find; take down - write; 3. ask around - invite home; play up - not work properly; break down - stop working; 4. bring up - mention; sort out - deal with; 5. mess about - cause inconvenience; put off - postpone; call off - cancel)

Exercise 3

Find the sentences that contain mistakes. Explain why they are not right and give the correct answer. Use the table that is given above.

1. The song you just sang brings back memories of my years at school.
2. Jane looked the children after when their mother was away.
3. My friend promised to make a call to his father back. He called earlier when I was busy.
4. They ate out a wonderful dinner last night.
5. It was a nice summer evening so I asked the dog out for a drink.

UNIT2. THE MEANING OF PHRASAL VERBS (Grammar rules)

The most common verbs that form part of phrasal verbs are:

break bring call come cut get give go keep knock look make pass pick pull put run set take turn

The basic meanings of the verbs given above refer to concrete actions (e.g. *break* means separate into pieces), but when they are part of phrasal verbs, they often have abstract meanings too. Sometimes the concrete meaning can help us to guess the abstract meaning, for example, you can *look back* to wave goodbye to someone as you leave in a car (concrete meaning – look behind you), or you can *look back* on your past life (abstract meaning – remember or recall). English phrasal verbs can be highly idiomatic, their meanings being unpredictable from the sum of their constituents' meanings (e.g. *take in* (to deceive), *lay down* (to build), *let on* (to tell a secret)). In such cases, where the context or professional experience fail to reveal the sense of a phrasal verb, a good explanatory or bilingual dictionary can be of great help to the translator.

Verb	Concrete meaning	Abstract meaning
give	I <i>gave</i> my essay <i>in</i> yesterday. (handed it to the teacher)	Her parents finally <i>gave in</i> and let her go to the party. (agreed to something they had refused before)

get	She <i>got on</i> the bus. (entered)	Jim and Mary don't <i>get on</i> . (don't like each other and are not friendly to each other)
come	Would you like to <i>come round</i> this evening? (come to my home)	He was unconscious for three hours but <i>came round</i> in hospital. (became conscious again)

Phrasal verbs have synonyms. They can often be replaced by single verbs with more or less the same meaning. The single-verb synonyms are often, but not always, more formal.

Phrasal verb	Single – verb synonym
put off	postpone
take off	remove
turn up	arrive

Less formal	More formal
Let's <i>put off</i> the meeting until Friday.	Let's <i>postpone</i> the meeting until Friday.
Please <i>take off</i> your shoes when you enter the temple.	Please <i>remove</i> your shoes when you enter the temple.
Everyone <i>turned up</i> on time for the meeting.	Everyone <i>arrived</i> on time for the meeting.

To translate the phrasal verbs in the English language is very important part of the science of translation because it could not be a real good right translation without correct translating of the phrasal verbs. Every person ought to pay attention to the translation of the phrasal verbs and work much and hard with each phrasal verb. Lexical systems in the English and Russian languages are so different that they demand the special method to translating of each verb in accordance with its contextual semantics.

Exercises

Exercise1

Complete these sentences using verbs from the list of the most common verbs that form part of phrasal verbs.

1. The taxi b...down on the way to the bus station.
2. The heavy snow blocked the roads and c... the farm off completely.
3. It took her a month to g... over her sickness.
4. It is difficult to learn French but you have to must k... on trying.
5. If they would like a lift to the airport tonight, I can p... language.. . them up at 7o'clock.
6. That is a very boring film. Please s... the TV off.

Exercise.2 In which of the sentences in exercise.1 above can you put the particle in a different position?

(Keys:

The particle could be put in a different position in sentences 2 and 6:

2. The heavy snow blocked the roads and **cut off** the farm completely.
6. That is a very boring film. Please switch off the TV.

Exercise.3 Find if the phrasal verbs have concrete or abstract meaning in these sentences, by writing C for concrete or A for abstract in the brackets.

Example: He looked up (C) and saw a wonderful bird above.

- 1.He would never go against () his teachers' wishes.
- 2.Will she cut out () this advertisements for this new computer? I want to buy it.
- 3.About three kilometres into their trip the engine cut out () and they broke down () completely. It was over a half an hour before the service of a rescue –team turned up ().
- 4.Does he need to dress up () today evening or is it informal?
- 5.We shall never appreciate what our parents went through () during the war time.

(Keys:

1. **Abstract** go against has the meaning oppose or refuse to obey.
2. **Concrete** cut out has the meaning use scissors to remove the advertisements from the newspaper.
3. **Abstract** cut out has the meaning stopped running.
Abstract broke down has the meaning stopped working altogether.
Abstract turned up has the meaning arrived.
4. **Concrete** dress up has the meaning dress in formal clothes or your best clothes.
5. **Abstract** went through has the meaning experienced.)

Exercise4

Use more formal equivalents from the box instead of the phrasal verbs in the sentences. Write the formal verbs in the correct form.

decline	issue	organize	cancel	escape
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- 1.The local body has put out a statement condemning the last protests.
- 2.They accepted the new pay deal and called off the strike.
- 3.The most people not having a computer today has gone down dramatically.
4. There was a disturbance in town prison last week and some prisoners got away.
5. Could you see to lunch for these guests? There might be ten of them.

UNIT 3. PARTICLES IN PHRASAL VERBS (Grammar and activities)

A particle can be either a preposition or an adverb, we can form phrasal verbs by adding different particles to a main (basic) verb.

What kind of role can particles play?

In some phrasal verbs, the particle has a clear basic meaning. If we look at the following examples of different particles that are used with the verb *invite*. On the right we can see what the original speaker probably meant.

My friend <i>invited</i> me <i>out</i> .	Let's go out together.
Rosa <i>invites</i> me <i>in</i> .	Please come in!
Janel <i>invited</i> me <i>over</i> .	Come to our place.
Mark <i>invited</i> me <i>round</i> .	Come to my flat for lunch or a drink.
Macwell <i>invited</i> me <i>up</i> .	Come upstairs to my house.
She <i>invited</i> me <i>along</i> .	Come with us!
Bill <i>invited</i> <i>back</i> .	Come back home with me.

The particle's position

The particle is placed either after the verb or after the object. *Example:*

Put down your signature. / Put your signature down.

If the object is a pronoun, however, the place of particle will be after the pronoun (object). *Example:* Put it **down**.

1. Put on your hat, it's rainy outside.
2. Do you mind if I turn on the radio? I want to listen to the news.
3. Excuse me. Where can I try on the T-shirt?
4. Can he carry on singing now?
5. If you don't get on the plane now, it will leave without you.
6. I love this song! Do you mind if I turn up the volume?
7. Turn off the telly and go to bed.
8. Turn on the gas stove, I want to bake a cake.
1. Turn the page over. The information you are looking for is on the other side.
2. Turn around. Is that your friend over there?
3. Please turn down the music, your father is sleeping.
4. Put your new shoes on.
5. You must get up now or you will be late for work.
6. Sit down, please. I'll be with you in a minute.
7. Could you write this word down for me, please?
8. Give up smoking. You are very young.
9. Where is the changing-room? I want to try on these jeans.

10. Have you tidied up the kitchen, yet?
11. My little sister woke me up in the middle of the night.
12. Do not put the vase here, it will fall down.
13. Adam switched on his torch, so we could easily find our way home in the dark.

Find the phrasal verbs in these sentences.

1. I don't know where my keys are. I must look for them.
2. Fill in the form, please.
3. The music is too loud. Could you turn down the volume, please?
4. Quick, get on the bus or you'll have to walk home.
5. Turn off the lights when you leave the room.
6. Do you object if I turn on the computer? I want to download the lyrics of the song.
7. The German woman gave away all her money.
8. Take off your shoes and put some slippers on.
9. If I don't know the word, I usually look it up in a dictionary.

Exercise 1

Answer the questions about these sentences.

1. My brothers were going to the circus and they asked me along.
Did the speaker go to the circus on her own, with her brothers or do we not know for sure?
2. When I took Di a birthday present, she asked me in but I had to get to my lecture.
Did the speaker go into Di's house?
3. When I saw Mark on the balcony, he asked me up.
Who was in a higher position, Mark or the speaker?
4. When the Richardsons asked me back after the concert I was happy to accept.
Where did the speaker go after the concert?
5. My cousin has asked me to go over to his flat this evening.
What word could replace *over* with no change in meaning?

The meanings of particles:

up

up has several different meanings when it is used as part of a phrasal verb. Some of these meanings are literal, but many are figurative.

1. at or to a high or higher level or position:

The child climbed up the tree. I am able to carry my neighbour's bag up to the tenth floor. Put your hand up if you agree with them. She walked up the high hill.

2. in or into a vertical position:

Children, stand up.

3. used for showing an increase in something:

Prices have gone up.

4. used with verbs of closing or covering:

Do up your fur-coat. It's cold outside.

5. to the place where somebody/something is:

He was very happy, ran up to his father.

6. coming or being put together:

English teacher collected up all the copy -books.

7. (used about a period of time) finished:

You can go home, time is up.

8. into pieces:

He tore up the paper and threw it away.

9. used for showing that an action continues until it is completed:

I want to clean up the room?

10. in a particular direction:

The young man moved up a little and let an old passenger sit down.

11. in or to the north:

Our friends moved up south.

12.(used about computers) working:

Is your computer back up yet?

13. used for showing that something is spoiled:

She really messed up because she wanted to relax.

pick up

1) поднимать, подбирать

He picked up his keys and bag.

2) спасать

They picked up the shipwrecked sailors and people .

3) услышать, узнать; собирать

He picked up good news yesterday.

I do not like her. She always picks up gossip.

4) заезжать, заходить, захватить

Lousa picks up her son after work at 5.30.

5) брать пассажира:

The taxi-driver picked us up at the air-port..

6) находить:

The boss always picks up our mistakes in a project.

7) покупать, приобретать

He picked up some oriental manuscripts in Rome.

8) научиться (чему-л.) быстро, нахвататься (знаний):

She picks up words she hears from her sister.

I love children that pick up English

They pick up scraps of knowledge

9) разг. познакомиться, «подцепить»

My father picked up my mum at the party 30 years ago.

He picked up with Alley on the way to London..

Exercise.1

Read the following text. Pay attention how the particle *up* sometimes expresses the idea of completing or totally finishing something.

My younger sister spent all morning yesterday **clearing up** (1) her study. There were books and magazines everywhere. Then she had to **sweep up** (2) the rubbish and dead leaves on the balcony. Afterwards she wanted to **tidy up** (3) her bedroom. There were filthy things all **jumbled up** (4) in a pile on the carpet. She tried to **hang up** (5) some sweaters and a pair of jeans she had left lying on stools. It took her half an hour. Then she found out the washbasin was **clogged up** (6) in the bathroom, so she had to clear that. By that time she had **used up** (7) all her energy and she was exhausted to do anything, so she just fell asleep in front of TV.

(1) making a place tidy and clean, especially by putting things where they usually belong

(2) remove rubbish or dirt, usually from the floor, using a brush

(3) make a room or a group of things tidy by putting things in the correct place

(4) (adjective) mixed together in an untidy way (from the verb jumble up)

(5) hang something, especially clothes, on a hook

(6) blocked

(7) finished a supply of something

out

The most phrasal verbs with *out* associate with the basic meaning of *out*, it means *not in*.

1. away from the inside of a place:

The little child opened the window and looked out. He opened the drawer and took a spoon out.

2. not at home or your place of work:

The engineerr was out when I called. He would like to go night out – He is bored with sitting in.

3. a long distance away from a place, for example from land or your country:

The current is quite strong so don't swim too far out.

4. used for showing that something is no longer hidden:

We prefer having the spring when all the flowers are out. Her secret is out now. There is no point pretending any more.

5. made available to the public; published:

The young writer will be well-known when his first book comes out next month.

6. in a loud voice; clearly:

When she saw snakes she cried out in pain.

7. not in fashion:

These long dresses are out fashion this year.

8. (spoken) not possible or acceptable:

I am sure tonight is out. I am busy today.

9. **(used about a player in a game or sport) it is forbidden to go on doing sport or game:**

If you get four incorrect answers, you are out.

10. (used when you are counting something) making or having a mistake; incorrect:

My guess was only out by a few centimeters.

12. **(used about a light or a fire) not on; not burning:**

The lights in herbed room are out. They must be in bed. Once the fire was completely out, experts were sent in to inspect the damage.

13. **gives an idea of completing or doing sth to the end:**

She sorted out her house at the weekend. (arranged things that were messy.)

Exercises

Exercise 1

Choose which sentence from a-e below best fits the gap 1–5 in the text.

He wanted to find out more about the history of his town for a college project. (1) So he made up his mind to go to the town library. He got out several journals, books, newspapers and some old maps which they had. (2) He wanted to make a pile of things to photocopy. (3) There were a lot of materials, too many in fact. (4) So he rushed and just chose the most important things to copy in the time he had left. (5) He will return and do them some other time.

a) So he sorted out the most important items.

b) Unfortunately, he had to leave out the very big maps.

c) He had cut out some articles from the newspaper but he needed more information.

d) Time was running out; the library closed at 4 p.m.

e) he spread them all out on a big table.

(Keys: 1c 2e 3a 4d 5b)

off

Off sometimes combines with verbs that express the idea of something or somebody leaving a place. Off also expresses the idea of moving towards an ending or a change of state.

1. down or away from a place or a position on something:

to fall off a ladder/ bike/ horse/wall/tree...

I got off the train. I called her but she just walked off. I think I must be off (I must leave here). It's getting late. When is he off to France?

(figurative) They have got off the matter.

2. used with verbs which mean 'remove' or 'separate':

Sean took her jacket off. She shook the rain off her umbrella.

3. joined to and leading away from:

Our trip is off the Upres- Road.

4. at some distance from something:

The sea is off the south-east coast of Australia. Easter is still not a long way off (it is a long time till then).

5.(used about a machine, a light, etc.) not connected, working or being used:
Do not always remember if the TV/light/ heating is off. (opposite on)

6.not present at work, school, etc.:

My aunt is off work/ off sick with a cold. She is having two days off (two day's holiday) nextmonth.

7. (used about a plan or arrangement) not going to happen; cancelled:

The meeting/ party/ travelling is off. (opposite on)

8. cheaper; less by a certain amount:

Used cars are with \$400 off;

9. not eating or using something:

The puppy is off its feeding.

Exercises

Exercise1

Put the underlined words in these sentences with phrasal verbs from the box. If necessary, look up the words in the dictionaries.

run off, slip off, break off, send off, doze off, put off, turn off, clear off, laugh off

1. It will not take him long to do the exercises she asked him to write.
2. Students normally fall asleep in boring classes.
3. Mother leaves quietly before her children wake up.
4. We were surprised when the speaker suddenly stopped and ran off the stage.
5. As usual he has put all the pupils' tests in the post.
6. The PE has given her quite negative feelings about sport in common.
7. That man who disturbs everyone is to leave at once – he is annoying all the the neighbours.
8. You are lucky, she didn't take the criticism of her painting seriously.

Exercise2

Answer these questions using full sentences. Guess the meaning of phrasal verbs in the following questions.

1. If someone criticized your hairstyle would you laugh it off or get very upset?
2. What kinds of programmes are most likely to make you doze off in front of the television?
3. If you go on a journey on your own, who usually sees you off?
4. Can you run off an English essay quickly or does it take you a long time to do?
5. Why might a lecturer break off in the middle of a talk?
6. If you plan to slip off during a party, how are you intending to go?

7.If someone tells some children to ‘clear off’, how do you think that person probably feels about the children?

8.Name something that might put you off eating your dinner.

Exercise 3

Rewrite these sentences using a phrasal verb from the table which means the opposite of the underlined verb. Make any other necessary changes so that the sentences make sense.

send off, see off, turn off, lift off, doze off, head off, put off

1.We planned to meet our friends at the rail way station.

2.He has just received a parcel from his parents.

3.our plane is due to land tonight at 9.00.

4. They hope they have managed to interest their parents the idea of redecorating the house.

5.Stuart woke up when all his sisters went off to help their mother around the house.

6.We hope to arrive at midnight.

on and in

The preposition **on** in phrasal verbs sometimes has a clear link with the main physical meaning of *on*. *On* also often contains an idea of dependence *You can always rely on me* and of further. *Keep on trying!*

1.(also formal upon) supported by, fixed to or touching something, especially a surface:

on the table/ceiling/wall/floor/balcony/board

He sat on the beach/grass/floor. Arabic woman was carrying her child on her back. We write down our names on a piece of paper. The ball hit him on his head.

2.in a place or position:

on a farm/ housing estate/campsite

a house on the river/ seafront/border

My parents live on the other side of the river.

3.showing direction: on the right/ left; on the way to school

The trade center is on the left.

4.used with ways of travelling and types of travel:

*on the bus/ train/ plane (**Butt** we say in the car)*

I came on foot (I walked). Eduard went past on his horse.

They go on a trip/ journey/ excursion

5. with expressions of time:

On Octobe25th; on Sunday; on New Year Day; on my birthday

6. working; being used:

All the lights were on. Turn the computer on.

7. wearing something; carrying something in your pocket or bag:

What is he having on?

To put your shoes/ coat/ hat/ make-up on

We have got no money on me. We should always carry Identity card on us.

8. about something:

The students have got a control workt on phrasal verbs today.

We had an article on China.

9. happening or arranged to happen:

What's on at the theatre tonight? Is the Concert still on, or has it been cancelled?

10.using something; by means of something:

She is speaking on the phone to her friend. We saw this film on television. John cut his finger on the knife. David wastes most his time on the Internet.

11.showing the thing or person that is affected by an action or is the object of an action:

Horror filmse can have a bad effect onteenagers. She spends a lot on mobile. She wastes her Money on make-ups.

12.using drugs or medicine; using a particular kind of food or fuel:

to be on medication/ antibiotics/ heroin

Animals live on leaves and fruit. Tthis car runs on petrol .

13.receiving a certain amount of money:

They will be on (how much will you earn) in their new job. She has been living on unemployment benefit since she lost her job.

14.showing that something continues:

The meeting went on and on until everyone had to leave.

15.showing the reason for or basis for something:

She is very strict on principle. The text is based on areal story.

16.compared to:

Prices are up 18% on last month.

17.immediately; soon after:

I made a call her on my coming back from London.

18.paid for by somebody:

The food and drinks are on him!

in

1. (used to show place) inside or to a position inside a particular place or object:

a town in Austria; a mountain in a country; in a bag;

we found about it in the newspaper. He is sitting in bed. She looked for her key in her bag..

His father works in hospital. She opened the door and went in. My bags are full. I can't get any more in. The seven o' clock train gets in.

2. at home or at work:

I made a call him last Monday night but he was not in. They will be in till the evening.

3. (showing time) during a period of time:

Her wedding is in May.

We can walk here in about two hours.

4. showing time) after a period of time:

We shall come in twenty minutes.

5. wearing something:

We were dressed in black and white for school. We always see him in jeans.

6. showing the condition or state of sb/sth:

His mother is in good health. Bob's bed room is in a mess! Rose is in love. My brother is in his early-fourties.

7. showing sb's job or the activity sb is involved in:

She has got a well-paid job in management. All his friendsy are in painting (they are painters). His classmate is in the army now.

8. contained in; forming the whole or part of sth:

There are 31 days in August. What is in this Box?

9. used for saying how things are arranged:

Children werw sitting in a circle. She had her hair in plaits.

10. used for saying how something is written or expressed:

I always write in pen. We are talking in English, Russian and german now. The pupils are working in pairs.

11. used with feelings:

We watched in horror as the car on the road. She was in such a rage .I did not dare to go near her.

12. used for giving the rate of sth and for talking about numbers:

One student in five owns a notebook.

13 received by somebody official:

All the exams must be in by Saturday.

14. (used about the sea) at the highest point, when the water is closest to the land:

The tide is coming in.

Exercises

Exercise.1 Rewrite the underlined parts of the sentences, using phrasal verbs from the table.

put sth on, pass sth on, try sth on, weigh on (upon), rely (depend) on, keep on

1. We read the story they gave me then gave it to a teacher who also likes reading stories.

2. I think she is furious, or I think she is only pretending?

3 His father looks very exhausted. I think ,something is really worrying him.

4. This is a new suit. Let us see if it fits him and how it looks on him.

5. We are not going to stop working until we have finished the speech.

6. I can be sure that he will be there when I need him.

Exercise 2

Read these expressions by various persons and read the statements 1-5 below. If the statement is correct, tick (P) . If the statement is wrong, put a cross (X) in the box and try to explain why it is wrong.

Rosa: “I was reading late and didn’t know it was 9 p.m. The door out of the bank had been closed for the night and I had no key.”

Lera: “I have got some wasp bites. Have you got any kind of cream that can help stop them itching?”

Alle: “My new shirt was very loose so I cut it by five centimeters.”

Mark: “I can ask my brother to help me when I have some unexpected problems.”

Andrew: “Dima seems to be not answering his phone. I’ll tell him the news when I see him tomorrow.”

John: “I have got some problems which are worrying me now.”

1. Andrew has made up his mind to keep on telephoning Dima.
2. *Alle* decided not to take her skirt in.
3. *John* has a lot of things weighing on his mind.
4. *Lera* wants to rub in some cream.
5. *Mark* can’t really count on his brother’s support.
6. *Rosa* got locked in.

Exercise 3

Find the mistakes in these statements. There is one mistake in each sentence.

1. Hey, that man just pushed on – that car should have been ours!
2. Mary has bad news has been weighing my mind on all day.
3. I need time for to sink in the news.
4. I could not leave the house because somebody had locked me out.
5. Modal verbs may seem difficult but you must keep upon trying.
6. You will never know who came to the office in today!

Keys:

1. Hey, that man just pushed in – that car should have been ours!
2. Mary has bad news has been weighing on my mind all day.
3. I need time for the news to sink in.
4. I could not leave the house because someone had locked me in. (You are locked out of a house if you cannot get in.)
5. Modal verbs may seem difficult but you must keep on trying.
6. You will never know who came to the office today!)

Down and over

Down

1. to or at a lower level or place; from the top towards the bottom of something:

Will you get that vase down from the table?

“Where is Mark?” “ He is down in the basement.”

His hair hung down his back. The water drop was running down the roof.

2.along:

They swam down the sea towards the ocean.

Where is the nearest post-office? Go down this street and take the second turning on the left.

3. from a standing or vertical position to a sitting or horizontal one:

He would like to sit down.

4. to or in the south:

I went down to Danmark for my holiday.

5. used for showing that the level, amount, strength, less or lower:

We turned the radio a bit?

6. (written) on paper:

The tourist put their addresses down in the form.

7. down to somebody/something even including:

I had planned down even to the last detail.

Over

1. straight above something, but not touching it:

There is a picture over the fireplace. I watched the helicopter fly over.

2.covering something:

I was holding a packet over the cut. He hung his jacket over the back of the armchair.

3.across to the other side of something:

The child jumped over the net. The bridge was built over the river.

4. on or to the other side:

The teacher turned the page over and read the text.

5. down or sideways from an upright position:

He came up over to speak to the man behind him. A child over in the street today.

6. above or more than a number, price, :

He lived in Africa for over three months. These toys are suitable for children aged 3 and over.

7. used for expressing distance:

We are over in Athens now. It is over there. Please, come over here, Alle.

8. not used; still remaining:

There is a lot of milk left over from that day.

9. (used with all) everywhere:

There is grass all over the place. We can not find our map. We have looked all over for it.

10. used for saying that something is repeated:

He will have to begin itl over again (from the beginning). She told the same story over and over again

11. about; on the subject of:

They argued over party.

12. during:

Students met manyl times over the New Year holiday.

These are different meanings of *down*

General meaning of down	Example	Meaning of phrasal verb in example
move in the direction of the ground	I have to <i>chop/cut down</i> this big but old tree. It is dead.	cut through it so that it falls to the ground
heaviness which causes difficulty	Tourists were <i>weighed down</i> with their bags, so they could not walk fast to catch the plane. The student was <i>loaded down</i> with library books, so he took the car to hostel.	carrying too much carrying too many things
put on paper	You can Just <i>take down</i> the important points, not everything the teacher says. He will <i>write down</i> his e-mail address, so that he does not to forget it.	write something, especially something that somebody says; write something on a piece of paper so that you do not forget it
reduce a number or amount, or not let it rise	She is taking these tablets to <i>keep</i> her temperature <i>down</i> . We decided to <i>cut down</i> on sweets and sugar as we began to put on weight.	stop the number, level, or size of something from increasing; eat or drink less of a particular thing, usually in order to improve your health
stop an activity	The ship plant <i>has shut down</i> , and a lot of workers have lost their jobs. Unluckily.our new trade center in a village <i>has closed down</i> .	closed and stopped working stopped doing business

Read the given below Pete's e-mail letter to Mark about a report at work. Discuss the meanings of *over*.

Can you *read over* Mark's latest report and just *look over* the figures in the appendix? We can *go over* it together when we meet tomorrow evening. Then I will add our comments and *hand* the whole thing *over* to the sales team.

(keys: *read over* - read something from the beginning to the end in order to find any errors or to understand it better;

look over - quickly examine something; *go over*- talk or think about something in order to explain it or make sure that it is right; *hand over*- give something to someone else).

Exercises

Exercise1

Read the sentences using phrasal verbs from the table above and answer the questions.

1. Jane is *weighed down* with bags.
What do we know about Jane's bags?
2. I decided *to cut down* on bread.
Do I still eat bread?
3. Susan *took down* everything we said.
Did Susan type or write what was said?
4. The Bank has *shut down*.
Has the bank shut for the evening?
5. I *chopped down* the old tree behind of my house.
Why might I have decided to do this?

Exercise2

Complete these newspaper headlines with the correct verbs from the box. Write the verbs in the right form.

chop	cut	go	hand	keep	shut
------	-----	----	------	------	------

1. Our canteen...down by health inspectors.
2. Teachers warn teenagers to ...down on cigarettes.
3. Rebel troops ...over weapons.
4. Ten oaks ...down to make way for bypass.
5. Government promises to ...down inflation.
6. Cabinet of Ministers to ...over report in detail tomorrow.

Exercise3

Explain what these phrasal verbs with *over* and *down* mean in the following sentences. Use a dictionary if necessary.

1. I would like to have a siesta. Stress and difficult work are *wearing me down*.
2. Let me *note down* your phone number on this piece of paper.
3. Many fences *blew down* in the hurricane last weekend.
4. The policemen are trying to *crack down* on the street crime.
5. The government is doing all it can to *hold prices down*.
6. Sam is very good at *putting his ideas over* at the conferences.
7. We have not got enough room. Could you *move over*, if you do not mind?
8. Could you *check over* these words for me, please? It is very important in order not to have any mistakes.
9. Please do not put this vase on the floor. Somebody is sure to *knock it over*.
10. Be careful, the milk does not *boil over*.

Around and about

Around and *about* are often interchangeable in phrasal verbs. Note that *round* can sometimes replace *around*. Phrasal verbs with *around* and *about* often express the idea of acting in a relaxed way, or without a particular purpose or without concentrating.

about

1.(also about) in or to various places or directions:

This is our house – My Husband will show you around (show you the different parts of it).They wandered around the village, looking at the beautiful places.

2. moving so as to face in the opposite direction:

Turn around and go back the way you came.

3. on all sides; forming a circle:

The garage has a wall all around. I gathered around so that I could see. All the guests sat down around the table.

4.(also about) present or available:

He went home but there was nobody around.

5.(also about) approximately:

Itr to see you around six (at about 6 o'clock).

6.(also about) used for activities with no real purpose:

What are you doing? Nothing, just lazing around.

About (adverb)

1. a little more or less than; approximately:

I think that it is about two miles from here to the nearest village. They got to the restaurant at about quarter to six.

2.(informal) almost; nearly:

Breakfast is just about ready.

3.(also around) in many directions or places:

We could hear children moving about downstairs. Please, do not leave your things lying about all over the floor.

4. (also around) (used after certain verbs) without doing anything in particular:

The young boys and girls waste the most time sitting about bored.

5. (also around) present in a place; existing:

It was dark and there were some men about. There are not enough good concerts about nowadays.

About (preposition)

1.on the subject of:

The workers talked about their new plans. What is this film about? She told us all about her life. I hate it, unfortunately there is not anything I can do about it.

2. (also around) in many directions or places; in different parts of something:

I wandered about the park for two hours. Many toys were scattered about the nursery.

3.in the character of somebody/something:

There is something about my friend that I don't quite trust. We love the people, the nature, the weather and everything else about our region.

Read the examples of phrasal verbs with *around* and *about* in the following box They have the meaning of spending time.

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example
wait about / around	staying in one place without doing anything as you wait for something to happen	If he can <i>wait around</i> for about half an hour, I should be able to inform him his mark.
laze about / around	relax and enjoy yourself by doing very little	At the beginning of the first day of our holiday we usually just <i>laze about</i> on the sea side.
sit about / around (somewhere)	spend time sitting down and doing very little	He is eager to help us. He hates just to <i>sit about</i> all evening.
hang about / around /round (somewhere) (informal)	spend time somewhere without doing very much	My grandfather was <i>hanging about</i> the whole evening.
mess about / around	spend time playing or	Lew spends his

	doing things with no particular purpose	holiday <i>messing around</i> at home fixing his tape recorder.
	behave stupidly, waste time doing unimportant things	The students were given extra writing tasks <i>messing around</i> in class.
mess sb about / around (informal)	treat someone badly or waste their time, e.g. by changing your mind or not doing what you promised	He has been <i>messing</i> her <i>around</i> for some years and just will not commit to the relationship.
lie about / around	spend time lying down doing very little	I do not like how he just <i>lies around</i> all evening playing computer games while I am busy cooking.

Exercises

Exercise. 1 Match the verbs in the left-hand column with the best definitions in the right-hand column.

1. mess about / (a)round	a) lie down doing very little
2. hang about / (a)round	b) spend time sitting down and doing very little
3. lie about / (a)round	c) relax, enjoy yourself and do very little
4. sit about / (a)round	d) behave stupidly or waste time
5. laze about / (a)round	e) spend time somewhere not doing very much

Exercise. 2 Now use the verbs from Ex. 1 to fill the gaps in these sentences. Write the verbs in the correct form and use each verb once only.

1. He just ... around on the bed all evening watching TV.
2. I can ...round there for two hours waiting for Pete's car. It will be better to walk.
3. After the conference they were just.....around talking for some time a while.
4. My idea of a perfect weekend is just ...around at home with a good book.
5. We want children to stop ...about.

Exercise 3

Rewrite the underlined words in these sentences, using phrasal verbs from the table.

stand around; hang/mess about; wait around; take / show smb around; take smb around; mess smb around

1. Who would like to stay here after the wedding? She finishes work at 7 p.m. and she could go with him and show him the most interesting place in the city centre.
2. It was boring at the demonstration. They just stood in one place not doing much and listened to the speech of the speakers.
3. We spend most free time just doing things without much purpose in our house; we do not do really anything seriously.
4. On his first day, the director went with him through the hospital and introduced him to different people he would be working with.
5. Listen, I am very sorry, I do not want to cause you problems and waste your time, but I wonder if we are able to put off our meeting till next Monday?

Exercise 4

Read the sentences and try to explain their meaning in your own words. You can use a dictionary if necessary.

1. We have got to go at once but we shall *see them around*.
2. Please, stop *ordeing* her *about*! She is not your maid, as you know.
3. Guide: Can I help you?
Tourist: No thank you. I am just *looking around*.
4. My luggage got a bit *bashed about* on the train.
5. I told the pupils to stop *fooling around*.

for and with

for (preposition)

1. showing the person who will use or have something:

This task is for my children. That is a present for his son.

2. in order to do, have or get something:

What is this newspaper for? Who did that for (who did you do that)? We study Italian English for our future job. They asked us for help. Make a call at the moment for information.

3. in order to help somebody / something :

Mother can do everything for her kids. I must take some pills for my cold. The best doctors of town are fighting for her life.

4. in support of (somebody / something) :

Are you for or against shops opening on Sundays?

5. meaning something or representing somebody / something :

*What is the English for **chez**. We played tennis for Scotland.*

6. showing the place that somebody / something will go to:

That plane was for London? We set off for the trip.

7. (showing a reason) as a result of:

Bob did not want to arrive for some reason. He was sent to university for studying. I was not able to speak for laughing.

8. (showing the price or value of something); in exchange for:

He sold his house for \$150000. There are 25 questions I shall get one point for each correct answer. Ivan wanted to swap his shirt for a smaller one. The policeman was accused of giving secret information for cash last year.

9. showing a length of time:

We decided to go away for a month. She has been in this town for 7 years.

10. showing how many times something has happened:

The teacher warned us for the last time. She I met him for the first time last week.

11. at a particular, fixed time:

They gave him an album for my birthday. The meeting is for 12.00. Our family always has tea for breakfast.

12. showing a distance:

The travellers walked for seven miles.

with (preposition)

1. in the company of somebody / something ; in or to the same place as somebody / something :

My friend lives with my grandparents. They will travel with their tutor. We discussed about the water problem with our students.

2. having or carrying something: *A woman with fair hair is manager director. A country house with a garage is ours. The businessman with the important documents is the richest man in our town.*

3. using something :

Write it with a marker. I won the game with his help.

4. in competition with somebody / something ; against somebody / something :

Our neighbours usually debate with other ones. He always play chess with his grand father.

5. including something :

The price is for two people with all meals.

6. because of something; as a result of something:

People were shivering with cold outside.

Exercises

Exercise 1

Read the given below mini-dialogues and reproduce them. Each response in the dialogues contains two phrasal verbs with *for*. The meanings of phrasal verbs are given in brackets. Do your best to remember them.

Dialogue A

Alley: I have been given the chance to apply for that new post in this workshop. What do you think?

Mark: To my mind you should go for it (try to get or achieve it). We shall all be rooting for you (informal: showing support for you in a competition, or hoping that you will succeed).

Dialogue B

Elanora: How is your new nurse?

Brad: We could not ask for a better nurse (the new nurse is the best of her kind). She just lives for our children and they just love her (believes that the children are the most important men in her life).

Dialogue C

Vera: I saw you going into Betty's house with her this evening. Is it OK?

Helen: Her dishwasher had flooded the diningroom. She sent for a plumber and got it mended but it left a terrible untidyness (send someone a message asking them to come to see you). We decided to go into town and I was calling for her on the way there, but in the end we stayed at home and tidied the mess in the diningroom. (visiting her place in order to take her).

Dialogue D

John: What does 'WC' mean on that sign?

Ray: I think it stands for water-closet (are the the letters of a word or name and is used to represent it). Let us stop. You must be dying for something to eat (informal: be wanting something very much, especially food or drink).

Exercise 2

Read the meanings of the phrasal verbs with *with*. Try to remember them.

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example
could do with sth / smb	need or want something or someone (informal)	He <i>could do with</i> a bottle of beer.
deal with sth	if something (e.g. book, film, article) deals with a particular subject or idea, it is about that subject or idea	The new film <i>deals with</i> the life of the famous people.
stick with it	continue doing sth even though it is difficult (informal)	We all understand learning a new language is not easy, but we think we should <i>stick with it</i> .
go with sth	if one thing goes with another, they suit each other or they look or taste good together	This tie <i>goes</i> really well <i>with</i> your black suit.
put up with sb / sth	accept unpleasant behaviour or an unpleasant situation,	We wonder how he <i>puts up with</i> his bad mood.

	even though you do not like it	
catch up with sb	meet someone you know, after not seeing them for a period of time	She hopes <i>to catch up with her partner</i> when she is in Paris .They have not seen each other for ages.

Exercise 3

Match the questions 1–6 with the appropriate answers a–f below. Exercises 1, 2 will help you.

1. Do you think I should buy these trousers – they are not cheap?
2. Look at that accident on the road.
3. What did you think of the Hotel?
4. Do you know what VIP means?
5. Do you like going to a bar?
6. Who are you supporting in the league?

- a) Couldn't have asked for anything better!
- b) Yes, go for it!
- c) Quick! Send for an ambulance!
- d) Yes, I am dying for a glass of juice.
- e) We're rooting for the Reds, as usual.
- f) Sure! It stands for very important person.

(Keys: 1 b; 2 c; 3 a; 4 f; 5 d; 6 e)

Exercise 4

Complete these sentences with the correct verb.

1. She ... for a plumber as soon as he felt that something is wrong with her washing machine.
2. Marina ... for her work so she plans to go to find it very hard when she has to retire.
3. Those shoes don't really ... with that bag, but they are fashionable.
4. He ... for a better tutor. He is so patient and kind.
5. I would like to talk to Gina. I am not able to ... up with her rudeness any longer!
6. My hair is too long – I ... with a haircut.
7. I should ... with the course. I think it would be not good to give up at the moment.
8. We like returning to our village andp with all our relatives.

Exercise 5

Rewrite these sentences, using phrasal verbs.

1. We could not tolerate such noisy neighbours as theirs.
2. It has been such a busy day. I am not able to wait for tomorrow.
3. My gloves match my new dress perfectly.
4. The most students at his college hoped Mark would win the football championship.
5. She has the best job we can imagine.
6. Her sister is the most important person in Mark's life.

Through and back.

Through in phrasal verbs gives an idea of going from one side of something to the other or from the beginning to the end of something. We have to note that with most of these phrasal verbs *through* must go before the object of the verb.

Back in phrasal verbs usually conveys the idea of coming back.

through

1. from one end or side of something to the other:

They moved through the centre of Paris. We cut through the rope.

2. from the beginning to the end of something:

Food and drink supplies will not last through the spring. You are halfway through the story. She read the text through and gave it back.

3. past a limit stage or test:

The applicant could not get through the first test.

4. because of; with the help of:

Mistakes were made through bad preparation. Rob got the job through his teacher.

5. (British English) connected by phone:

I can put you through to extension 4512, if you wish.

back

Back in phrasal verbs usually conveys the idea of returning.

1. in or to a place or state that somebody / something was in before:

The guests are going out at the moment – They will be back about seven o'clock in the evening. It began to snow so I came back home. Can I have my marker back, if you do not mind, please? We have got to take these magazines back to the teacher.

2. away from the direction you are facing or moving in:

She went out without looking back. Can everybody move back a bit, please?

3. away from something under control:

The policemen could not keep the people back. We did our best to hold back her tears.

4. in return or in reply:

The boss told us that he would call me back in 20 minutes.

5. in or into the past; ago:

I always think back to my first day at college.

Remember:

An interesting use of *back* is in the sentence: They go back five years. This is an informal method of saying: they have known each other for five years.

Exercises

Exercise1

Read the meanings of the next phrasal verbs with *through*. Remember them.

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example
sleep through	to remain sleeping and not be woken by something	May I come in? I am late. I am afraid I <i>slept through</i> my alarm.
live through	to experience a dangerous or unpleasant situation and still be alive after it	Mygrandparenrs <i>have lived through</i> two world wars.
flick / flip through	to turn the pages of a book, magazine, newspaper etc and look at some of the pages for a very short time only	He was curled up on a chair, <i>flicking through</i> a newspaper. Wealways <i>flip through</i> a journal before purchasing it.
look through go through	to read something quickly, especially to find the information you need; to examine or search something very carefully	I an sure he will <i>look through</i> the message today afterit he can <i>go through</i> it properly next evening.
take through	to teach to somebody in detail how something should be done, what something is about,	Take it easy– He will <i>take you through</i> the job before he leaves you on your own.
see through	to understand what somebody is really like or what they are really doing and not be tricked by them	He is not fooled that easily. I can <i>see right through him</i> .

Exercise2

Write what you can say in these situations using phrasal verbs with *through*.

1. Your teacher asks you to explain to a new student how things are done in the class, step by step. What can you say to a new student?

2. Your friend warns you that another friend, Bob is going to trick you. Explain to the friend that you understood what Bob was really like the first day you introduced him.

3. You came late for an interesting conference. You set your alarm clock but didn't wake up when it rang. Apologize and explain what happened.

4. You have done some calculations at work, and there seems to be an error. Ask a friend to read the figures carefully to see if they can see any mistakes.

5. A boss suggests you reading in detail a 15-page essay you have written. Tell him that that will not be necessary and that you would be grateful if they just looked at it very briefly. (Give here possible answers.)

6. Your friend asks you why a person you know always seems so upset. Explain that that person has experienced some bad things over the last months.

Exercise 3

Complete the sentences using an appropriate phrasal verb.

1. John called while you were not in. Please can you _____
2. I hate this T-shirt I bought today. I think _____
3. Mark missed his bus this evening because he _____
4. Alley is not really reading the book; she has just _____
5. I would like to tell her how sad I was but managed to _____

Keys:

1. Please can you *call him back*?
2. I think I will *take it back*.
3. because he *slept through* his alarm.
4. she is just *flicking through* it.
5. ..but I managed *to bite it back*.

Into and away

into (preposition)

1. moving to a position inside or in something:

Please, come into the room. She is going into town.

2. in the direction of something:

I spoke into the microphone. At this moment we are driving into the sun.

3. to a point at which you hit something:

The experienced driver backed his new fast car into a fence. We walked into a metal door.

4. showing a change from one thing to another:

They turned the smallest room into a study. I changed into her trousers.

The students translated a short dialogue into French.

5. concerning or involving something:

...an inquiry into safety procedures

Away(adverb)

1. away (from sb / sth) to a different place or in a different direction:

Go away! I am very busy now! She asked him a question, but he just looked away.

2. away (from sth) at a particular distance from a place:

The town is ten kilometres away from the mountain. My relatives live five hours away.

3. away (from sth) (used about people) not present; absent:

Our friends are away on holiday now. Anna is away from university for a week with fluenza.

4. in the future:

Their days off are only three days away.

5. into a place where something is usually kept:

We shall put our things away at the moment. I cleared the plates away (off the table)

6. until something disappears:

The crash of accidently slowly died away.

Exercises

Exercise 1

Read the entries in Anna's personal diary. Each entry has a phrasal verb with *into*. Match the phrasal verbs in the sentences with their meanings in the right-hand column.

May	
7. <i>Monday</i> : Went <i>into</i> Mary W in town today. It was so nice to see her again.	a) to suddenly start doing something such as crying, singing, laughing and others
8 <i>Tuesday</i> : Mobile problems again tonight! Must <i>look into</i> getting a new phone.	b) to meet someone you know when you didn't expect to
9 <i>Wednesday</i> : I am sorry for Helen! The head told her she hated some work she had done and she <i>burst into</i> tears.	c) try to investigate and examine the facts about a problem or situation
10 <i>Thursday</i> : The director would like to have dinner with me. Anna says I should not <i>read</i> anything <i>into</i> it, but I am suspicious of his motives.	d) to talk about something in a lot of detail
11 <i>Friday</i> : Met Liam tonight. He ran <i>into</i> his marriage problems in great detail. Felt sorry for him.	e) to start to take part in a discussion or activity with someone
12 <i>Saturday</i> : I planned to <i>throw myself into</i> doing some gardening now that spring is here!	f) to find an extra meaning in someone's words or actions that is not obvious or doesn't exist
13 <i>Sunday</i> : Saw Liam again. Told him I	g) start doing something with a lot of

was busy as I did not want to <i>enter into</i> another discussion about his personal life.	enthusiasm and energy
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Exercise2

Read the meanings of the given below phrasal verbs with *away*. Try to remember them.

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example
<i>tidy away</i> sth or <i>tidy sth away</i>	put things back in their correct place after you have been using them	My aunt asked me to <i>tidy away some</i> my albums before my cousin got to visit.
<i>pack away</i> sth or <i>pack sth away</i> (убирать)	put something into a bag or container, or put sth in the place where it is usually kept	They <i>packed away</i> their sport things and started up the car engine.
tear sb away (usually + from) (отрывать от чего-либо)	force someone to stop doing something they enjoy in order to do something else	I am sorry to <i>tear you away</i> from your computer, but I need your help.
<i>stay away from</i> sth (избегать кого-либо, держаться подальше от кого-либо / чего-либо)	avoid something that has a bad effect on you	To my mind I have to <i>stay away</i> from chocolate. I am afraid ,I am putting on weight.
<i>send away for</i> sth (заказывать, выписывать)	write to an organization to ask them to send you something	I have <i>sent away for</i> a new computer programme to Greece.
<i>lock yourself away</i>	go to a room or building where you can be alone, usually so that you can work	She decided to <i>lock herself away</i> in her bedroom till she would write her composition.
<i>run away</i> (often + from)	secretly leave a place because you are unhappy there	Problem children <i>run away</i> from parents' home last year.

Exercise3

Match the beginning of each sentence with its ending.

1. At the cinema last week Mark ran ...	into his words.
2. Kate is getting over her broken heart by throwing herself ...	into Edward.
3. When we saw him dressed up as a clown he burst ...	into the causes of the war.

4. She doesn't think before she speaks so does not read too much ...	into the argument.
5. In our report we have to go more fully	into what happened.
6. We were not agreeing about the book and then Fers came ...	into laughter.
7. The police are doing all they can to look ...	into his room.

Exercise4

Complete these sentences using phrasal verb with *away*. Write the verb in the correct form and add, if necessary, a reflexive pronoun (*myself, yourself...*).

1. He at once was afraid of his father by ...from home.
2. Please ...your exercises. It is time for breakfast.
3. He really should ...Steven. He has a bad affect on you.
4. He was so unhappy that he ... in his bedroom until the next day.
5. Alan has ...an application form for that job he saw.
6. Please can you ...from the book, I need some help in the garden.

Exercise5

Complete these sentences in any way that makes sense using one of the phrasal verbs with *into* and *away*.

1. He was astonished when Hanna burst
.....
2. It makes sense to stay
.....
3. My close friend usually throws
.....
4. Sometimes I would really love to run
.....
5. We find this job so stressful. We really should look
.....
6. When my sister went to the city centre last month she ran
.....
7. Before going away I spent days packing
.....
8. Whenever guests are coming, I always clean
.....

Exercise 6

Here are some more phrasal verbs with *into* and *away*. Read the sentences 1 – 5 and match the phrasal verbs with the definitions a – e below. Use a dictionary if necessary.

1. As soon as Allan met me he *launched into* a long account of his travels.
 2. Because it is not so cheap in this town now, tourists are *keeping away*.
 3. When I tried to cross the room in the dark, I *banged into* a round table and knocked it over.
 4. It is not a man in that hill, it's a scarecrow – the farmer would like to *scare* the birds *away*.
 5. He *bumped into* his old classmate in town hospital this evening.
- a) knock against something, usually by accident.
b) meet somebody you know when you have not planned to meet them
c) start doing or saying something (a speech or a story) in a very enthusiastic way
d) make a person or animal so frightened that they go away.
e) not go to a place

Exercise 7 Could you see any main meanings for *into* and *away* in the phrasal verbs used in these exercises that may help you learn them?

UNIT 4. NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES WITH THE PHRASAL VERBS (Grammar rules)

Nouns that are formed from verb and particle

In the English language it is possible to make nouns from verbs, to *invite* / *an invitation*. To organize-organization, to solve-solution

In the same way it is sometimes possible to create a noun from a phrasal verb. Let us look at the following examples.

Dialogue 1

Terrom: I got *ripped off* when I called that 0122 number (informal: was charged too much).

Lena: Oh, yes, these numbers are a big *rip-off*.

Dialogue 2

Merra: His fellow student *dropped out* of university last month (gave up his course).

Edden: Er... There were many *dropouts* that month. I want to know why so?

Dialogue 3

Mark: Someone *broke in* last night and stole a mobile from the college (entered by force to steal something).

Pete: Is that true? As I know this is the third *break-in* this month!

Rules for the usage of verb and particle noun forms

1. The plural is formed by adding – s to the particle, not the verb, *break-ins*, *dropouts*, *rip-offs*.

An exception is *goings-on* (*strange or amusing events*), which is always plural. *There are many talks about the goings – on at the latest parties.*

2. Verb and particle noun forms are sometimes written with a hyphen, e. g. *break– in*, *check – in*, *cover – up*; and sometimes without, e. g. *dropout*, *checkout*, *crackdown*.

Nouns with –*out* and –*over* are usually written as one word, e. g. *dropout*, *lookout*, *checkout*, *handout*, *changeover*, *leftovers*.

Nouns with –*in*, –*up* and less common particles usually have a hyphen, e. g. *lie-in*, *mix-up*, *put-down*, *run-through*.

3. In pronunciation, the verb is stressed, but not particle.

Some phrasal verbs have noun forms where the particle goes first. The stress in pronunciation is usually on the particle.

Phrasal verb	Particle + verb noun	Example
set out	<i>outset</i>	We realized from the <i>outset</i> that there would be some problems.(beginning)
fall down	<i>downfall</i>	The economic crisis caused the <i>downfall</i> of the state. (sudden failure or end)
look on	<i>onlooker</i>	People of <i>onlookers</i> watched as the policemen arrested the person. (somebody who watches an event but does not take part in it)

There are also adjectives which are based on phrasal verbs.

e. g. *a broken-down vehicle* – *vehicle whose engine had stopped working*;
blocked-up drains – *drains where the water cannot flow properly*

Exercises.

Exercise1

Complete the following table. If a noun form doesn't exist, write 'none' in the table. Use a dictionary, if necessary. Decide whether the noun is written with a hyphen or as one word. Translate the nouns based on phrasal verbs into Russian.

Phrasal verb	Verb + particle noun
show off	show - off
warm up	
hold on	
hide out	
turn over	
tear down	

Exercise 2

Circle the correct noun form in these sentences. Use a dictionary if necessary.

1. There was a big **pile-up** / **up-pile** on the road involving five cars.
2. The local authority has announced a lot of **backcuts** / **cutbacks** in funding for schools in order to save finance.
3. When the new taxes were announced there was a public **outcry** / **cryout**.
4. Some **standerbys** / **bystanders** did nothing while the robbers were robbing a bank.
5. The new medicine marks a **throughbreak** / **breakthrough** in the treatment of a bad disease.

Exercise 3

Complete these sentences with adjective forms of phrasal verbs from the box below. You can use a dictionary if necessary.

throwaway	outgoing	bygone	getaway	off-putting
------------------	-----------------	---------------	----------------	--------------------

1. The thieves abandoned their ... motorbike in a street near the hotel.
2. We find her manner very ... She is not friendly.
3. The nurses planned to use ... plastic dishes for their meeting.
4. Let us invite Sallon – he is ... and likes entertainments.
5. The paintings of the old automobiles were like something from a ...era.

Exercise 4

Write down the infinitive form of the phrasal verbs from which the adjectives in exercise 3 above are formed.

Exercise 5

Match the sentences on the left with a suitable response on the right.

1. I was looking for a way to turn off the photocopier.	a) I know, I need to watch my outgoings.
2. Have you heard about the scandal in the office?	b) Yes, but I don't understand the input.
3. The economy is not doing so well these days.	c) There is the on/off switch.
4. A database can organize all the information you type into it.	d) Yes, there has been a downturn.
5. You have to consider how much you spend each month.	e) Oh, yes, amazing goings-on!

Exercise 6

Complete each pair of sentences by using one verb and one noun from the list below. It will help you to understand and remember these nouns more easily if you learn them together with the original phrasal verb.

break down	breakdown	hold up	hold-up
break out	outbreak	print out	print-out
burst out	outburst	stand in	stand-in
clean up	clean-up	take off	take-off
drop out	drop-out	warm up	warm-up

- Press that button and this machine will ...the information you need.
Press that button and you will get a ...of the information you need.
- They do some tasks to ...before beginning the work-out.
They do some tasks as a ...before beginning the work-out.
- The workers ...laughing when they saw I was wearing a very loose shirt.
There was an...of laughter when they saw me was I wearing a very loose shirt.
- While they were ...the office, one man sounded the alarm.
During the ... one man sounded the alarm.
- Because of all the stress Silvia ...nd had to go into hospital.
Because of the stress Silvia had a nervous ...and went into hospital.
- You aren't allowed to smoke while the plane is
You aren't allowed to smoke during
- Those who ...of university were looked down on by the others.
Any university ...were looked down on by the other students.
- The fighting ...soon after the assassination attempt.
There was an ...of fighting soon after the assassination attempt.
- The star has someone who ...for him in any dangerous scenes.
The star of the film has a ...for any dangerous scenes.

10. This room is in a mess. You should it and get rid of all the rubbish.

This room is in a mess. It needs a good

Exercise 7

Complete each pair of sentences by using a verb and a noun from the list below. Use a dictionary, if necessary.

bring up	upbringing	stand by	stand-by
build up	build-up	stop over	stopover
check in	check-in	stow away	stowaway
pass by	passer-by	take over	takeover
shut down	shut-down	walk out	walk-out

Don't forget that the plural of passer-by is passers-by!

1. They had to ... the power station to prevent any leak of radioactivity.
He ordered an immediate..... to prevent any leak of radioactivity.
2. Her parents... Ethel... to know the difference between right and wrong.
As a result of her... Ethel has strong sense of the difference between right and wrong.
3. The gas... and all the people were afraid there could be an explosion.
There was aof gas and all the people were afraid there could be an explosion.
4. As the trip is so long, why not ... in Thailand for a while?
As the trip is so long, why not make a ... in Thailand?
5. After the company was..... a lot of workers lost their jobs.
After the ... several employees lost their jobs.
6. A doctor was ... the scene of the accident, and he gave first aid.
One of the ... was a doctor , and he gave first aid.
7. One passenger had boarded the ship in Lebanon and ... amongst the steamer.
A ... had boarded the ship in Lebanon and hidden amongst the steamer .
8. They need him to so he is able to fill in if somebody does not turn up.
They need him on ... so he is able to fill in if somebody does not turn up.
9. The workers... in protest against the bad working conditions.
There was a ... in protest against the bad working conditions.
10. You have to ... at the bus station three hours before their bus leaves.
... is three hours before the bus leaves.

Exercise 8

Complete each pair of sentences by using one verb and one noun from the following list.

get away	getaway	look on	onlooker
get together	get-together	slip up	slip-up
go ahead	go-ahead	slow down	slowdown

hand over	hand-over	tail back	tailback
lay out	layout	tell off	telling-off

1. The crooks ...from the police in a carhelicopter.

The crooks made their ...in a car.

2. They are worried about rudeness when the army officers

...power to the new government.

They are worried about rudeness during the ...of power to the new government.

3. The park has been ...in this way to provide access for the invalids.

The ...has been designed to provide access for the invalids.

4. It' a pity, output has ...the other day because of sickness.

It' a pity, , there has been a ...in output the other day .

5. The man making the arrangements had ...so I missed my flight.

There was a ...in the arrangements so I missed my flight.

6. The men who were ...cheered as they knew Alexander being rescued from the

lake.

The ...cheered as they saw Anne being rescued from the lake.

7. The director told us we were able to...and order the new copier.

We got the ...from the director to order the new copier.

8. Last Friday they...at our house to plan the birthdayparty.

Last Friday they had a ...at our house to plan the birthdayparty.

9. Her uncle...Hugh ...for making so much noise.

he gave Hugh a ...for making so much noise.

10. Two days ago the traffic ...for five kilometres on the road.

There was a five-kilometre...of traffic on the road.

Exercise 9

Complete each pair of sentences by using one verb and one noun from the list below.

black out	blackout	lay out	outlay
change over	change-over	tip off	tip-off
kick off	kick-off	turn out	turn-out
knock out	knock-out	wash up	washing-up
rise up	uprising	work out	work-out

1. The well-known sportsman ...his opponent in the first round.

It's a ...and the well-known sportsman wins in the first round!

2. Yesterday's power cut... most of the town.

Yesterday's power cut caused a ...in most of the town.

3. There were some difficulties when we ...from one to the new system of issuing library magazines.

There were some difficulties during the ...to the new system.

4. Somebody had..... the police about the theft and they were waiting for the thieves.

The police had got a ...about the theft.

5. If you ... I shall dry. If you do the ..., I shall dry.

6. The Mayor was forced to leave the town when the people against the authority.

There was an ...y the people against the authority.

7. Soon after our football team had ...they scored their first goal.

Soon after the ...our football team scored the first goal.

8. We have ...over £130,000 on radio advertising.

The ...on radio advertising has been over £130,000.

9. We keep fit by ...in the sport complex every day.

To keep fit I have a ...in the sport complex every day.

10. A few men ...to see the procession.

There wasn't much of a ...to see the procession.

Exercises

Exercise 1

Match the different meanings a–f of *take in* with the appropriate sentences

1–6 below.

a) make smaller

b) allow in through a hole

c) deceive

d) give a bed to

e) include

f) understand the meaning or importance

1. Because so many people were stranded at the railway station, some local families suggested *taking* them *in* overnight.

2. The information is so shocking – he still cannot *take it in*.

3. The trip will *take in* two of the most enormous churches in the city.

4. My aunt has lost weight – she is going to have to *take in* many of her dresses.

5. Robert was not so honest but he was so attractive that his girlfriend Alley was *taken in* by him.

6. It will be fine to come back to the seaside immediately – the ship seems to be *taking in* the sea.

Exercise 2

These pairs of sentences show phrasal verbs which can be used in both literal and metaphorical ways. Explain the two meanings and the connection between them.

1. a) He *stepped in* a puddle of water and his feet are soaking at the moment.

b) He *stepped in* to stop the debate from becoming quieter.

2. a) This film is boring. I wish you'd *switch off* the TV.

b) The lecture was not interesting that I *switched off*.

3. a) There is a hole in my pocket. I think my purse must have *dropped out*.

- b) This student *dropped out* of university and became a plumber.
4. a) I *tied* all the bags *down* on the roof of the house.
- b) Melanie dreams of going to Thailand but she feels *tied down* by her boyfriend and study responsibilities.

Exercise 3

Use your knowledge of the main verb in the underlined phrasal verbs as well as the context of the sentence in order to work out the meanings of the phrasal verbs.

1. What is he **driving at**? I wish he would say exactly what he means!
2. The lecturer did all he could to **drum** the new lexis **into** his students before the test.
3. The former secondary education system used to **cream off** the best students and train them in separate colleges.
4. The noise of the boys' music completely **drowned out** the radio.

Exercise 4

Write a one – word formal equivalent for each of the underlined phrasal verbs.

As the snow did not **let up**, the tennis game was **called off**. So the team **got down to** discussing its strategy for the next match instead. The guests did not **get out of** the hotelclub until the cleaning ladies **turned up** in the evening.

Exercise 5

Match the questions on the left with the most likely American English replies on the right.

1. Would you like to wash up?	a) Dima. I cannot figure out why it is not working.
2. What is wrong with the tape-recorder?	b) To visit with some relatives.
3. Why is she so sad?	c) Dima. I shal call around a few places.
4. Where will you get your new TV?	d) Because I goofed off so much.
5. Where has John gone?	e) Her parents have just bawled her out.
6. Why do you think you failed the examination?	f) Certainly. Where is the bathroom?

Exercise 6

Here are some things that British people might say. Write what American people may say instead.

1. We expect your mother will want **to freshen up** when she comes.
American:.....
2. Could you **call around** to find the cheapest place to rent a house?

American:.....

3. I cannot **work out** why he is behaving so badly.

American:.....

4. We shall be ready soon. **Wait!**

American:

5. He is **visiting** his uncle tomorrow. Would you like to join too?

American:.....

Exercises

Exercise № 1

Fill in: along, down, over, over with, across.

1. She does her best to get...with her cousins

2. This terrible weather gets me...

3. The sooner they begin making this report, the sooner they will get ... it.

4. It took me two weeks to get...the common cold.

5. We hardly ever have problems in getting our ideas....

Exercise №2

Fill in: down with, off, without, with, up, after, through.

1. The price of gold is going...in some cities.

2. The fish is terrible. It`s probably gone....

3. Hans is upset. He is going... a very hard time.

4. How long can elephants go... food?

5. His tie goes...his jacket.

6. The army general went...the robber last week.

7. He went... .. the common cold so he stayed in bed.

Exercise №3

Choose the right preposition.

1. It is not easy to **bring up/down** children.

2. These photo graphs **brings away/back** happy memories from our students years.

3. The doctor **brought round/about** the child by using some cold water.

4. His old job **brings on/in** 21.000 dollars per month

5. My favourite singer will **bring out/in** a new album next month.

6. Our boss has **brought about/ round** a lot of new things in our office.

Exercise №4

Fill in : away, off, on, through, up with, out.

1. I put... my rain coat and went out of the office.

2. The bank manager put ...the presentation until the following day.

3. The fire team were able to put...the fire.
4. I put...all my luggage.
5. We can put you... to Mrs. Brown?
6. She cannot put... her ideas. They are not interesting, we think.

Exercise № 5

Fill in: in, off, on, out, for.

1. Unlikely, the meeting was called... due to the strong wind.
2. You can call... and pick up your albums.
3. The water calls... immediate action.
4. Alley called... her friend to see if she is OK.
5. The soldiers were called... to save the schoolchildren from the burning building.

Exercise №6

Fill in: in, off, aside, back.

1. I should set... some money to go to France on my holiday .
2. They set ...early in the evening not to miss the plane.
3. Weather has set...already, so they went camping.
4. The opening of the new hotel has been set... a few weeks.

Exercise №7

Fill in: up, out, away (2),back

1. Some men gave...secret ideas during the training.
2. This young man gave...eating unhealthy food when he went on a diet.
3. Can you give... the new magazines?
4. My elder sister gave...her old clothes to me.
5. We went to the school library and gave....all the books we borrowed.

Exercise №8

Choose the correct preposition.

1. Rose really takes after/ up her mother.
2. The helicopter will take off/ on in five minutes.
3. Mark made up his mind to take to/up golf.
4. Please, take off/ on your warm boots. It is cold outside.
5. Her English courses take up/to much of her free time.

UNIT 5. TESTS

Test 1

Choose the correct equivalents to complete each sentence. Use a dictionary to help you.

1. I have to go on a diet. I ...a lot of weight during the New Year party.
A) held up
B) put on
C)settled down
D) weighed up
2. They were ...when they saw how much he had changed.
A) barged in
B) pulled out
C)taken aback
D)whipped up
3. As I know you have passed your difficult examination! It is ...a celebration!
A) bursts into
B) calls for
C) looks after
D) takes after
4. I do my best to be friendly but I is difficult to..... some of classmates.
A) come up with
B) get by
C) get on with
D) speak out
5. You would rather take medicine. I think you have got a bad toothache...
A) catching up
B) coming on
C) dying down
D) winding up
6. The helicopter ... and was soon flying high over the city.
A) clouded over
B) fired away
C) piled up
D) took off
7. After she was knocked out, it took her not much time to
A) bring her round
B) fit her in
C) keep her in
D) let her off
8. The initials.... LTP .
A) build up
B) stand for
C)take over

D) turn out

9. We are identical twins, it is not easy to

A) mix us up

B) take us apart

C) tell us apart

D) set us up

10. One player was injured so the football team had to ...the match.

A) back away from

B) drop out of

C) get back at

D) get behind with

11. I think this is not the right method to solve the problem. You are not... it the correct way.

A) coming across

B) going about

C) taking over

D) turning on

12. At once the fire alarm ...and all the people had to leave the building at the trade centre.

A) got around

B) set off

C) shot up

D) went off

13. My sister is worried. All her problems areindeed.

A) getting her down

B) getting round her

C) taking her on

D) toning her down

14. This young man... as a serious, thoughtful student.

A) bubbles over

B) catches on

C) comes across

D) puts through

15. I will not- so I ask do not try to ...me ...going!

A) speak ... to

B) talk ... into

C) tell ...into

D) talk ...out of

16. A bus suddenly ...in front of the child and he was not able to stop in time.

A) crossed out

B) gave in

C) pulled out

D) shot up

Test 2

Choose the correct alternative to complete each sentence.

1. I my younger sister...in agony as she dropped the plate on her foot.
A) boil over
B) cry out
C) let off
D) ring out
2. We shall have to ...in the morning if we would like to avoid the traffic jam.
A) come apart
B) go about
C) put off
D) set off
3. The old woman was exhausted that she...in the arm-chair and went to sleep.
A) dropped in
B) flaked off
C) glazed over
D) stretched out
4. Her nephew had to ...the manager while she was on holiday.
A) move on to
B) put in for
C) stand in for
D) try on
5. All the employees hope...a reconciliation between the two companies.
A) bring about
B) come in for
C) make up
D) take up
6. The news has ...but they still hesitate what exactly is going on.
A) dropped in
B) fallen through
C) got away
D) leaked out
7. This way was blocked so we had to ...and find another route.
A) check out
B) turn back
C) run through
D) fall off
8. Take it easy. The illness should ...fairly soon.
A) break out
B) die out
C) fall off
D) wear off
9. The loud music ...and it was impossible to do my home work.
A) blared out

B) played off

C) turned up

D) set out

10. We can make you sure she will ...the chance of winning the first prize!

A) fall for

B) get at

C) jump at

D) stand for

11. In the end he managed to ... his point of view.

A) bring her round to

B) fool her into

C) take her up on

D) fix her up with

12. The engineers will have to ...an extra bus if any more workers would like to come.

A) settle down

B) pull through

C) lay on

D) stand up for

13. At the weekend I left, my friends...at the airport.

A) saw me off

B) showed me out

C) stood in for me

D) took me up

14. Fortunately, the snow...so the footballers could play the match.

A) watered down

B) gave out

C) got away

D) held off

15. Why do these people...talking about their jobs all the time?

A) keep on

B) side with

C) take after

D) work off

16. The ceiling ...and a few men were trapped.

A) butted in

B) caved in

C) cracked down

D) wore down

Test 3

Choose the correct alternative to complete each sentence.

1. What is his age? – I think he is ...now. He must be at least seventy.

A) coming off

B) getting back

C) getting on

D) falling out

2. Finally he succeeded in winning the match. How did he manage to ...?

A) bring it out

B) pull it off

C) throw it up

D) weigh it up

3. The politician had to ...because someone else wanted to use the phone.

A) hang up

B) keep up

C) stand out

D) take back

4. The changes weregradually so that everyone could get used to them.

A) come to

B) handed over

C) phased in

D) stood in for

5. Rude ness and violence ...and several men were injured.

A) caught up

B) flared up

C) lifted off

D) turned in

6. Much money must have ...that not cheap-looking rug.

A) added up to

B) gambled away

C) gone on

D) got off

7. Father was so convincing that we were completely ...by his talk.

A) gone through

B) held down

C) taken in

D) told off

8. Some of the students were sick that the lecturer had to ...his lecture.

A) call off

B) mix up

C) set down

D) put out

9. If you want any help, you can rely on me to

A) back you up

B) face up to you

C) set you down

D) put you through

10. The tourists...the cloth on the grass and put the picnic things on it.

- A) handed out
 B) sewed on
 C) screwed up
 D) spread out
11. We shall just ...some things if I can forget them.
 A) hand down
 B) jot down
 C) lapse into
 D) looks forward to
12. The concert...and he got more tired and more bored.
 A) dragged on
 B) ebbed away
 C) fell off
 D) switched off
13. Her name ...in the course of talking.
 A)came up
 B) kept on
 C) set out
 D) turned out
14. The employees were so furios at his speech that they ...in protest.
 A) fell through
 B) signed away
 C) warmed up
 D) walked out
15. The teenager had to ...and admit he was mistaken.
 A) climb down
 B) fall down
 C) let out
 D) tighten up
16. Everyone thought to have a private meeting but he just ...!
 A)barged in
 B)broke off
 C) crowded around
 D) whiled away

Test 4

Complete each pair of sentences by using two phrasal verbs that are opposite in meaning. Choose from the pairs of verbs given below.

knock out	bring round	slow down	speed up
look down	on look up to	stand up	sit down
pass out	come to	stay in	go out
put back	bring forward	switch on	switch off
set out	get back	turn up	turn down

1. We are not able to hear what he is talking about. Can you ...the volume?
You know that I am not deaf! I ask you...the volume ...a bit!
2. This room was so stuffy that Peter....
Peter was unconscious for at least five minutes before he
3. I am not able to go seeing film at the cinema every evening! I shall go to
...tonight and download the new one or watch it on TV.
Watching TV is boring! Let us ...for a change and go dancing or something.
4. To my mind it is a very early start. We ...on our trip at 8.00.
You can not wait up for me. I shall not ...from the trip until night.
5. She very likes to listen to the seven- o'clock news so she ...the TV-set.
The film was boring so Gracy ...thecomputer.
6. The punch was so powerful that it ...Fred ...for half an hour.
They did their best to do everything they understood to ...the sportsman....
7. I saw the bus...and nearly come to a stop.
The bus started to ...and was soon going too fast to follow.
8. We were such snobs! We...anyone we thought had come from an inferior
college.
We considered Karhu was brilliant. We...him as our hero and tried to be love
him.
9. The show is going to be later than originally planned.
They have ...it...from the 17th to the 19th.
The show is going to be earlier than originally planned.
They have ...it ...from the 19th to the 17th.
10. The group played the national anthem and everyone in the audience....
This is the most comfortable chair, I think. Please

Test 5

Complete each pair of sentences by using two phrasal verbs from the list below. Use a dictionary if necessary.

break up	go back	step up	cut back
build up	die down	take down	put back
come on	go off	take off	put on
count in	count out	take off	touch down
start out	end up	talk out of	talk into

1. If the temperature is too high, the heating ...automatically.
If the temperature is too low, the heating ...automatically.
2. At present Roma's novels are well known all over the world but they...as stories he
told to keep the teenagers amused.
They were originally teenagers'but they have ...as novels, films and even computer
games.

3.As we know there was a very big increase in his orders and certainly we had to ...production.

There was a sharp decrease in orders so we decided to...production.

4. I am soaking wet! I...these wet clothes and go to the bathroom.

Why are you not wearing your warm socks! ...them ...or your feet will get cold.

5.My friend Dima has determined to marry her and you will never...him ...it.

But my colleague Robin has determined not to dance in the concert and you will never...him...it.

6.The jet ...and after a while disappeared behind the clouds.

The jet -plane ...safely and all the pilots got out.

7.Amanda locked the door and...the cash box...from the top shelf.

Amanda took some money out of the box and ...on the shelf.

8. As the audience waited for the well known writer, the excitement ...in the room.

Eddy would only begin her speech after the noise had

9. Certainly! I would like to help with the play! ...me ...!

In my opinion it is a not good idea. I do not want to do anything with it! ...me!

10. Only two weeks of college left. The students...for the holidays next month.

The holiday will soon be over. The master students...to university tomorrow.

Read the translation of the following particles into Russian. Each particle has the main meaning and additional meanings based on a metaphor or image which has a direct connection with its literal or basic meaning.

up – вверх	down – вниз
место наверху be up – быть на ногах stay up – не ложиться спать	место внизу be down – быть внизу stay down – оставаться в шахте
направление вверх; ближе jump up – подпрыгнуть kick up – швырять вверх ногой come up – подойти	направление вниз jump down – спрыгивать kick down – сбросить вниз ногой beat – свалить с ног
завершенность buy up – скупать shut up – заткнуться	завершенность (нежелательных действий) hold down – подчинить hunt down – затравить
увеличение (размера, количества, качества) cheer up – ободрять(ся) brush up – совершенствовать hurry up – поторапливать(ся)	уменьшение (размера, количества, качества) slow down – замедлять(ся) quite down – утихать scale down – снижать

in - в	out – вне (близко)	away – вне (далеко)
место	место вне	место вдалеке

внутри be in – быть дома have in – иметь в доме	be out – не быть дома stand out - выдаваться	be away – отсутствовать stand away – стоять позади
направление внутри bring in – вносить run in - вбежать	направление наружу leak out – просачиваться fly out - вылетать	направление вдаль, прочь cast away – выбрасывать brush away - смахивать
	завершенность (удалением/уменьшением) give out – раздавать puff out – задувать (свечу) run out - иссякать	завершенность (удалением/уменьшением) fall away – спадать drain away – расходоваться sport away - смахивать

on - на (чем-л.)	off – с (чего-л.)
место на поверхности have on – быть одетым во что-либо be on – быть включенным	место вне поверхности lie off – стоять на расстоянии be off – быть выключенным
направление на поверхность; включение (механизма) put on – надевать get on – садиться (в транспорт) pile on – громоздить switch on – включать turn on – открывать (кран)	направление с поверхности; выключение (механизма): take off – снимать (одежду) get off – сойти (с транспорта) fake off – отлынивать от работы switch off – выключать turn off – закрывать (кран)
время продолжение keep on – продолжать follow on – продолжать следовать	время прерывание lay off – прекращать leave off - переставать

over – через (поверх)	through – через (насквозь)
направление через (над преградой) cross over – переправляться roll over – перекачивать(ся) boil over - выкипать	направление через (сквозь преграду) break through – прорваться get through – пробираться come through – проходить насквозь
завершенность tide over – преодолевать blow over – миновать (о грозе) bring over - переубедить	завершенность carry through – доводить до конца put through – выполнить (задачу) soak

Additional exercises on the theme Phrasal verbs

1. Rewrite the following sentences using a multi-word verb in place of the words in bold. Each multi - word is used twice with a different meaning.

Make up, get over, hang on, work out, put off, and go on.

I want to **calculate** how much you owe me.

Could I speak to Andrew, please?

Wait a moment. I'll go and get him'.

Do you like to go with him or not? You have got **to decide**.

Can you hear all that loud noise in the next room? I want to know **what is happening**.

'Hold on tight! We are going to crash into the bike in front!'

If it is possible could we **postpone** our lecture until next Monday? Something urgent has come up.

How are you going to **climb over** that high building?

I wonder was it a true story or did you **invent** it?

It is one of those horror films where it is not easy **to understand** who all the heroes are.

The tables in the cafe were so uncomfortable. It **made us not want** eat there again.

Derrick will never **recover from** the illness of his mother.

Are you listening to me?

2. Complete the following sentences using one of the combinations below.

Back on, on with, away from, down on, out of, up with, forward to

I have run...bread.

Can you get from the nearest shop some more?

I have to try to cut...the amount of money I wasted. I am always broke at the end of the week.

Please do not let me bother you. Carry...your writing.

Keep...me! I have a bad cold, and I do not like you to have it.

He is such a snob. He looks...anybody that does not have all the jackets he has.

Teenagers grow...heir clothes so quickly. It costs a fortune.

How do you get...your children? Are they all right?

I wonder how you get...such ill-mannered students it would drive me mad.

When I look...my students' years, I understand how happy I was.

All schoolchildren are looking...their holidays next month. They are so excited.

3. Complete the sentences with one of the multi-word verbs in its correct form.

1. I shall dry the plates if you...them.... I do not know where they go.

2. Could you...the time of the next plane to Washington?

Sure, shall ring up the airport.

3. Look at these shoes!! They are brand new, and the heel has fallen off already''.
...them...and change them, OK.

4. 'Oh, my God! The iron is not working, I have not got any ironed trousers, and I have got to go to out. What shall I do? Take it easy, everything will be OK. I shall...it all... Just go to out.

5. The fire was so intense that it took the fireteam three hours to...it....

6. The local authority wants to...a new plan to encourage people to take up their own business.

Can I...these jeans..., please? 'Sure. The changing rooms are over there.

I will not be able to go shopping with you today. I'm afraid, I've got a lot on at the moment. Can we..it...till next day?

I do not object you baking a fancy cake, but just make sure you...everything...when you have finished.

What should I do with this form?../it....

4. Match a word in A with a word in B. Make word pairs joined by *or*, *and*, or *but*. Not all words in b are used.

A	B
law	order
pros	sound
wait	later
safe	uiet
sick	surely
sooner	see
slowly	ends
	cons
	tired

5. Complete the sentences with the word pairs from above.

1. The police restored ... after the street fighting.
2. It is a problem for me when to expect him, but I am sure that he will arrive....
3. After dissappearing two hours before, the child turned up...at parents' house.
4. His cousin had the same job since I graduated university.
5. He is...of it at the moment.
6. You have enough time. Please do not decide yet! Take your time to think about the....
7. After the spring,...the house comes to a new life.
8. Mother asked her child not come in the kitchen. He will have to...what is for lunch.

6. Complete the expressions with *take* or *put*

1. ... drugs
2. ... a risk
3. ... place
4. ... a plan into practice
5. ... my advice

6. ...somebody in charge of
7. ...pressure on somebody .
8. ...my arm round somebody .
9. ...responsibility for something.

7. Complete the sentences with the word or expression from above.

1. She...never...in her life.
2. My manager does not appreciate what I do for the company. She just...me....
3. The hotel was supposed to be not difficult to find, but it...us...to get there.
4. It is inconvenient that workers have so little time to have a rest. They usually must....
5. I did all my best to get the waiter's attention, but he ...and served another else first.
6. His elder brother is a real loner. He does not like...in group activities.

UNIT 6. THE MEANINGS OF FREQUENTLY USED PHRASAL VERBS

«give»

1.give away - дарить (подарки), раздавать что-либо, выдавать (секрет)
My best friend gave away all her secret.

This business man gave away part of his money to the poor people..

They are giving away a new book with this journal

2.give back возвращать, отдавать

I always give back the things I borrowed. .

3.give forth - издавать, испускать, обнародовать, распускать слух
It will not do to give forth.

4.give in-поддаваться, уступать; сдавать(письменную работу)
They never give in without a fight..

The students gave in their examination paper.

5.give off -испускать,издавать(запах,дым,свет,тепло)

This lamp gives off a very bright light.

The fire was giving off much smoke.

6.give out -распределять, объявлять, кончаться

The runner's strength gave out after running that long distance.

The teacher gave out copies of his lecture at the end of the lesson.

The food and drink supplies gave out.

7.give over - передавать, бросать (что-то делать)

The teacher asked his pupils to give over pushing!

They gave their pet over to their relatives during thier absence..

8.give up -оставлять, отказываться, бросить, оставить (надежду), сдаваться (о преступнике)

The young man gave up his seat to the old lady.

Finally my son gave up drinking alcohol.

He was so late thathis friend gave him up.

The robber gave up.

9.give up on something – отказаться от чего-то (например, идеи)

Mark gave up on improving his pronunciation.

10.give up on smb-- отказаться (например, от надежды), что кто-то сделает то, что вы от него ждете

After that incident Dora gave up on her lover.

«Bring»

1.Bring about – вызывать что-то, производить что-то

The internet has brought about big changes in the way we work. – Интернет вызвал большие перемены в нашем рабочем процессе.

His behavior brought a storm about my ears. – Его поведение вызвало у меня бурю негодования.

It may bring about a change of the Cabinet. – Это может послужить причиной отставки кабинета.

2.bring back - приносить, приводить назад

Can your brother bring me back the CD I gave him last week?

This photo brings back the childhood.

We shall take our children around and then bring them back

3.bring down - срубить (дерево), свалить, сбить (самолет), подстрелить (птицу), снижать, навлекать, спустить кого-то (вниз)

The pilot brought the plane down gently

The ministers agreed to bring down the price of oil.

This scandal could bring down the government.

4.bring forth-- производить, порождать, делать ясным (очевидным)

His speech brought forth protests.

Plants bring forth fruit.

Sacrifice still brings forth the blessings of heaven.

5.bring forward -выдвигать (стул),выдвинуть(предположение),

переносить (дату и врем события на более ранний срок)

I've brought forward the meeting to this week.

He brought forward a proposal.

6.bring in - вносить, вводить, выносить (вердикт), внедрять, приглашать

Every year they bring in a new fashion.

We need to bring in an expert to deal with this problem.

They brought in the verdict of guilty

7.bring off - успешно завершить (операцию), преуспеть в чем-либо, добиться успеха

How did he manage to bring that off?

Did you bring it off?

8.bring on - вызывать, способствовать, навлекать (на себя)

This brought on a bad cold.

Headaches are often brought on by stress.

Several causes operated to bring on the war.

8.bring out - выносить, выводить, выявлять, выпускать

The sun brings out the flowers.

They have just brought out a new small device..

This example helps to bring out the meaning of the word..

9.bring over - переубеждать

You will never manage to bring me over by such arguments.

He is not the one to be brought over easily.

10.bring round - привозить, доставлять, приводить в себя, убеждать

She brought the conversation round to environmental protection..

What will next week bring round?

11.bring through- вылечить, провести через какие-то трудности

I'm sure the doctor will bring her through.

12.bring to - приводить в сознание (в себя), остановить (судно)

Ship brings herself to rest.

I lost consciousness and my mother tried to bring me to.

13.bring together - собирать, сводить вместе, примирять

The accident brought our family together.

Can I try to bring you together?

14.bring up - приносить наверх, воспитывать, стошнить, заводить разговор о чем-либо, поднимать вопрос

She was brought up in a children's home.

There are some questions I would like to bring up at tomorrow's meeting.

He brought up his lunch.

She never gave us a possibility to bring up the subject.

«Get» -

1.get about/around- разъезжать, передвигаться; распространяться.

about that he was ready to marry her.

She gets about with a stick.

I get about quite a lot, working for this international company.

I finally got around to meeting her yesterday.

We shall around to it.

2.get across - четко изложить (мысль), убедительно объяснить, донести; преуспеть

The lecturer got his point across.

It is usually not easy to get the jokes across the footlights.

3.get ahead - преуспевать, процветать, добиваться успеха

In order to get ahead, you should study hard.

4.get along - ладить, жить, преуспевать, обходиться, справляться. Этот вариант фразового глагола *get* наиболее распространен в американском варианте английского языка. В британском варианте более употребителен «*get on*» с данным значением.

We get along with our new neighbours.

I am not sure how she is getting along with her new job.

Will she get along without her husband?

5.get at - добираться (до чего-либо), нападать (на кого-либо), выяснить, понять (что-либо), подкупать, намекать

What are you getting at?

She is difficult to get at. .

6.get away – сбежать, убежать; отправиться (куда-либо), увезти; уйти, уходить; выйти сухим из воды, остаться безнаказанным

He must not tell you lies. Do not allowt him to get away with it.

The arrested thief got away.

I got him away to the village.

7.get back - вернуться, получить назад; отомстить; возместить (ущерб); критиковать

By the time we got back to the hotel, she had already went homet.

We would like to get back to the club.

I am going to get back at him on Monday!

If I lend him some money, I will never get it back.

8.get back to - связаться позднее, сообщить, дать знать; снова начать делать что-либо

Anyway she would rather get back to the office.

She will get back to you later with her report.

9.get behind - отставать (в движении, учебе)

Why do not attend lectures in English?. Are you going to get behind the group?

10.get by - продолжать жить (несмотря на трудности); выйти из положения; проходить

Thank you very much, but I can get by without your support.

Please, let me get by.

She will never get by with it.

11.get down - проглатывать; снимать (с полки); спуститься, слезть; записывать; утомлять, угнетать; расстроить

All this mistrust is really getting me down.

I got a CD down from the shelf.

The baby cannot get the medicine down.

Is he getting down everything his mother is telling him?

12.get down to - приступать, приниматься за что-то

It ishigh time I got down to my studying.

13.get in - близко познакомиться (с кем-то); входить, сесть; вернуть (долги); нанести удар; убирать (урожай); входить; присоединяться, поступать (куда-либо); быть выбранным и т.д. (значение этого фразового глагола get много)

They got the crops in.

Did her son get in?

We got in one with her right.

They got in to the meetingt.

14.get into - войти, прибыть; надеть (одежду); привыкнуть к чему-либо, овладеть чем-либо

When did he get into politics?

Finally she got all her things into her bag

«Look»

1.look about/around-- оглядываться, осматриваться, обводить глазами что-либо (например, помещение)

They do not have to pay to look around this palace.

2.look after - следить глазами за; присматривать, ухаживать, следить, заботиться о ком-либо (о чем-либо)

She was looking after the plane as it was leaving the airport.

These animals seem to have been looked after

3.look ahead - смотреть вперед (в будущее); предвидеть, предусматривать

We are looking ahead to the future, we can imagine the time when all people will live in peace.

4.look at - смотреть на кого-либо (что-либо), взглянуть, проверить

His nephew can not even look at meat.

I have to get my mobile looked at.

He will not look at the proposal.

5.look back - оглянуться (в прямом смысле и в переносном – в прошлое), вспомнить

My life-motto is never look back, if you are not able to change the past.

6.look down (on) - потупить взор, смотреть с презрением, смотреть свысока; падать, снижаться (о цене)

All looked down towards the sea.

At first, parents looked down on their son's marrying Anna

7.look for - искать, подыскивать, ожидать, надеяться

Men looked for better cars from this factory

8.look forward to - предвкушать, ждать с нетерпением

I am so looking forward to my vacation.

9.look in - заглянуть к кому-то, зайти

You should look in to see us, if only for a while.

10.look into - исследовать, рассматривать

We decided to look into this presentation.

11.look on - считать кем-либо, наблюдать, смотреть как на кого-либо

She looks on him as her own brother.

12.look out for- высматривать, разыскивать

We looked out for our guide while we were in the station.

13.look over (through)-проглядывать, просмотреть, не заметить; проверять, осматривать

The tutor was looking over our test.

She is just looking over what her fellow students have read.

14.look to - обращаться к кому-либо (за чем-либо), рассчитывать на, надеяться.

He looked to hear from her.

We looked to them for help.

15. look up - отыскивать (информацию); улучшаться

If do not know the word as usual I look it up in my dictionary.

Their financial situation is looking up.

16. look up to - равняться на кого-то, восхищаться, уважать

We looked him up to being so courageous.

This talented boy is looked up to by many scientists.

«Make»

1. make after – пуститься в погоню (вслед) за кем-то; преследовать

The police made after the robbers at once.

2. make away / make away with – избавиться от кого-либо, прикончить кого-либо; убежать, улизнуть

Синонимами этого значения фразового глагола «make» является глагол «kill» и словосочетание «get rid of». Когда вы используете вариант «make away with oneself/one's life» подразумевает совершение самоубийства.

It was decided to make away with him.

Why did this teenager decide to make away with himself?

3. make for - направляться, кинуться на кого-либо; способствовать, содействовать чему-либо

The passengers got up and made for the exit door.

4. make into - переделывать, превращать

A lot of old flats are being made into offices now.

5. make of - расценивать, комментировать

We think what to make of his behavior.

6. make off - сбежать, крыться

The thieves made off with the money.

7. make out – выписывать (счет), составлять (документ), утверждать, делать вывод; приводить доводы, разбираться; понимать, различать; справляться с чем-либо; обниматься, целоваться

I wonder how is her son making out at school?

They can just make out a cattle-farm through the trees

As far as we can make out, this fresher is a liar.

I can you make out a cheque.

He makes out that you insulted him.

What time should we make out the time?

8. make over - переделывать (перешивать), переводить (деньги), передавать кому-либо свое имущество

They made the money over to him.

9. make up – составлять (команду, группу); доплачивать, возмещать, наверстывать; готовить, изготавливать (по рецепту); застилать (постель), асфальтировать (дорогу); принимать решение; выдумывать, сочинять; собирать, улаживать, мириться; красить, гримировать; подходить, приближаться

These ten units make up this new text book.

We made up the dialogue of our journey.

Allow us to make up.

Is it not easy to make her up?

When will they make up losses?

I asked the chemist to make up the prescription.

Please make up your mind!

Their accountant was heavily made up.

10. make up for- возмещать, компенсировать, наверстывать, исправлять, заглаживать

We sent them a present to make up for their being rude last week.

I think it will make up for your problem.

10. make up to - подлизываться, загладить вину

I am ready to make it up to her.

«take»

1. take after - походиться на (родителей, родственников)

I am very tall - I take after her mother.

2. take along - брать с собой (в дорогу), приводить, привозить

Mother took her baby along to the nursery.

They always take me along.

3. take apart - разбирать, анализировать, раскритиковать (отругать, отчитать кого-либо)

The new plumber spent two hours taking his car apart.

The plant director will take her excuses apart.

4. take aside - отвести в сторону, отозвать (для разговора)

There were difficult matters and he decided to take him aside in order not to involve others in the discussion.

5. take away - убирать, забирать, отбирать; вычитать, отнимать

The burglar was taken away to prison.

The three year old child can take twelve away from seventy nine.

She took our forks and knives away.

6. take back - возвращать, взять обратно (признать, что ваше мнение неверно)

It's not easy to take back everything I said but I will do this.

Take this bag back to the shop and change it

7. take down - снимать (откуда-то), снять (одежду), сносить, записывать, разобрать (машину), сбить спесь (с кого-либо); снизить (цену), уничтожить

As far as I know you have taken down his speech.

During the time she was doing her room she took down the old portraits from the wall.

Recently the building of the old church was taken down.

When I came into the room I took my jacket down.

8. take in - вносить; ушивать (одежду), убирать (паруса); включать; усваивать; обманывать; давать приют (брать жильцов); брать работу на дом; осматривать, посещать

The chemistry lesson was not interesting and the students didn't take in the essence of the new theme.

We can earn much extra money by taking in pupils.

I decided to take in painting.

She took in her dress.

Everyone was completely taken in.

9. take off - снимать (одежду), уводить, увозить, уносить; копировать, имитировать; взлетать; снимать запрет; приобрести популярность, пользоваться успехом; сделать перерыв в работе (взять отгул)

When you eat take your hands off the table.

We work hard and we have only one day off.

It is horrible for me when a plane takes off.

He greeted us and took off his hat.

10. take on - брать, взять на себя; нанимать (брать на работу); приобретать; волноваться; сразиться с кем-то

We are eager to take on too much learning

Children should take them on at tennis.

Each English word took on a new meaning.

11. take out - вынимать, извлекать, удалять; выводить (гулять) и вывести (удалить пятно); уничтожать; давать выход гневу, сводить счета; выписывать

Are you taking him out for his birthday

Please, do not take it out on him, he is innocent

Everyone is terrified of taking out teeth.

12. take over - принимать руководство, брать ответственность, вступать во владение; перевозить на другой берег

His friend is taking over from Derrick when he moves to another city.

They discussed then they made up their mind to take over the leadership in managing of the operation.

13. take through - осуществлять, доводить до конца, объяснять

My English teacher took me through my first book of English.

14. take to - пристраститься, привязаться

They took to him quickly

15. take up - поднимать; принимать (вызов); снимать, выкапывать; укорачивать; занимать (место); браться за что-то, заниматься чем-то; встречаться с кем-либо; приобретать, принимать

We would like to take up running.

All his things take up too much space.

I am sure that I must take this situation up with my boss.

He was very angry so took up his all documents and left.

There are some some phrasal verbs that are difficult to understand the content of the films.

So America listen up

Поэтому Америка, слушай

If you see injustice, stand up

Если вы видите несправедливость - выступите в защиту

If something needs to be said, speak up

Если что-то необходимо сказать - говорите
If you make an appointment, show up
Если вы назначили встречу - появьтесь там
If you make a mistake, fess up
Если вы сделали ошибку - признайтесь
If you're overstepping, back up
Если вы зашли слишком далеко - вернитесь
If you get behind, catch up
Если Вы отстали - догоняйте
If they knock you down, get up
Если они отправили вас в нокдаун - встаньте
If you're out of line, straighten up
Если вы сошли с пути - исправьте, выпрямите
When your boss instructs, keep up
Когда босс учит, держись бодро
When your elders speak, listen up
Когда старейшины говорят - слушайте
When your teachers teach, sit up
Когда ваши учителя учат - сидите
When your preachers preach, wake up
Когда ваши проповедники проповедуют, проснитесь
When your country calls, man up
Когда ваша страна призывает - иди служить,
When the fight is over, make up
Когда борьба закончилась - *сделай макияж*
If you're being hard, ease up
Если вы жесткий - смягчитесь
If your heart is closed, open up
Если ваше сердце закрыто, откройтесь
If you want to buy something, save up
Если вы хотите купить что-то - накопите
It's not an entitlement, so shut up!
Это незаконно - замолчите, заткнитесь
If you make a mess, clean it up
Если вы наделали беспорядок - вычистите
If you drop trash, pick it up
Если вы уронили мусор- поднимите
If a car is waiting for you to *up*
Если автомобиль ждет вас
walk across the street, speed it up
переходящего улицу - ускорьтесь
If you're cold busted, give it up
если вы сделали что-то незаконное - сдайтесь
If people fall down, help them up
если человек упал - помогите подняться

Not the government, you step up

не правительство - вы шагните

If idiots start fighting, break it up

Если идиоты начали борьбу - прекратите это

If the music is wholesome, turn it up

Если музыка благотворная - влючи погромче

If the message is poisonous, throw it up

Если это письмо ядовито -выбросите

If your words are vulgar, clam it up

когда ваши слова вульгарны - замолчи (держи язык за зубами)

If your words encourage,keep it up

Если ваши слова воодушевляют - так держать!

f your pants are baggy, pull them up

Если твои брюки мешковаты - подтяни их

If the belt's too loose, cinch it up

Если ремень слишком велик - подтяни

If your fly is down, zip it up

Если твой полет вниз - пристегнись

If you're dressed half naked, cover it up

Если вы одеты наполовину (полуголые), прикройтесь

If you can't afford stuff, pass it it up

Если вы не можете позволить себе какие-то вещи - пройдите мимо

No "bailouts" folks, pony up

Не выручают ребята - расплачивайтесь

If you made a promise, you back it up

Если Вы дали обещание - сдержи

And you can take your whining and pack it up

И вы можете взять ваше нытье и избавиться от него

It's called personal responsibility, so take it up

Это называется личной ответственностью, так возьми это

This country was founded on it, you can look it up

Эта страна было основана на этом., вы можете улучшить дела

It's the American way people, so turn it up

Это американский путь,люди - поэтому поднимайтесь

Because when life gets boring, you shake it up

Потому что, когда жизнь становится скучно, вы встряхиваетесь

When life is good, you soak it up

Когда жизнь хороша - вы впитывайте ее

When life's unfair, you suck it up

Когда жизнь несправедливо, вы не миритесь с этим

When life is funny, you can yuck it up

Когда жизнь смешна - вы можете "тьфу на это"

When life is sad, just look straight up

Когда жизнь грустна - только подтянитесь

And life's too short people, so live it up!

А жизнь слишком коротка люди, поэтому наслаждайтесь

Phrasal verbs that are used in spoken language

What's going on? - Что здесь происходит?

What's up? - Что случилось?

Come on! - Давай - давай!

Hurry up! - побыстрее!

I'll call you back. - Я перезвоню.

Hold on, please! - Не кладите трубку! / Ждите!

Sorry, he is out at the moment - Его сейчас нет.

He is not in now - Он ушёл.

He's gone out - Он вышел.

I'm off. - Я пошёл / пошла.

More popular phrasal verbs:

bring up - воспитывать

call back - перезвонить

call on - вызвать к доске; зайти к кому-то

catch up with - догнать кого-то

check in - зарегистрироваться в гостинице

check out - уехать из гостиницы

come across - случайно встретить

drop by / drop in / drop on - зайти / заехать к кому-то

drop out (of) - бросить учиться, выпасть из

fill in - заполнить анкету

find out - выяснить

get back from - вернуться из

get in / into - сесть в машину

get off - выйти из, сойти с (*о транспорте*)

get on - сесть в / на (*о транспорте*)

get out of - выйти из машины, выбраться из

get over - поправиться

get through - закончить

get up - вставать / встать

give up - прекратить, сдаться, бросить

go over - тщательно просмотреть или проверить

grow up - вырасти / стать взрослым

hang up - положить трубку / телефон

have on - быть одетым во что-то

keep out (of) - не входить

kick out (of) - выбросить кого-то / уволить / исключить

look after - ухаживать

look out (for) - быть настороже / внимательным

Look out! - Осторожно!

look over - тщательно просмотреть или проверить

look up - посмотреть в словаре / справочнике

make up - придумать (*историю*)

name after / name for - назвать ребёнка в честь кого-то

pass away - скончаться

pick out - выбрать

pick up - поднять что-то, подвезти кого-то

put back - вернуть что-то на прежнее место

put off - отложить

put on - одеться, надеть что-то

run into / run across - случайно кого-то встретить

show up - появиться (*о человеке*)

shut off - выключить (*о машине, приборе, свете, кране*)

take after - быть похожим на кого-то

take off - снять (*об одежде*), взлететь (*о самолёте*), уходить / уезжать

tear up - разорвать на мелкие кусочки

think over - обдумать

throw out / throw away - выбросить, избавиться от

try on - померить что-то

turn down - сделать тише (*звук телевизора или радио*)

turn off - выключить / о машине, приборе, свете, кране

turn on - включить / о машине, приборе, свете, кране

turn out - выключить свет

turn up - сделать громче (*звук телевизора или радио*)

The main meanings of adverbs:

up - полностью

eat up the oranges - съесть все апельсины

up - увеличение, усиление

prices are going up - цены растут

put up taxes - увеличить налоги

down - вниз

knock down a house - снести дом

cut down a tree - срубить дерево

write down the new words - записать новые слова

over - полностью

think over - обдумать

on - включён в электросеть

switch on a kettle - поставить чайник

turn on the TV - включить телевизор

leave the lights on - оставить свет

on - дальше, вперёд, продолжить

Go on reading. - Продолжайте читать.

Drive on a bit further. - Надо проехать чуть дальше.

Hang on / Hold on.- Подождите / Не кладите трубку.

off - прочь, уходить / уезжать

He jumped in the car and drove off. - Он вскочил в машину и уехал.

He ran off. - Он убежал, *разг.* смылся

off - отключён от электросети

cut off electricity - отключить электричество

Switch off the vacuum cleaner. - Выключи пылесос.

out - полностью

work out the decision - выработать решение

out - прочь, до исчезновения

wash out the paint - смыть краску

cross out the word - вычеркнуть слово

out – вслух Read out the passage.-Прочитай отрывок вслух.

out - выдавать, раздавать

give out a criminal - выдать преступника

hand out free tickets - раздавать бесплатные билеты

The list of phrasal verbs that are used in spoken language:

be: быть, существовать; находиться, являться

be about - намереваться, затевать, быть поблизости

be above - быть выше

be after - преследовать, добиваться

be away - отсутствовать

be back - возвращаться

be down and out - быть разорённым, оказаться без средств

be off - быть отключённым, отменённым, иметь выходной на работе, прекращать делать, перестать интересоваться

be on - быть включённым, идти (о фильме в кино или передаче по телевизору)

be out - не присутствовать в каком-либо месте, испытывать недостаток

stand: стоять, помещать, ставить, находиться, держаться

stand back - отступить, посмотреть (на что-л.) со стороны, оставаться в стороне, не вмешиваться

stand against - сопротивляться, восставать против

stand behind - отстаивать, стоять за

stand between - быть посредником между, мешать

stand by - присутствовать, защищать, помогать, поддерживать, придерживаться, быть наготове, быть свидетелем

stand for - поддерживать, стоять за, означать, терпеть

stand out - выступать, выделяться, быть заметным, держаться

stand up - вставать, оставаться в рабочем состоянии

stand up for - защищать, отстаивать

call: звать, звонить, окликать, вызывать, созывать, давать имя, считать,

call at - делать короткую остановку

call away - вызывать по делу

call back - отзывать
call for - заходить за кем-либо, требовать, нуждаться
call forth - вызывать, требовать
call in - приглашать, призывать на военную службу, изымать из обращения, требовать назад (долг)
call off - прекращать, откладывать
call out - выкрикивать, вызывать, оглашать
call over - делать переключку
come: приходиться, приезжать, прибывать
come on - приближаться, надвигаться, включаться, преуспевать, продолжать (в повелительном наклонении)
come across - случайно встретиться с кем-либо, натолкнуться, быть понятным/понятым
come back - возвращаться, вспоминаться, очнуться, прийти в себя, стать снова модным, приходить в ответ (о сообщении)
come in - входить, прибывать, вступать в должность, быть избранным, входить в моду, присоединяться к, созревать, вступать в действие, вмешиваться, участвовать
come off - отрываться, отклеиваться, иметь успех, удаляться
come out - выходить, появляться в печати, дебютировать, выпадать, обнаруживаться, бастовать, выступать, бывать на людях
come through - выпутаться из тяжёлого положения
come to - доходить до, очнуться, прийти в хорошее расположение духа
come up - усиливаться, приближаться, возвыситься, появляться, упоминаться в разговоре

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