Making sense of the meaning and grammar of phrasal verbs
Phrasal verbs are a key aspect of vocabulary development
Russian State Exams
Progress Test 2

A
1. Carol was reading an article about being to be 100. It was such ________ interesting article, she decided to share it with her brother.

2. She ________ him that many people who live to be an old age eat certain foods like yoghurt and fruit and nuts.

3. "Well, I guess we could ________ that for breakfast this morning instead of the eggs we had," he replied.

4. "True, but Mum often gives us healthy food for breakfast, ________ she?" Carol said.

5. "We eat a lot of cereal. I must say, though, that bacon and eggs is the ________ morning meal there is," Peter said.

6. "It’s OK. But cereal and fresh fruit are ________ for our body than foods high in fat," said Carol.

7. "Well, these people who have lived to be 100 can’t ________ cereal and yoghurt for every meal," said Peter.

8. Carol ________ "Yes, but if you eat bacon and eggs every morning for breakfast, you won’t live to 100, will you?"

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.

B
1. Many people have the ________ that it is difficult to get a job these days.

2. The rate of ________ is quite high in a lot of places, which can be something to worry about.

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.

4. To be ________ at finding a job, you must put a lot of effort into it, maybe even more effort than you would in the actual job.

5. You must fill out ________ forms and ________ to several companies and do many interviews.

6. You must also be ________ and never give up, even if you don’t get the job.
There was little Jenny hated more than a 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! "Excuse me!" Jenny called out. 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 ____________ . Did it have 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 mind, and before she had time to answer them, she found herself automatically applying the brake and A24 ____________ 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 going?" asked Jenny. "Do you need a lift?"

"No, thank you," said the hitchhiker, who climbed into the passenger seat before Jenny could 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 evasive answer or a question in return. Eventually she did find out the hitchhiker's name. "It's Samantha, but my friends call me Sam," she said. Jenny felt a little surprised at first, but the hitchhiker seemed sincere, so she decided not to push it. They probably had a long ride ahead of them. It was getting late, and they would be doing another part of the journey the following morning.

A22 view 3 front 3 distance 4 way
A23 appearance 3 show 3 looking 4 demonstration
A24 taking 2 pulling 3 stopping 4 waiting
A25 mixing 2 heading 3 directing 4 planning
A26 manage 2 succeed 3 achieve 4 accomplish
A27 on 2 off 3 up 4 out
A28 set 2 let 3 dropped 4 pushed
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.
Why are phrasal verbs difficult?
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• So many of them
Why are phrasal verbs difficult?

• So many of them
• Only about 40 particles
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• Only about 40 particles
• Multiple meanings (e.g. *put on a play* vs *put on weight*)
Why are phrasal verbs difficult?

- 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*)
Why are phrasal verbs difficult?

• 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.
Unit 12
Vocabulary
Making friends and getting to know people

- **Nouns**
  - adult
  - (best) friend
  - child / kid
  - family: aunt, brother, father,
    grandmother / father, mother,
    nephew, nieces, sister, uncle
  - guy(s)
  - neighbour
  - relative / relation
  - teenager

- **Verbs and phrasal verbs**
  - become
  - chat
  - fall out with someone
  - get on (well) with someone
  - hang out with someone
  - happen
  - invite
  - look
  - move
  - share
  - sound
  - meet

- **Adjectives**
  - cool
  - different
  - friendly
  - older / little
  - kind
  - same
  - social

- **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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>argument</td>
<td>argue</td>
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<td>beauty</td>
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<td>beautiful</td>
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<td>invite</td>
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<td>invite</td>
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<td>meeting</td>
<td>meet</td>
<td>kind</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

## Nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
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<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aunt</td>
<td>дочь</td>
<td>best friend</td>
<td>лучший друг</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cousin</td>
<td>двоюродный брат</td>
<td>cousin</td>
<td>двоюродный брат</td>
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<td>parent</td>
<td>родитель</td>
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<td>родитель</td>
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<td>жена</td>
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<td>secret</td>
<td>секрет</td>
<td>secret</td>
<td>секрет</td>
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<td>son</td>
<td>сын</td>
<td>son</td>
<td>сын</td>
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<tr>
<td>sister</td>
<td>сестра</td>
<td>sister</td>
<td>сестра</td>
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<tr>
<td>uncle</td>
<td>дядя</td>
<td>uncle</td>
<td>дядя</td>
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## Verbs

<table>
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<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
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<tr>
<td>admire</td>
<td>почитать</td>
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<tr>
<td>annoy</td>
<td>раздражать</td>
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<tr>
<td>argue</td>
<td>спорить</td>
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<tr>
<td>believe</td>
<td>верить</td>
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<tr>
<td>choose</td>
<td>выбирать</td>
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<tr>
<td>shut</td>
<td>закрывать</td>
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<tr>
<td>forget</td>
<td>забывать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hear</td>
<td>слышать</td>
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<tr>
<td>improve</td>
<td>улучшать</td>
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<tr>
<td>realise</td>
<td>сознавать</td>
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<tr>
<td>share</td>
<td>делиться</td>
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<tr>
<td>wave</td>
<td>волочь</td>
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<tr>
<td>wonder</td>
<td>удивляться</td>
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## Phrasal verbs

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hang up</td>
<td>подвесывать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get on (well)</td>
<td>наверх</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go on (to happen)</td>
<td>продолжать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give up</td>
<td>сдаваться</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look after</td>
<td>ухаживать за</td>
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## Phrases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>agree with (someone / something)</td>
<td>согласиться с (кем / чем-то)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at present</td>
<td>в настоящее время</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belong to (someone)</td>
<td>принадлежать к (кому-то)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group of (beach)</td>
<td>группа (пляж)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have a chat / discussion</td>
<td>беседовать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have a great / good time</td>
<td>прекрасно провести время</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in love with (someone)</td>
<td>влюбленный в (кого-то)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look like (someone / something)</td>
<td>походить на (кого / что-то)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talk about (someone / something)</td>
<td>говорить о (кого / что-то)</td>
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| talk to (someone) | говорить с (кого)

## Adjectives and adverbs

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<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
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<td>married</td>
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<td>only</td>
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<td>single</td>
<td>hard</td>
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<td>good-looking</td>
<td>sad</td>
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<td>new</td>
<td>very</td>
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## Word formation

<table>
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<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
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<td>alike</td>
<td>dislike</td>
<td>unalike</td>
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<td>messy</td>
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<td>familiar</td>
<td>unfamiliar</td>
<td>un熟悉的ly</td>
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<tr>
<td>bag up</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>to carry</td>
<td>My parents worked, so my grandma brought me up.</td>
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<tr>
<td>check in / out</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>to enter the airport, to register / to arrive</td>
<td>When you go to the airport, you have to check in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clean up</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>to make clean, to tidy up</td>
<td>The group cleans up brushes along the coast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come / go down</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>to arrive, to descend</td>
<td>Wait for the prices to go down in the sales.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cross out</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>to cross out</td>
<td>When you make a mistake, just cross it out neatly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do up</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>to put in order, to tidy up</td>
<td>Do up your coat to the top – it's cold out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dress up (to)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>to put on clothes, to get dressed</td>
<td>I'm dressing up as a rock star for the fancy dress party.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eat out</td>
<td>30 / 6</td>
<td>to leave the table, to go to a restaurant</td>
<td>I want to eat out tonight in that new French restaurant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fall down</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>to fall down</td>
<td>Many buildings fell down in the earthquake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fill in</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>to fill the gap, to complete</td>
<td>You have to fill in a form online to join the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>find out</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>to discover, to understand</td>
<td>Where did you find out about this wonderful restaurant?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get back</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>to retrieve, to return</td>
<td>Their cat gets back from work at 8 pm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get in</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>to enter, to arrive</td>
<td>The taxi stopped and I got in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get off</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>to disembark, to leave the train or plane</td>
<td>The coach arrived at the station and the passengers got off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get on</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>to board, to arrive</td>
<td>We get on the train at Coventry and travelled north.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get on (well / badly) with</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>to get on the train at Coventry and travelled north.</td>
<td>I get on well with my sister – we have a great relationship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get out (of the house)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>to leave the house</td>
<td>'Get out of the house!' shouted the policeman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get up</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>to get up, to get going</td>
<td>He works as a milkman, and gets up at 5 in the morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give / hand in</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>to hand in</td>
<td>Hand in your homework to me at the end of the lesson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give / hand out</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>to hand out</td>
<td>The teacher handed out exam papers to the class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go down</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>to descend down the mountain</td>
<td>We went down the mountain to the river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go off</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>to go away, to leave</td>
<td>Luckily, there was no one in the building when the bomb went off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go on (= continue)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>to continue, to continue again the day</td>
<td>The festival goes on for three days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go on (if happens)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>to proceed, to happen</td>
<td>There's a lot of noise next door – I wonder what's going on?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go out (of stop burning)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>to continue, to happen again the day</td>
<td>The forest fire went on its own.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 а–ф.

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.
# Vocabulary

## Topic vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>beat (v)</th>
<th>concert (n)</th>
<th>organise (v)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>board game (n phr)</td>
<td>defeat (v, n)</td>
<td>pleasure (n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>captain (n)</td>
<td>entertaining (adj)</td>
<td>referee (n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>challenge (n, v)</td>
<td>folk music (n phr)</td>
<td>rhythm (n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>champion (n)</td>
<td>group (n)</td>
<td>risk (v, n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chest (n)</td>
<td>guns (n)</td>
<td>score (v, n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classical music (n phr)</td>
<td>have fun (v phr)</td>
<td>support (v, n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>club (n)</td>
<td>interest (v, n)</td>
<td>team (n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coach (n)</td>
<td>member (n)</td>
<td>train (v)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>competition (n)</td>
<td>opponent (n)</td>
<td>video game (n phr)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Phrasal verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>easy on</th>
<th>continue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eat out</td>
<td>be at a restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give up</td>
<td>stop doing sth you do regularly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>join in</td>
<td>participate, take part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>send off</td>
<td>make a player leave a game (eg, football)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take up</td>
<td>start (a hobby, sport, etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turn down</td>
<td>lower the volume of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turn up</td>
<td>increase the volume of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Prepositional phrases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>for a long time</th>
<th>for fun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in the middle of</td>
<td>in line (for)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on CD/DVD/video</td>
<td>on stage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Word formation

- **oct:** action, in-active, actor
- **athlete:** athletic, athletics
- **child:** children, childhood
- **collect:** collection, collector
- **entertain:** entertainment

## Word patterns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adjectives</th>
<th>verbs</th>
<th>nouns</th>
<th>prepositions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>busy with</td>
<td>listen to</td>
<td>a book (by sb) about</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>funny about</td>
<td>take part in</td>
<td>a fan of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good at</td>
<td>interested in</td>
<td>a game against</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keen on</td>
<td>popular with</td>
<td>a job (for sb) about</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Phrasal verbs

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
Unit 22

Vocabulary

Money and shopping

Topic vocabulary in contrast
- economical / economically
- 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)
- live on (use as a source of money)
- look forward to (especially sth that is hard to get)
- escape from (fake run away in place)
- make up (write all the necessary information on a cheque, etc.)
- make up for (provide sth good, so that sth bad seems less important)
- put by (save an amount of money for the future)
- save up for (save money little by little for a specific purpose)

Phrases and collocations
- amount
- change
- charge
- debt
- demand
- enough
- expense
- fortune
- increase
- least
- money
- notice
- profit
- save
- shopping

Word patterns
- afford to do
- argue about sth (doing, doing that)
- belong to
- borrow sth (from sb)
- change sth (for sth, doing)
- demand sth (from sb, demand that)
- buy sth (for sth, doing)
- profit from sth (doing)
- save sth (for sth, doing)
- spend sth (on sth, doing)

Word formation
- accept / acceptance / accepting
- assist / assistance / assistant
- economy / economic
- everyday / every day
- end / ending / unending
- expense / expenses
- financial / financially
- economical / economically
- primary / primary / primary
- real / reality / realistically
- rich / richness / richness
- wealth / wealthy
- value / invaluable / invaluable
- wealthy / wealth
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!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrasal verbs database</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ask after</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bank on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bring forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bring in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>check in</td>
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<tr>
<td>check out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>check out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>close down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come (a)round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come (a)round (to)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come across</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come by</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
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.
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
control the situation
I’m the moon
arrest
you’re
GET   GO
TURN
THE COMPUTER
TAKE A COMPANY
THE KIDS LOOK
A BOOK

STUMBLE
DO A HOUSE
KNOCK A WALL
DON’T REWSNA
SNOWED WORK
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.
  X 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.*
  X 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.
X 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.
X 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...
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.
X 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
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. 😊