

# Phrasal Verbs. Revision.

современная школа

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# Фразовые глаголы (Phrasal Verbs)

Фразовый глагол (англ. Phrasal verb) — комбинация глагола и предлога, глагола и наречия, либо одновременно глагола и предлога с наречием, которая является одним членом предложения и образует таким образом цельную семантическую единицу. Предложение может содержать как прямое, так и не прямое дополнение к составному глаголу.

Фразовые глаголы особенно часто встречаются в английском языке. Фразовый глагол часто имеет значение, весьма отличное от значения основного глагола.

Фразовые глаголы в английском языке, как правило, используются в повседневном общении, в противоположность латинским глаголам, принадлежащим скорее письменной речи.

Примеры:

«to put off» вместо «to postpone» (отложить);

«to get out» вместо «to exit» (выйти).



# Фразовые глаголы (Phrasal Verbs)

Многие английские глаголы могут сочетаться с наречием или предлогом, и поэтому с легкостью можно понять значение составного глагола по смыслу самого глагола:

«He walked across the square» — Он прогулялся по площади;

«She opened the shutters and looked outside» — Она открыла ставни и выглянула наружу;

«When he heard the crash, he looked up» — Когда он услышал грохот, он посмотрел вверх (не является фразовым глаголом).

Наречие либо предлог в таких составных глаголах указывают на непосредственное отношение действия к его объекту.

# Metaphorical meaning

Many phrasal verbs have a metaphorical meaning, which may be an extension of the literal one or relate to the meaning of the main word.

e.g. **wind up** (*literal*) if you wind up a mechanical device, you turn a knob round and round to make it operate;

(*figurative*) if you wind up a person, you deliberately keep on saying things to annoy them.

Some metaphorical phrasal verbs can be understood by looking at the literal meaning of the verb.



# Practice 1

Match each of the verbs with their literal meaning

## Main verb

1. iron
2. pour
3. tie
4. revolve
5. rake
6. polish
7. ramble
8. border
9. carve

## Literal meaning

- A. fasten or bind with rope, string, etc.
- B. wander for pleasure with no special destination in mind
- C. go round something in a circle, e.g. the earth round the sun
- D. cut e.g. food (usually meat), or wood
- E. be on the edge of something, e.g. a piece of land
- F. rub something e.g. piece of furniture to make it shiny
- G. remove wrinkles and creases from clothes
- H. gather dead leaves together
- I. cause liquid, e.g. water, to flow in a continuous stream

## Practice 1(keys)

Match each of the verbs with their literal meaning

Main verb

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## Practice 2

The following sentences contain a phrasal verb which has been used more metaphorically. Complete each sentence using one of the verbs above in its correct grammatical forms (The particles are already given)

1. My great uncle is always ..... *on* about the old good days. It's so boring for everyone else to listen to!
2. Once Sara had gained her trust, Dot began to ..... *out* all her emotions.
3. Adam's French is getting really rusty. He'll have to ..... it *up* a little before his next meeting in Paris.
4. Tara and Ben are such a carefree couple – you can tell they're not going to be ..... *down* by marriage and children.
5. It might be relatively small company at the moment but it's aiming to ..... *out* a good slice of the telecommunications market before long.
6. It must be difficult being a doctor, where your life ..... *around* the job.
7. I wish you would stop talking about how happy you were in France. It's no good ..... *over* the past.
8. That joke just isn't funny. In fact, it's ..... *on* being offensive.

## Practice 2 (keys)

The following sentences contain a phrasal verb which has been used more metaphorically. Complete each sentence using one of the verbs above in its correct grammatical forms (The particles are already given)

1. My great uncle is always **rambling on** about the old good days. It's so boring for everyone else to listen to!
  2. Once Sara had gained her trust, Dot began to **pour out** all her emotions.
  3. Adam's French is getting really rusty. He'll have to **polish it up** a little before his next meeting in Paris.
  4. Tara and Ben are such a carefree couple – you can tell they're not going to be **tied down** by marriage and children.
  5. It might be relatively small company at the moment but it's aiming to **carve out** a good slice of the telecommunications market before long.
  6. It must be difficult being a doctor, where your life **revolves around** the job.
  7. I wish you would stop talking about how happy you were in France. It's no good **raking over** the past.
  8. That joke just isn't funny. In fact, it's **bordering on** being offensive.
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## Phrasal verbs with *off*

Knowing the literal meaning of the main word helped you work out the meaning of the phrasal verb.  
Another way of identifying meaning is through the definition of the particle or preposition.

**Complete the sentences below with one of these verbs in the correct form.**

*put (2), /sell /send/ stop/ see/ wear/ fork/ break /call*

1. Jack .....off a piece of chocolate and gave it to me.
2. Take the road that .....off to the right.
3. The company 's assets were .....off at a knock-down price.
4. They went to the airport to..... their daughter off.
5. After a few hours, the anesthetic ..... off and my tooth began to ache again.
6. On my way to Australia I ..... off in Hong Kong.
7. Write a letter now. Don't ..... it off ill tomorrow.
8. When I saw the advertisement , I ..... off for a free sample.
9. Don't be .... Off by the cover. It's a really good novel.
10. The strike has been ..... off because the management have offered a better deal.

## Phrasal verbs with *off* (keys)

Knowing the literal meaning of the main word helped you work out the meaning of the phrasal verb.  
Another way of identifying meaning is through the definition of the particle or preposition.

**Complete the sentences below with one of these verbs in the correct form.**

*put (2), /sell /send/ stop/ see/ wear/ fork/ break /call*

1. Jack **broke off** a piece of chocolate and gave it to me.
2. Take the road that **forks off** to the right.
3. The company 's assets were **sold off** at a knock-down price.
4. They went to the airport to **see** their daughter **off**.
5. After a few hours, the anesthetic **wore off** and my tooth began to ache again.
6. On my way to Australia I **stopped off** in Hong Kong.
7. Write a letter now. Don't **put** it **off** till tomorrow.
8. When I saw the advertisement , I **sent off** for a free sample.
9. Don't be **put off** by the cover. It's a really good novel.
10. The strike has been **called off** because the management have offered a better deal.

# Phrasal verbs

**One possible way of organizing your learning of phrasal verbs is to group them by particle.**

For example, 'back' often includes the idea of return (call back, go back, pay back) and 'up' often shows completeness (clean up, eat up, use up).

Another good idea **is to group your phrasal verbs** by topic. For example, you could create a phrasal verb list for expressing emotions, describing friends or talking about love and relationships.

**Crack up** If you crack up, or if something or someone cracks you up, you laugh suddenly and a lot. For example, “She **cracked up** when I told her what happened.”


**Stir up** When you make someone feel an emotion (often a bad one), you stir it up. For example, “These kinds of questions **stir up** anxiety.”

**Light up** When someone’s eyes or face light up, they suddenly look happy or excited. For example, “Her face **lit up** when she saw us coming.”

**Take out on** When you take it out on someone, you treat them badly because you feel tired, upset or angry even though it’s not their fault.

For example, “When she’s stressed out, she always **takes it out on** me.”

**Tell off** If you tell someone off, you speak to them angrily for doing something wrong. For example, “If she does it again, he’s going to **tell her off**.”



## Practice 3

Complete the sentences below using the phrasal verbs in the correct form.

*Fall apart, set up, get over, settle down, put out*

1. Paul has decided to leave his job and ..... a small business.
2. After a stormy ferry crossing, Hazel's stomach finally ..... when she landed in France.
3. Don't forget to ..... the light before you go to bed.
4. Isn't it time you bought a new pair of shoes? Those look as though they're .....
5. Tom has finally ..... the flu that he caught in the winter.



## Practice 3 (keys)

Complete the sentences below using the phrasal verbs from the box in the correct form.

*Fall apart, set up, get over, settle down, put out*

1. Paul has decided to leave his job and **set up** a small business.
2. After a stormy ferry crossing, Hazel's stomach finally **settled down** when she landed in France.
3. Don't forget to **put out** the light before you go to bed.
4. Isn't it time you bought a new pair of shoes? Those look as though they're **falling apart** !
5. Tom has finally **got over** the flu that he caught in the winter.

## Practice 4

Many phrasal verbs have metaphorical as well as literal meanings. Complete these sentences using the phrasal verbs from the previous exercise with their metaphorical meanings.

*Fall apart, set up, get over, settle down, put out*

1. When Anita heard the news it was a complete shock and she simply ..... .
2. The police admitted that Jake hadn't really carried out the robbery- he'd been ..... by one of the police officers.
3. Don't you think it's time that you two .....and got married?
4. He's a good teacher but he sometimes has problems ..... the main ideas to his students.
5. We'd love to stay for the week end, but we don't want to ..... you .....

## Practice 4 (keys)

Many phrasal verbs have metaphorical as well as literal meanings. Complete these sentences using the phrasal verbs from the previous exercise with their metaphorical meanings.

*Fall apart, set up, get over, settle down, put out*

1. When Anita heard the news it was a complete shock and she simply **fell apart**.
2. The police admitted that Jake hadn't really carried out the robbery- he'd been **set up** by one of the police officers.
3. Don't you think it's time that you two **settled down** and got married?
4. He's a good teacher but he sometimes has problems **getting over** the main ideas to his students.
5. We'd love to stay for the week end, but we don't want **to put you out** .

## Phrasal verbs with *up*

Complete these sentences with one of these verbs in the correct form.

draw/ keep/ do/ turn/ sell/ sign/ clear /back/ step/ look

Match the meanings of *up* to the definition below.

1. The house we've bought is in poor condition, but we're going to ..... the place *up*.
2. The new food processor was so popular that the company had to..... *up* production.
3. She ..... *up* the volume of her stereo to block out the noise of her next-door neighbor's Hoover.
4. Someone will have to ..... *up* all this mess.
5. We must ..... *up* a rota for cleaning the flat.
6. She ..... *up* for an intensive course in interior decorating.
7. Things are ..... *up*. Our sales increased 25 % this year.
8. The others were working so fast that Jack couldn't ..... *up*.
9. They decided to ..... *up* their business and immigrate.
10. If I make a compliment, will you ..... me *up*?

- a) ..... Work may be tomorrow, but at least what you've done today still stands.
- b) There is something very depressing about performing a task only so that it can be messed up.
- c) I grew up in a lower middle-class household where my mother cleaned and tidied up manically.
- d) Up indicates progress to a higher or superior position, growth, increase.
- e) Up acts as an intensifier , implying competition or destruction.



## Phrasal verbs with *up* (keys)

Complete these sentences with one of these verbs in the correct form

draw/ keep/ do/ turn/ sell/ sign/ clear /back/ step/ look

Match the meanings of *up* to the definition below

1. The house we've bought is in poor condition, but we're going to **do** the place *up*. (improve) **A**
2. The new food processor was so popular that the company had to **step** *up* production.(increase) **A**
3. She **turned** *up* the volume of her stereo to block out the noise of her next-door neighbor's Hoover. (raise) **A**
4. Someone will have to **clear** *up* all this mess. **B**
5. We must **draw** *up* a rota for cleaning the flat. **B**
6. She **signed** *up* for an intensive course in interior decorating. **B**
7. Things are **looking** *up*. Our sales increased 25 % this year. (improve) **A**
8. The others were working so fast that Jack couldn't **keep** *up*. **A**
9. They decided to **sell** *up* their business and immigrate. **B**
10. If I make a compliment, will you **back** me *up*? (support) **B**

A) *Up* indicates progress to a higher or superior position, growth, increase.

B) *Up* acts as an intensifier , implying competition or destruction.

# Phrasal verbs with *down*

Complete these sentences with one of these verbs in the correct form  
tear/ run/ let/ burn/ die

Match the meanings of up to the definition below

1. He had let his business ..... *down* to the point where most of the employees had to be laid off.
2. He was terribly late for work – someone had ..... *down* the tyres on his car.
3. The fire was definitely an arson attack. The warehouse had been deliberately ..... *down*.
4. As panic about the recession ..... *down*, the company began to invest in new staff.
5. The steel factory where your grandfather used to work was ..... *down* years ago.

- A) stop completely.
- B) Destroy
- C) Decrease/become less or inferior

## Phrasal verbs with *down* (keys)

Complete these sentences with one of these verbs in the correct form  
tear/ run/ let/ burn/ die

Match the meanings of up to the definition below

1. He had let his business **run** *down* to the point where most of the employees had to be laid off. **C**
2. He was terribly late for work – someone had **let** *down* the tyres on his car. **C**
3. The fire was definitely an arson attack. The warehouse had been deliberately **burnt** *down*. **B**
4. As panic about the recession **died** *down*, the company began to invest in new staff. **C**
5. The steel factory where your grandfather used to work was **torn** *down* years ago. **B**

- A) stop completely.
- B) Destroy
- C) Decrease/become less or inferior

## Practice 5

Complete these sentences with one of these verbs in the correct form  
suck/ drift/ stamp/ thrive/ aspire/ chew/ rank /beaver

1. Stephen spent his twenties ..... about from one job to the next without any real ambitions.
2. I'd watch out if I were you. Can't you see that Tony ..... to being head of your department.
3. I hate the way Ron's always trying to ..... his authority on his colleagues.
4. I need a little bit of time to ..... over your ideas before I can comment on them.
5. Zoe doesn't seem to suffer from any stress. It's as if she ..... on hard work.
6. Is Marie still ..... away on her computer? I'll tell her to take a break soon.
7. Martin ..... among the best of the new graduates.
8. Don't try ..... up to the new boss. He can't stand people who creep.

## Practice 5 (keys)

Complete these sentences with one of these verbs in the correct form  
suck/ drift/ stamp/ thrive/ aspire/ chew/ rank /beaver

1. Stephen spent his twenties **drifting** about from one job to the next without any real ambitions.
2. I'd watch out if I were you. Can't you see that Tony **aspires** to being head of your department.
3. I hate the way Ron's always trying to **stamp** his authority on his colleagues.
4. I need a little bit of time to **chew** over your ideas before I can comment on them.
5. Zoe doesn't seem to suffer from any stress. It's as if she **thrives** on hard work.
6. Is Marie still **beaver**ing away on her computer? I'll tell her to take a break soon.
7. Martin **ranks** among the best of the new graduates.
8. Don't try **sucking** up to the new boss. He can't stand people who creep.



Спасибо за внимание!

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