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Making sense of the meaning and grammar of phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs are a key aspect of
vocabulary development

Russian State Exams

A Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- 1 Carol was reading an article about living to be 100. It was such _____ interesting article, she decided to share it with her brother. **A**
- 2 She _____ him that many people who live to be an old age eat certain foods like yoghurt and fruit and nuts. **TELL**
- 3 "Well, I guess we could _____ that for breakfast this morning instead of the eggs we had," he replied. **EAT**
- 4 "True, but Mum often gives us healthy food for breakfast, _____ she?" Carol said. **DO NOT**
- 5 "We eat a lot of cereal. I must say, though, that bacon and eggs is the _____ morning meal there is," Peter said. **DELICIOUS**
- 6 "It's OK. But cereal and fresh fruit are _____ for our body than foods high in fat," said Carol. **GOOD**
- 7 "Well, these people who have lived to be 100 can't _____ cereal and yoghurt for every meal," said Peter. **HAVE**
- 8 Carol _____, "Yes, but if you eat bacon and eggs every morning for breakfast, you won't live to 100, will you?" **REPLY**
- 9 "I suppose not. So, I think the _____ thing to do is to only eat bacon and eggs once a week," Peter said, and Carol agreed. **GOOD**

B Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- 1 Many people have the _____ that it is difficult to get a job these days. **BELIEVE**
- 2 The rate of _____ is quite high in a lot of places, which can be something to worry about. **EMPLOY**
- 3 It doesn't help to see _____ on the streets either, but if anything, it can scare you into working harder at finding a job. **BEG**
- 4 To be _____ at finding a job, you must put a lot of effort into it, maybe even more effort than you would doing the actual job! **SUCCESS**
- 5 You must fill out _____ forms and submit CVs to several companies and do many interviews. **APPLY**
- 6 You must also be _____ and never give up, even if you don't get the job. **COURAGE**

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22–A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22–A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

There was little Jenny hated more than long car journey, particularly when she was driving on unfamiliar roads and was on her own. How much nicer the whole thing would be, she thought to herself, if she had someone to chat to.

And then it happened. There, in the A22 _____, was a solitary figure by the side of the road. The person's arm was outstretched and their thumb raised. 'A hitchhiker,' said Jenny to herself. She slowed the car down, hoping to get a better look at the person before making the decision whether to stop and pick them up or not. Initially, she could tell little from the person's A23 _____. Was it a man or a woman? How old were they? Did they look trustworthy? Did they look as if they would be good company on a long car ride? All these thoughts raced through Jenny's head, and before she had time to answer them, she found herself automatically applying the brake and A24 _____ in by the side of the road.

The hitchhiker ran to the car. It was a woman of about the same age as Jenny. 'Thank you so much for stopping,' said the hitchhiker. 'I've been standing here for hours!'

'Where are you A25 _____?' asked Jenny.

'Wherever you're going!' said the hitchhiker, who climbed into the passenger seat before Jenny could even formally offer her a lift.

Although Jenny felt quite safe with her new passenger, she didn't

A26 _____ to extract much information from her regarding either her history or her future plans. Each of her questions was met with either an

_____ response or a question in return. Eventually she did find

A27 _____, the woman's name ('It's Samantha, but my friends call me Sam'). But the rest of her story remained a mystery. Jenny decided not to push it. Sam would tell her when she was ready. She seemed to be in no hurry to be

A28 _____ off, so they probably had a long ride ahead of them. It was going to take _____ new hours after all.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|
| A22 | 1 view | 2 front | 3 distance | 4 way |
| A23 | 1 appearance | 2 show | 3 looking | 4 demonstration |
| A24 | 1 taking | 2 pulling | 3 stopping | 4 arriving |
| A25 | 1 making | 2 heading | 3 directing | 4 planning |
| A26 | 1 manage | 2 succeed | 3 achieve | 4 accomplish |
| A27 | 1 on | 2 off | 3 up | 4 out |
| A28 | 1 set | 2 let | 3 dropped | 4 pushed |

По окончании выполнения заданий В4–В16, А22–А28 НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ №1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания В4–В16, А22–А28 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В4–В16 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

- 39** You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Nancy who writes:

*... I hope you liked my New Year card. Where and how did you celebrate New year this time? What was the weather like? What's your secret wish or at least hopes and expectations for the coming year?
I've redecorated my room and it looks much nicer now ...*

Write a letter to Nancy.

In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask **3 questions** about the way her room looks now

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

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- So many of them
- Only about 40 particles
- Multiple meanings (e.g. *put on a play* vs *put on weight*)
- Particles seem random (e.g. *look **up** to sb*)
- Main verbs often don't have a clear meaning (e.g. ***take up** a sport*)

Many coursebooks and vocabulary books

Many coursebooks and vocabulary books

Write a phrasal verb with *get* in each gap to complete the sentences.

get along * get at * get away with * get back * get by *
get on with * get over * get sb down

1. What time did you _____ from the gym last night?
2. It took her ages to _____ her illness.
3. It's hard to _____ on such a small salary.

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Издание второе

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Unit 12

Vocabulary

Making friends and getting to know people

Перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений ➤ с. 154

Nouns

adult (best) friend child / kid	family: aunt, brother, father, grandmother/father, mother, nephew, niece, sister, uncle	guy(s) neighbour relative / relation teenager
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Verbs and phrasal verbs

become chat fall out with someone get on (well) with someone	hang out with someone happen invite look	meet move share sound
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Adjectives

cool different	elder / little friendly	kind same	special
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Phrases

be born in have a chat / chat online have a good / nice time have something in common	look like someone make friends say sorry talk to someone
--	---

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective
argument	argue	
beauty		beautiful
child childhood		
	differ	different
friend friendship		friendly unfriendly
		happy unhappy
help	help	helpful
invitation	invite	
kindness		kind unkind
meeting	meet	

Unit 12

adult (n)	взрослый (человек)	There were 20 children and 5 adults at the party.
aunt (n)	тётя	That's my aunt. She's my mum's sister.
become (v)	становиться	My aunt is studying to become a doctor.
(best) friend (n)	(лучший) друг	My best friend's name is Millie. We get on really well.
brother (n)	брат	My brother is 15 and my sister is 12.
chat (v)	болтать, непринужденно беседовать	I like chatting to people on the computer.
child / kid (n)	ребёнок	When I was a child I loved watching cartoons on TV.
cool (adj)	модный, стильный	My parents gave me a cool new phone!
different (adj)	разный, различный	Do you like learning different things in Science class?
elder (adj)	старший	I'm 12. Jacob's my elder brother – he's 17.
fall out with someone (v)	соориться с кем-либо	Phoebe said some really bad things to me and I fell out with her.
father (n)	отец	My father met my mother in Vladivostok in 1996.
friendly (adj)	дружелюбный	Our teachers are friendly – they make the lessons nice.
get on (well) with someone (v)	ладить, быть в хороших отношениях с кем-либо	I get on with all my classmates. We're a great class!
grandmother / father (n)	бабушка / дедушка	My grandmother sometimes helps me to do my homework.
guy (n)	парень	I like my brother. He's a good guy.
guys (n)	ребята	How are you doing, guys?
hang out with someone (v)	проводить время с кем-либо	I usually hang out with my friends at the weekend.
happen (v)	случаться; происходить	Hi, Ethan. What happened at school today?
invite (v)	приглашать	My best friend invited me to her pyjama party this weekend.
kind (adj)	добрый	My best friend is kind and friendly.
little (adj)	маленький	I was playing with my little sister last night – she's only two.
look (v)	выглядеть	You look happy. Did you pass your test?
meet (v)	встречать(ся)	Let's meet outside the cinema at 7 pm.
mother (n)	мать	My mother works as a dentist.
move (v)	переходить, переезжать	I don't want to move to a new school. I'm happy here.
neighbour (n)	сосед	My neighbour lives on the first floor and I live on the second.
nephew (n)	племянник	That's my nephew. He's my brother's son.
niece (n)	племянница	That's my niece. She's my brother's daughter.
relative / relation (n)	родственник	Sometimes we have a big party and invite all our relatives.
same (adj)	один и тот же, одинаковый	Amelie and I get on well because we like the same music.
share (v)	делить (с кем-либо)	Do you want to share a pizza with me?
sister (n)	сестра	I am from a big family. I have two brothers and three sisters.
sound (v)	звучать; создавать впечатление	A fancy dress party sounds like a great idea!
special (adj)	особенный	Today is a special day. It's my birthday!
teenager (n)	подросток	I'm 13 today – I'm a teenager now!
uncle (n)	дядя	That's my uncle. He's my mum's brother.



Unit 3

Vocabulary

Family and friends

Nouns

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 184

aunt	daughter	husband	secret
best friend	grandchild / granddaughter	neighbour	son
cousin	grandfather / grandmother	parent	surname
curly / dyed / straight / light / dark hair	grandparent / grandson	pen friend	uncle
		people	wife

Verbs

admire	believe	miss	share
annoy	chat	prefer	wave
argue	fight	realise	wonder

Phrasal verbs

bring up	grow up
get on (well / badly) (with)	look after
go on (= happen)	

Phrases

agree with (someone / something)	in love with (someone)
at present	look like (someone / something)
belong to (someone)	talk about (someone / something)
group of friends	talk to (someone)
have a chat / discussion	think about (someone / something)
have a great / good time	

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	married	skinny	Adverbs
alike	only	slim	occasionally
clever	overweight	special	rarely
good-looking	pale	tanned	regularly
lazy	similar	thin	

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
agreement	agree disagree		
description	describe		
discussion	discuss		
friend		friendly unfriendly	
friendship		happy unhappy	happily
happiness		helpful unhelpful	helpfully
help	help	alike	
	like dislike		
mess		messy	
person		personal	personally
personality		real unreal	realy
reality	realise	tidy untidy	tidily untidily
	tidy		

Phrasal verbs

bring up	unit 3	воспитывать	My parents worked, so my grandma brought me up.
check in / out	unit 30	регистрароваться / выписываться; освободить номер в гостинице	When you get to the airport, you have to check in.
clear / clean up	unit 39	прибирать, убирать	The group cleans up beaches along the coast.
come / go down	unit 18	падать, снижаться	Wait for the prices to go down in the sales.
cross out	unit 12	вычёркивать	When you make a mistake, just cross it out neatly.
do up	unit 24	застёгивать	Do up your coat to the top – it's cold out.
dress up (in)	unit 6 unit 24	одевать(ся), наряжать(ся)	I'm dressing up as a rock star for the fancy dress party. Weddings are a chance to dress up in smart clothes.
eat out	unit 33	есть в кафе или ресторане	I want to eat out tonight in that new French restaurant.
fall down	unit 42	упасть; рухнуть	Many buildings fell down in the earthquake.
fill in	unit 36	заполнять; вписывать, вносить	You have to fill in a form online to join the site.
find out	unit 27	(раз)узнать, выяснить; понять; обнаружить, открыть	Where did you find out about this wonderful restaurant?
get back	unit 15	вернуться	Their dad gets back from work at 8 pm.
get in	unit 30	влезть, войти	The taxi stopped and I got in.
get off	unit 30	сходить, слезать	The coach arrived at the station and the passengers got off.
get on	unit 30	садиться	We got on the train at Coventry and travelled north.
get on (well / badly) (with)	unit 3	ладить	I get on well with my sister – we have a great relationship.
get out	unit 42	выходить, вылезать	'Get out of the house!' shouted the policeman.
get up	unit 15	вставать; подниматься	He works as a milkman, and gets up at 5 in the morning.
give / hand in	unit 12	вручать, подавать, сдавать	Hand in your homework to me at the end of the lesson.
give / hand out	unit 12	раздавать	The teacher handed out exam papers to the class.
go down	unit 42	спускаться	We went down the mountain to the river.
go off	unit 42	взрываться; выстрелить (об орудии)	Luckily, there was no one in the building when the bomb went off.
go on (= continue)	unit 21	продолжаться	The festival goes on for three days.
go on (= happen)	unit 3	происходить	There's a lot of noise next door – I wonder what's going on?
go out (= stop burning)	unit 39	погаснуть	The forest fire went out on its own.

Verbs and phrasal verbs

C Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 Please don't _____ with your sister.
A bring up B argue C wonder
- 2 I _____ that Tamara is a very good student.
A miss B chat C believe
- 3 Sometimes little children don't want to _____ their toys with other kids.
A share B fight C wave
- 4 I _____ why Sam is so late.
A wonder B admire C annoy
- 5 Ben really _____ Yuri Gagarin and he wants to be an astronaut.
A waves B gets on with C admires
- 6 What do you want to do when you _____?
A grow up B bring up C go on
- 7 Look at that girl with the long, straight hair. Why is she _____ to us?
A wondering B waving C sharing
- 8 Kevin _____ that it's important to study hard.
A admires B chats C realises

D Подберите к репликам 1–6 ответные реплики a–f.

- | | | |
|---|--|-------|
| 1 | My little sister sometimes annoys me! | _____ |
| 2 | Which hairstyle do you prefer? | _____ |
| 3 | How often do you chat with your friends online? | _____ |
| 4 | What's wrong? You look unhappy. | _____ |
| 5 | Samantha looks after her cousins at the weekend. | _____ |
| 6 | Does he get on well with his brother? | _____ |
-
- | | |
|---|--|
| a | Usually about an hour a day. |
| b | Does she really enjoy babysitting? |
| c | Why? What does she do to you? |
| d | I really like this one with the straight, dark hair. |
| e | I miss my parents when I'm here at camp. |
| f | Yes, but they fight about the tablet sometimes. |

Topic vocabulary

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 184

beat (v)	concert (n)	organise (v)
board game (n phr)	defeat (v, n)	pleasure (n)
captain (n)	entertaining (adj)	referee (n)
challenge (v, n)	folk music (n phr)	rhythm (n)
champion (n)	group (n)	risk (v, n)
cheat (v)	gym (n)	score (v, n)
classical music (n phr)	have fun (v phr)	support (v, n)
club (n)	interest (v, n)	team (n)
coach (n)	member (n)	train (v)
competition (n)	opponent (n)	video game (n phr)

Phrasal verbs

carry on	continue
eat out	eat at a restaurant
give up	stop doing sth you do regularly
join in	participate, take part
send off	make a player leave a game (eg, football)
take up	start (a hobby, sport, etc)
turn down	lower the volume of
turn up	increase the volume of

Prepositional phrases

for a long time
for fun
in the middle (of)
in time (for)
on CD/DVD/video
on stage

Word formation

act	action, (in)active, actor	hero	heroic, heroine
athlete	athletic, athletics	music	musical, musician
child	children, childhood	play	player, playful
collect	collection, collector	sail	sailing, sailor
entertain	entertainment	sing	sang, sung, song, singer, singing

Word patterns

adjectives	bored with	verbs	feel like
	crazy about		listen to
	good at		take part in
	interested in	nouns	a book (by sb) about
	keen on		a fan of
popular with	a game against		

Phrasal verbs

D Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 You should take a sport and then you would get more exercise.
A off B up C down
- 2 I'm trying to work! Could you please turn your music ?
A down B in C out
- 3 Just ask and I'm sure the other children will let you join
A out B up C in
- 4 The referee sent David for arguing with him.
A off B down C up
- 5 This is my favourite song! Turn it !
A off B out C up
- 6 A mobile phone rang, but the musician just carried playing.
A on B up C in
- 7 We can't afford to eat very often.
A off B up C out
- 8 I've decided to become a vegetarian and give meat.
A up B off C out

- Money and shopping

Topic vocabulary in contrast

see page 207 for definitions

economic / economical	discount / offer	till / checkout
receipt / bill	price / cost	products / goods
make / brand	change / cash	refund / exchange
bargain / sale	wealth / fortune	fake / plastic

Phrasal verbs

bank on depend on sth happening	give away give free of charge; reveal sth you are trying to hide
come across find sth or meet sb by chance	live on use as a source of money
come by get sth, especially sth that is hard to get	look round examine (a place)
come into inherit	make out write all the necessary information on a cheque, etc
do without live without (sth you can't afford)	make up for provide sth good, so that sth bad seems less important
get by manage to survive (financially)	put by save an amount of money for the future
get through use all of; finish	save up (for) save money little by little (for a specific purpose)

Phrases and collocations

amount	an amount of sth; in large/small/etc amounts; amount to
charge	charge sb (an amount of money); pay a charge; take charge (of sth/doing); in charge (of sth/doing)
debt	in debt (to sb); get in/into debt; clear a debt; owe sb a debt of gratitude
demand	in demand; on demand; a demand for sth
enough	have enough (of sth); have enough sth (to do); enough is enough
expense	at sb's/your own expense; go to the expense of; business expense; expense account
fortune	make/earn/win/spend a fortune; cost (you) a fortune; make your fortune
increase	an increase in sth (of a certain amount); a wage/price increase
least	at least; at the very least; last but not least; to say the least
money	make/earn/win/save/have money; spend money (on sth/doing); short of money; do sth for the money
notice	notice sb doing/do; take notice of sth; at short notice; give sb notice of
profit	make a profit (from sth)
save	save money/time; save sth for later
shopping	do the shopping; go shopping; shopping centre; window shopping

Word patterns

afford to do	forget to do; forget doing; forget about sth/doing; forget if/whether
argue with sb; argue about sth/doing; argue that	lend sth to sb; lend sb sth
beg sb (for sth); beg sb to do	pay sb (for sth/doing); pay sth (to sb)
belong to sb/sth	profit from sth/doing
borrow sth (from sb)	save sb from sth/doing; save sth (for sth/sb)
charge sb (for sth/doing)	spend sth (on sth/sb/doing)
demand sth (from sb); demand that	

Word formation

accept acceptance, accepting, (un)acceptable, (un)acceptably	expense (in)expensive(ly), expenses	poor poorly, poverty
assist assistance, assistant	finance financial(ly), finances	real unreal, really, realise, realisation, reality, realistic(ally)
day daily, everyday	invest investment, investor	value (in)valuable, (in)valuably, valueless, valuation
economy economic, (un)economical(ly), economics, economist	luxury luxuries, luxurious(ly)	wealth wealthy
end endless(ly), ending, unending	pay paid, payment, payable	



Phrasal verbs

C Complete using the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box.

look round • come by • make out • put by • get through • bank on • give away

- 1 Of course I'll pay you back next week. You can it.
- 2 Would you please the cheque to Mr P. Edwards?
- 3 I try to a little money each year to spend on a nice holiday.
- 4 We a lot of butter in our family every week.
- 5 Do you fancy coming into town on Saturday to the shops?
- 6 The robber couldn't explain how he such a large amount of money when the police caught him.
- 7 Did you hear about the millionaire who his entire fortune to charity?

D Write one word in each gap.

A lucky find

When I was young, we always had to do (1) a lot of things that other kids had. We lived (2) my dad's wage, which wasn't much, but we managed to get (3) If we needed anything, we would (4) up for it, but there was never very much for luxuries. Then, one day, I was helping my mum clean out my great-aunt's attic after she died when we came (5) my great-aunt's will! In it, she had left all her money to my mum, and my great-aunt had been very rich! We had suddenly come (6) a fortune! Life changed after that, I can tell you. We bought a new house and a new car and went on a great holiday to (7) up for all the times we hadn't been able to afford it. They say money isn't everything, but having money is a lot more fun than not having it!



Phrasal verbs database

ask after	ask for news about: <i>Tony was asking after you and I told him you were fine.</i>
back down	stop demanding sth, stop saying that you will do sth: <i>It seemed as if the man was going to start a fight with the manager, but he eventually backed down.</i>
back out	decide not to do sth you agreed to do: <i>But you promised to help me this weekend – you can't back out now!</i>
bank on	depend on sth happening: <i>I'm really banking on getting that job at the supermarket.</i>
break down	stop working (for a machine, etc): <i>That's the third time our car's broken down this month!</i>
break out	escape (from prison): <i>Reports are coming in that five prisoners have broken out of Pentonwood Prison.</i>
break out	start suddenly (for a war, fire, etc): <i>It seems that the fire broke out in the kitchen.</i>
bring forward	change the date/time of an event so it happens earlier: <i>Because of recent events, the meeting has been brought forward to the 29th.</i>
bring in	introduce a new law or system: <i>The government are planning to bring in</i>

check in	register at a hotel or an airport: <i>Give me your passport and I'll go to the desk to check in.</i>
check out	leave a hotel: <i>All guests must check out by midday.</i>
check out	investigate: <i>Let's check out that new website Bill was talking about.</i>
clear up	become brighter and better (for weather): <i>If it doesn't clear up, then I'm afraid we may have to cancel the race.</i>
close down	stop operating (for companies): <i>What is the government doing about the fact that dozens of local businesses are closing down every month?</i>
come (a)round	happen again (for regular events): <i>Christmas soon comes around, doesn't it?</i>
come (a)round (to)	be persuaded to change your mind (about): <i>That's a good point. Maybe I'm coming round to your way of thinking.</i>
come across	find sth or meet sb by chance: <i>I came across some old photographs while I was clearing out my desk.</i>
come by	get sth, especially sth that is to get: <i>How did you come by painting?</i>



The particles aren't random

UP

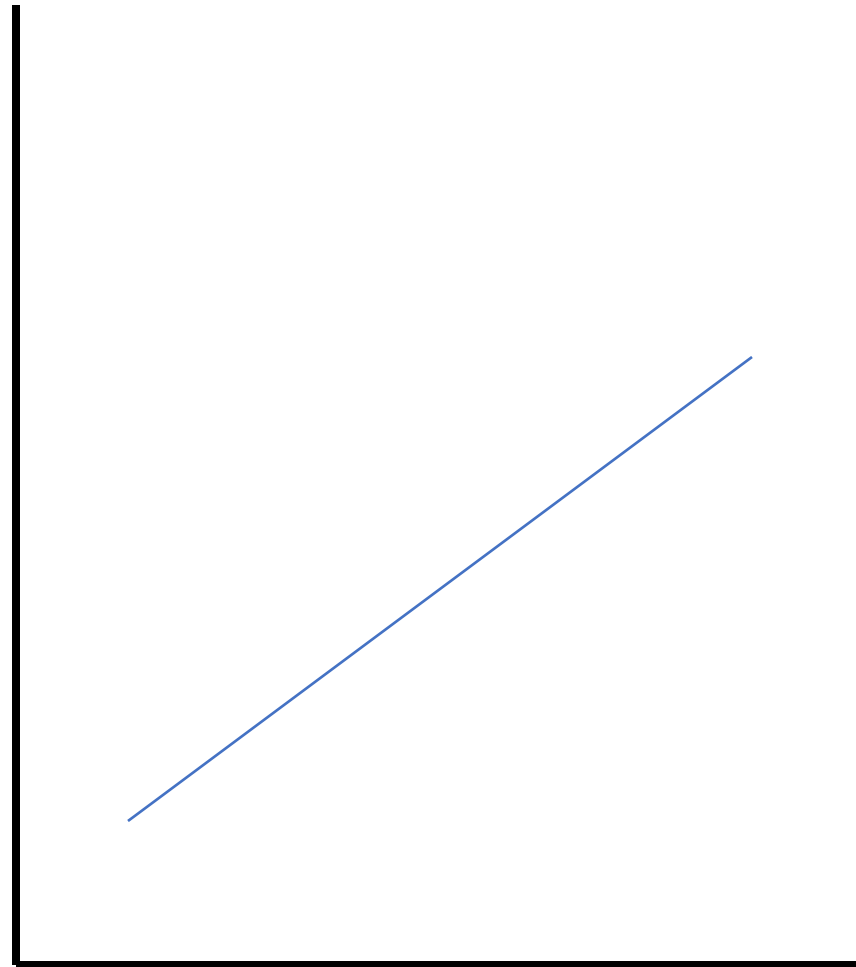
UP

- Physical world:
go up a tree/mountain
look up in the air

UP

- Physical world:
go up a tree/mountain
look up in the air
- Metaphorically:
prices go up





£1 £2 £3 £4 £5



up = more



down = more

up = more (e.g. speed up,
cheer up)

down = less (e.g. slow down,
turn down the volume)

up = more (e.g. overspend,
above average)

down = less (e.g. underpay,
low rent)

up = happier / better

over the moon

uplifting

feel as high as a kite

do up a house

touch up a photo

down = less happy / worse

feel down (in the dumps)
depressed

feel low

feel under the weather

sth gets you down

up = more

power

prestige

importance

down = less

up = more power/prestige

look up to someone

at the height of your powers

going up in the world

live the highlife

your royal highness

down = less power/prestige

look down on someone

under someone's thumb

down and out

downtrodden

a lowlife

fall from grace

fall into poverty

fall in love

word play jokes

A hole has appeared in the middle of
the town centre.

Police are looking into it.

word play jokes

What training do you need to become a rubbish collector?

word play jokes

What training do you need to become a rubbish collector?

None. You pick it up as you go along.

word play jokes

Why can't ghosts tell lies?

word play jokes

Why can't ghosts tell lies?

Because you can always see through them.

What are the meanings of these particles?

across:

I came across a really interesting book.

She stumbled across some old photos.

I finally ran across someone who could help.

What are the meanings of these particles?

across:

I came across a really interesting book.

She stumbled across some old photos.

I finally ran across someone who could help.

find, discover (by chance)

What are the meanings of these particles?

on:

Turn on the TV!

Switch on the computer.

Bring it on!

Log on using your user name and password.

How did we get on to talking about this?

Do you think it will catch on?

What are the meanings of these particles?

on:

Turn on the TV!

Switch on the computer.

Bring it on!

Log on using your user name and password.

How did we get on to talking about this?

Do you think it will catch on?

start (to work, operate)

What are the meanings of these particles?

about:

mess about

fool about

lounge about

hang about

What are the meanings of these particles?

about:

mess about

fool about

lounge about

hang about

have a lack of purpose

What are the meanings of these particles?

down:

burn down

chop down

tear down

smash down

What are the meanings of these particles?

down:

burn down

chop down

tear down

smash down

destroy

What are the meanings of these particles?

off:

brick off

close off

fence off

rope off

cordon off

block off

What are the meanings of these particles?

off:

brick off

close off

fence off

rope off

cordon off

block off

separate

What are the meanings of these particles?

out:

print out documents

carry out a plan

fill out a form

set out your ideas

thrash out an argument

turn out to be better than expected

What are the meanings of these particles?

out:

print out documents

carry out a plan

fill out a form

set out your ideas

thrash out an argument

turn out to be better than expected

complete, end up

Rebus

- A simple drawing or piece of writing on the blackboard
- The particle of a phrasal verb etc is shown visually

Shut

Sit

control
the situation

I'm
the moon

I
N

L
O
V
E

arrest
you're

BRIGHTEN

THE
T
E
G
MORNING

GET GO

TURN THE COMPUTER

TURN THE PAGE

TAKE A COMPANY

THE KIDS LOOK

A BOOK
STUMBLE

8 A HOUSE

KNOCK

A WALL

DON'T REWSNA

2 B

SNOWED WORK

N D S I N V
N D S I N V
E I R F E T
I R F E T

Students need to learn the
grammar of phrasal verbs

multi-word verbs

multi-word verbs

- Phrasal verbs
- Prepositional verbs
- Phrasal prepositional verbs
- Verb + noun (+ preposition) *take place, take part (in)*
- Verb + prepositional phrase *take into account*
- Verb + verb *make do, let go*

Phrasal verbs

verb + adverbial particle

- transitive (takes an object):

✓ I'll *turn the TV on*.

✓ I'll *turn on the TV*.

✓ I'll *turn it on*.

✗ I'll *turn on it*.

Phrasal verbs

verb + adverbial particle

- transitive (takes an object):

✓ I'll *turn the TV on*.

✓ I'll *turn on the TV*.

✓ I'll *turn it on*.

✗ I'll *turn on it*.

- intransitive (doesn't take an object):

Winter is setting in.

Phrasal verbs

What's the difference grammatically between?:

hang out (eg after school)

hang out (eg washing)

Phrasal verbs

What's the difference grammatically between?:

hang out (eg after school)

hang out (eg washing)

- ✓ *Mum hung out the washing.*
- ✓ *Mum hung the washing out.*

- ✓ *The kids usually hang out after school.*
- ✗ *The kids usually hang after school out.*

Prepositional verbs

verb + preposition

*She **looked at** the book.*

*The wild dog almost **went for** me.*

*I **came across** a really interesting article.*

No particle movement

*X I **came** a really interesting article **across**.*

Prepositional verbs vs phrasal verbs

What's the difference grammatically between?:

get over (= recover from, eg an illness)

get over (= make sb understand, eg a message)

Prepositional verbs vs phrasal verbs

What's the difference grammatically between?:

get over (= recover from, eg an illness)

get over (= make sb understand, eg a message)

- ✓ *It took me ages to get over her betrayal.*
- ✗ *It took me ages to get her betrayal over.*

- ✓ *We need to get over the message that...*
- ✓ *We need to get the message over that...*

Prepositional verbs vs phrasal verbs

What's the difference grammatically between?:

make up (= comprise)

make up (= invent, eg a story)

Prepositional verbs vs phrasal verbs

What's the difference grammatically between?:

make up (= comprise)

make up (= invent, eg a story)

- ✓ *Women make up 50% of the workforce.*
- ✗ *Women make 50% of the workforce up.*

- ✓ *You made up that story.*
- ✓ *You made that story up.*

Prepositional verbs vs phrasal verbs

What's the difference grammatically between?:

turn on (= activate, eg a TV)

turn on (= start to attack)

Prepositional verbs vs phrasal verbs

What's the difference grammatically between?:

turn on (= activate, eg a TV)

turn on (= start to attack)

- ✓ *I turned on the TV.*
- ✓ *I turned the TV on.*

- ✓ *The young lion turned on the antelope.*
- ✗ *The young lion turned the antelope on.*

Phrasal prepositional verbs

phrasal verb + prepositional phrase

get away ?

get away with ?

Phrasal prepositional verbs

phrasal verb + prepositional phrase

get away ?

get away with ?

He got away. = escaped

He got away with the diamonds. = escaped

He got away on a motorbike. = escaped

He got away with murder. = escaped punishment for

Phrasal verbs

Students need to understand there are different types (whatever we call them).

Students need to learn their grammar as well as their meaning.

Some verbs (eg *make up*, *turn on*, *get over*) are more than one type, depending on their meaning.

Prepositional verbs and phrasal prepositional verbs: no particle movement

Transitive phrasal verbs when object is a pronoun: no particle movement

Transitive phrasal verbs when object is a noun (phrase): particle movement

Register

Register

40 Comment on the following statement.

A pupil cannot study effectively without a computer.

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?

Write 200–250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

Register

put up with = tolerate

Phrasal verbs

How do your students generally cope with learning and using phrasal verbs?

a They fall behind. 😞

b They just about get by.

c They storm ahead. 😊