

B1 ENGLISH

CHAPTER 5 Lesson 3

Vocabulary:

**Phrasal verbs and verb-based
expressions (Unit 89-94)**

A

Phrasal verbs with do and make

phrasal verb	meaning	example
do without	manage without	We'll have to do without a holiday this year as money is so short.
do away with	abolish, get rid of	It should be our ambition to do away with poverty in the world.
make for	move in the direction of	Let's make for the city centre and look for a restaurant there.
make of	think (opinion)	What do you make of the new software?
make off	leave hurriedly	He made off as soon as he heard their car turn into the drive.
make up for	compensate for	The superb food at the hotel made up for the uncomfortable rooms.

B

Meanings of phrasal verbs

Some phrasal verbs have a number of different meanings, e.g. **do up** can mean not only 'fasten' but also 'renovate' and 'put into a bundle'. Similarly, **make out** can mean 'claim', 'manage to see' and 'understand'; **make up** can mean 'compose' or 'invent'; it can also mean 'constitute' or 'form', 'put cosmetics on', 'prepare by mixing together various ingredients' and 'make something more numerous or complete'.

C

Collocations with do and make

There are a lot of other common collocations based on **do** and **make**. Note that most combinations referring to activities, work or duty use **do** whereas those which lead to an end product (e.g. tea, a cake, a noise, a toy boat, a profit) use **make**.



You **do**: your homework / the housework / some gardening / exercise / the washing-up / your best / the shopping / the cooking / business with ... , and so on.

You **make**: a cup of tea / arrangements / an agreement / a suggestion / a decision / war / an attempt / a phone call / the best of ... / an effort / an excuse / a mistake / a profit / a loss / love / the most of / a noise / a good or bad impression / a success of ... / allowances for ...¹ / a gesture / a face / fun of ... / a fuss of ...² / a go (a success) of ... , and so on.

¹ consider someone's situation and not judge them harshly

² give someone a lot of attention and treat them well



Common mistakes

We say: When I **do** my **homework**, I try not to **make** too many **mistakes**. (NOT When I ~~make~~ my homework, I try not to ~~do~~ too many mistakes.)

Exercises

89.1 Here are some different ways in which *do up*, *make up* and *make out* can be used. What is the meaning of the phrasal verb in each case?

- 1 Take this prescription to the chemist and she'll make it up for you. *prepare it so you can use it*
- 2 Can you make out the little white house on the mountain side?
- 3 A human being is made up of many, often conflicting, desires.
- 4 The present was beautifully done up in gold paper.
- 5 I just can't make Joe out. He's so strange.
- 6 Let's advertise the talk and hope we make up the numbers a bit.
- 7 He made out that he had never loved anyone else. She believed him.
- 8 We're planning to do up our bathroom at the weekend. It's looking rather old and dull.

89.2 Add the necessary prepositions or particles to complete this story.

Last weekend we decided to start doing ¹ *up* our bedroom. We agreed that we could do ² the old fireplace in the corner. As we began to remove it from the wall we found some old photographs done ³ in a bundle behind a loose brick. At first we could not make ⁴ what they were but we wiped them clean and realised they were all of the same young man. We spent an enjoyable evening making ⁵ stories to explain why the pictures had been hidden.

89.3 In each sentence below, there is an error with choice of particle. Correct the mistakes.

- 1 I'm going to do ^{*away*} ~~out~~ with my old laptop and buy a new one. It's too old and too slow.
- 2 This weekend we are planning to make to the seaside.
- 3 Vast amounts of money do not always make of happiness.
- 4 Your shoelaces are untied. Do them in or you'll trip over.
- 5 They like to make away that they are very important people.
- 6 Thieves robbed the bank and made out with £1,000,000.

89.4 Complete the following sentences using an appropriate expression from C.

- 1 Pacifist posters in the 1960s used to say 'MAKE LOVE NOT *WAR*!'
- 2 It doesn't matter if you pass the exam or not, as long as you do
- 3 Companies that once made a huge are now going bankrupt.
- 4 I don't like doing but someone has to clean, wash, iron and cook!
- 5 You must make the fact that he's only seven years old.
- 6 Dressing smartly for an interview helps you to make
- 7 Her company does a lot of in East Asia selling educational software.
- 8 Do you do much ? Yes, I go to the gym three times a week.

89.5 Over to you

Which of these things do you think you could do without and why?
mobile phone TV sunglasses laptop or tablet

How often do you do the shopping, the cooking, the washing-up?

A

Phrasal verbs with bring

Each example is a typical spoken sentence and a more formal equivalent is provided in brackets.

My father's parents **brought him up** in the country because they thought that country life was better for children. [raised]

Don't give up. I'm sure you'll **bring it off** in the end. [succeed]

Cold winds always **bring on** her cough. [cause to start]

The strike **brought about** a change of government. [caused to happen]

Ford Motors are **bringing out** an interesting new model in the spring. [introducing]

I hope they don't **bring back** capital punishment. [re-introduce]

They promised to **bring down** taxes but they have actually raised them. [lower]

Inflation will probably **bring down** the government. [destroy, remove from power]

Keep trying to persuade him and you'll **bring him round** to your point of view. [persuade]

B

Phrasal verbs with take

Doesn't he **take after** his father! They even sound the same. [resemble]

I wish I could **take back** what I said to her. [withdraw]

It's hard to **take in** his lectures - he speaks in such an abstract way. [absorb, understand]

She was completely **taken in** by him and agreed to give him all her money. [deceived]

Sales have really **taken off** now - we should make a good profit this year. [started to improve]

The plane **took off** two hours late. [left the ground]

She's very good at **taking off** her teacher - she sounds just like her. [imitating]

We'll have to **take on** more staff if we're to **take on** more work. [employ] [accept]

Nelson is going to **take over** as manager in July. [start doing a job]

She **took to** him at once and they soon became close friends. [formed an immediate liking for]

When did you **take up** golf? [start (a hobby)]

C

Common expressions with bring and take

The new regulations will **be brought into force** in May. [become law]

His research **brought** some very interesting facts **to light**. [revealed]

Matters **were brought to a head** when Lily was sacked. [reached a point where changes had to be made]

It's better that everything should be **brought into the open**. [made public]

His new girlfriend has really **brought out the best in** him. [been good for him]

Don't let him **take advantage of** you. [unfairly use superiority]

After 20 years of marriage he **takes her for granted**. [doesn't appreciate her qualities]

I **took it for granted** you'd come - you always do. [assumed]

She immediately **took control** of the situation. [started organising]

His unkind words **took my breath away**. [surprised]

The story **takes place** in Mexico. [happens]

Leaving his job before he's found a new one is **taking a risk**. [doing something risky]

It's impossible to **take** such a silly suggestion **seriously**. [consider as serious]

Don't forget to **take travel costs into account** in the budget. [consider]

He doesn't seem to **take pride in** his work. [draw satisfaction from]

You must **take the opportunity** to visit the castle while you're here. [use the chance]

Exercises

90.1 Complete these sentences with the appropriate preposition or particle.

- 1 The school reforms which plan to bring *back* a more traditional style of exams for children are generally unpopular.
- 2 The bumpy journey brought labour and the baby was born on the bus.
- 3 I think the strikes will bring some changes in management.
- 4 If anyone can bring it, he can.
- 5 He won't agree to it for me but she can always bring him
- 6 She brought six children all on her own.

90.2 Complete the bubble network below with phrasal verbs based on *take*.



90.3 Reword these sentences using expressions from C opposite.

- 1 The story of the film happens in Casablanca during the war.
The story of the film takes place in Casablanca during the war.
- 2 Today's newspaper has revealed some fascinating information about the President.
- 3 The situation reached crisis point when the union called for a strike.
- 4 You need to consider the historical context of the novel in your essay.
- 5 The view from the top of the hill was astonishing.
- 6 He capitalised on her weakness at the time and she gave it to him.
- 7 If you're going to succeed in business you must be prepared to not always do the safe thing.
- 8 You shouldn't assume that anyone or anything will always be the same.

90.4 Make a bubble network like the one in 90.2, based on phrasal verbs with *bring*.



90.5 Which of the expressions in C mean the opposite of:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 to keep quiet | <i>to bring into the open</i> | 3 to be as expected | 5 to be careless about |
| 2 to laugh at | | 4 to drop an old law | 6 to be subordinate to |

90.6 Over to you

Answer the questions using one of the phrasal verbs in A or B opposite.

- 1 Where were you brought up? *I was born and brought up in Scotland.*
- 2 If you had time to take up a new sport or other leisure activity, what would it be?
- 3 Who do you take after more - your mother or your father?
- 4 What new law has been brought into force recently in your country?
- 5 What kind of teacher do you find brings out the best in you?
- 6 What changes would you like your country's current government to bring about?
- 7 Can you think of someone who you've immediately taken to?
- 8 Have you ever taken on too much work?

A

Meanings of *get*

Get is used frequently in spoken English. It has the following basic meanings:

- receive, obtain or buy something, e.g. Please **get** me a sandwich when you're in town. I **got** a text from John today. She **got** top marks in her exam.
- change position - move or be moved, e.g. How are you **getting** home tonight?
- change state - become or make, e.g. She's ill but she's **getting** better.

B

Specific meanings of *get*

Get also has many other more specific meanings.

It's my turn to **get dinner** tonight. [prepare a meal]

I don't **get it**. Why did he speak like that? [understand]

His behaviour really **gets** me at times. [annoy]

I saw Harry's new girlfriend at the party but I didn't **get to** speak to her. [manage]

Once we **got to know** each other, we became great friends. [became acquainted]

The phone's ringing and there's someone at the door! You **get** the phone and I'll **get** the door. [answer, respond to]

C

Phrasal verbs based on *get*

phrasal verb	meaning	example
get across	successfully communicate an idea	It was difficult to get my point of view across to the committee.
get at	reach, find	I hope the inquiry will get at the truth.
get behind with	fail to do something by a certain time	I've got terribly behind with my work.
get down	depress	This weather is getting me down.
get down to	begin to give some serious attention to	It's time you got down to some work.
get into	be successful with an application (e.g. to a college/school)	She did well in her exams and got into university.
get on	manage	However will we get on without you?
get on	advance, develop	Jo is getting on very well at school.
get out of	avoid a responsibility	I'll try to get out of my next lesson.
get over	recover from	She's getting over a bad attack of flu.
get round	spread	The news soon got round the village.
get round to	do something you've intended to do for a long time	I need to buy a new desk but I can't get round to it. I'm so busy.
get through	come to a successful end	I'm glad she got through all her exams!
get through	use up all of	He got through his month's salary in just one weekend.
get up to	to do (especially something bad)	The children are very quiet. I wonder what they're getting up to?

D

Other expressions based on *get*

You seem to have **got out of bed on the wrong side** today. [be in a bad mood]

The meeting **got off to a good/bad start** with Elliot's speech. [started well/badly]

I'm organising a little **get-together**. I hope you can come. [informal meeting/party]

When they broke up he **got rid of** everything of hers. [threw away / destroyed]

I'm going to **get my own back** on her somehow. [take my revenge]

Exercises

91.1 Replace the underlined *get* expressions with another way of expressing the same idea. Note that by doing this you are changing the text from being very informal to being slightly more formal.

receive
I don't often get interesting junk mail. However, an unusual item came this morning. It was headed 'Are things getting you down? Do you feel you'll just never get to do all those things you dream of?' And it went on, 'If so, get this great new book today: *Manage Your World* by Simon Triksta. It will teach you how to get over those daily upsets, and will ensure that you get the contentment in your work that you long for and that you fulfil your dreams. Send €25 today to get *Manage Your World* and your key to success within ten days.'
Maybe I should get it!



91.2 Fill the gaps in the sentences below in the most appropriate way.

- 1 Although they had only told their parents about their engagement, the news soon got round the village.
- 2 She must have made a good impression last week because she has got to the second round of interviews for the job.
- 3 I have an essay to write but I'm finding it hard to get it.
- 4 I've been meaning to redecorate my room for ages but I just can't get it.
- 5 What have you been getting since we last met?
- 6 Surely you haven't got all the biscuits already?
- 7 The new political party was finding it difficult to get its message to the public.
- 8 I was ill last semester and I got seriously with my studies. If this continues, I probably won't get university this year.
- 9 We're having a get-..... on Friday to celebrate Jan's birthday. Would you like to come?
- 10 His progress on the guitar was slow at first, but he's getting well now.

91.3 Match the situations on the left with the appropriate responses on the right.

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Someone has been very impolite to one of your friends. | ☒ | a You always try to get out of things! |
| 2 Someone is about to throw something away. | ☐ | b You wait! I'll get my own back on you one day! |
| 3 Someone is being negative about everything you suggest. | ☐ | c Don't get rid of that yet! |
| 4 Someone has done something very cruel to you. | ☐ | d You got out of bed on the wrong side this morning! |
| 5 Someone says they can't help with the clearing up after a party. | ☐ | e Your rudeness really gets me! |

91.4 Over to you

Complete the following sentences in a way that is true for you.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 I would hate to get rid of ... | 4 I wish I could get out of ... |
| 2 My ... got off to a bad start because ... | 5 ... is really getting me down. |
| 3 I find it very hard to get down to ... | |

A

Phrasal verbs based on *set*

Since his daughter's birth, Robert had been **setting aside**¹ money for her wedding. Now he and his wife were **setting off**² to meet Carl, her new fiancé. Carl was a mountaineer who had **set out**³ several times to climb Mount Everest but had had to turn back because bad weather had **set off**⁴ avalanches. Now he was trying to **set up**⁵ a sports equipment business. Robert didn't altogether like the sound of Carl but he was doing his best to **set aside**⁶ his negative feelings.

- ¹ reserving ² beginning a journey ³ begun something with a particular aim in mind ⁴ caused
⁵ establish ⁶ ignore (not think about)

B

Phrasal verbs with *put*

Note: It would not normally be natural to use all of these expressions together.

Emma **put** her own name **forward**¹ for election to the staff committee. Ten other people had also **put in**² proposal forms but Emma was elected because she is very good at **putting** her ideas **across**³. She also has a talent for **putting** her opponents **down**⁴. At the first meeting she was largely silent though occasionally she would **put in**⁵ a remark.

At the next meeting she was more involved. She supported the proposal that central heating should be **put in**⁶ in the staff canteen and agreed to help **put together**⁷ some new flat-pack furniture for the canteen. She also voted for the local school being allowed to use the staff club to **put on**⁸ a play. She insisted that the play would not **put** staff **out**⁹ at all provided that the school **put** all their props **away**¹⁰ after each performance. She said that she would **put up**¹¹ relatives coming from other towns to watch the play. She argued that the committee should **put off**¹² making their decision about **putting up**¹³ staff club membership subscriptions until they had found out how staff felt about this. She agreed to **put up**¹⁴ posters encouraging all staff to come to the next committee meeting.

Later that evening Emma made her mother laugh as she imitated other committee members - she's good at **putting on**¹⁵ all sorts of accents. 'The chairperson really **put** me **off**¹⁶ with his constant sniffing,' she said, 'and I don't know how they **put up with**¹⁷ the secretary's rudeness.'

- ¹ proposed ² submitted ³ communicating ⁴ making someone look small ⁵ say something
⁶ installed ⁷ assemble ⁸ present ⁹ inconvenience ¹⁰ tidied ¹¹ give accommodation to
¹² postpone ¹³ raising ¹⁴ display ¹⁵ pretending to have ¹⁶ distracted ¹⁷ tolerate

C

Expressions with *set* and *put*

He has **set his heart/sights on** becoming a ballet dancer. [longs to become]

I've **set** myself **a target** of losing five kilos by the end of the year. [am aiming to lose]

They sat up till the small hours **setting/putting the world to rights**. [discussing important problems]

Did someone **set fire to** the house deliberately? [put a match to]

The prisoner will be **set free** tomorrow. [released]

Lottie had never **set foot in** Italy before. [been to]

The Egyptian runner has **set a** new world **record**. [established an achievement record]

Teachers have to try to **set a good example** for young people. [be a good example]

to put your foot down: to be firm about something

to put pressure on someone: to try to force someone to do something

to put your mind to: to direct all your thoughts towards

to put two and two together: to draw an obvious conclusion

to put an end / a stop to something: to cause something to stop

to put someone's back up: to irritate someone

a put-up job: something arranged to give a false impression

Exercises

92.1 Put the following sentences into slightly more formal English by replacing the phrasal verbs with their formal equivalents.

- 1 They have recently set up a committee on teenage smoking.
They have recently established a committee on teenage smoking.
- 2 We try to set aside some money for our holiday every week.
- 3 Set aside all your negative feelings and listen with an open mind.
- 4 If we hadn't set off so late, we would have arrived on time.
- 5 The government's unpopular proposals set off a wave of protests.

92.2 Write three nouns which could follow each of the verbs. Remember that their meanings might be different depending on the noun which follows.

- 1 put in *money / a comment / an effort*
- 2 put forward
- 3 put off
- 4 put across
- 5 put up
- 6 put on
- 7 put away
- 8 put up with

92.3 Write responses to the following statements or questions using any appropriate phrasal verb from A or B opposite.

- 1 He's always so rude. *I wouldn't put up with it if I were you.*
- 2 This room is in a terrible mess.
- 3 What time do we have to leave for the airport tomorrow?
- 4 Any chance of a bed on your floor this weekend?
- 5 Why have you suddenly lost interest in the project?
- 6 What is Adam planning to do when he gets his business degree?
- 7 How should we publicise our play?
- 8 I've taken all the bits for my new desk out of the pack but now I don't know where to start.

92.4 Using the expressions in C opposite, reword the following sentences without changing their meaning.

- 1 They have promised to liberate the hostages at noon.
They have promised to set the hostages free at noon.
- 2 He's bound to draw the obvious conclusion if you keep on behaving like that.
- 3 Her aim is to become Prime Minister.
- 4 I find her terribly irritating.
- 5 If you try to make her change her mind it'll make her even more determined.
- 6 Please concentrate on the problem in hand.
- 7 She is determined to get a seat in Parliament.
- 8 She threw petrol on the rubbish and put a match to it.
- 9 It's time the teacher told the children to stop making so much noise.
- 10 The man has officially eaten more burgers in one hour than anyone else.
- 11 This is the first time I've ever been to the southern hemisphere.
- 12 We spent most of our evenings discussing the problems of the world rather than studying.
- 13 You really should be firm with him or there'll be trouble later.
- 14 If the teacher doesn't behave properly, the children certainly won't.
- 15 His goal is to run the Athens marathon next year.

A

Phrasal verbs based on *come*

Did the meeting you were planning ever **come off**? [take place] When do the exam results **come out**? [be published, made public] I must tell you about an important point which **came up** at the meeting. [was raised] Please **come round** and see me sometime. [pay an informal visit] Nothing can **come between** him and football. [separate, be a barrier between] I **came across** a lovely old vase in that junk shop. [found by chance] How did you **come by** that bruise / that car? [receive, obtain] Computer prices have **come down** recently. [decreased] Sofia **came up with** a really good idea to raise money for charity. [thought of / suggested a plan or solution to a problem]

B

Collocations with *come to* and *come into*

Come to often refers to the idea of 'arriving at'. **Come into** often refers to the idea of starting or acquiring.

<i>come to</i> + collocations		examples
an agreement	a decision	The two sides have at last come to an agreement. Traffic came to a standstill because of the snow. The war finally came to an end in 2005.
a conclusion	terms with [acknowledge and accept psychologically]	
a standstill [stop]		
an end		
<i>come into</i> + collocations		examples
contact (with)		He came into a fortune when his uncle died. The new motorway will come into operation next March. After two hours at sea, the island came into sight/view.
a fortune [receive when someone dies]	existence	
operation [start working]	fashion	
sight/view		

C

Phrasal verbs based on *go*

Some of these have a number of different meanings.

go on: What is **going on** next door? [happening] They **went on** working despite the noise. [continued] As the weeks **went on**, things improved. [passed] You **go on**, we'll catch you up later. [go in advance] He's always **going on at** me about my untidy hair. [criticising, complaining] **go through**: I wouldn't like to **go through** that again. [experience, endure] Let's **go through** the plans once more. [check] Unfortunately, the business deal we were hoping for did not **go through** in the end. [was not completed or approved] **go for**: He really **went for** her when she dared to criticise him. [attacked] Which course have you decided to **go for**? [choose] **go with**: Those shoes don't **go with** that dress. [suit, match]

D

Other expressions based on *go*

I hope they'll **make a go of** the business but they are taking a big risk. [make a success of] He's been **on the go** all day and he's exhausted. [very busy, on the move] It **goes without saying** that we'll support you. [clear without being said] Your work is good, **as far as it goes**. [but is limited or insufficient] **The story goes that** they were once very close friends. [It is said that ... / It seems that ...] They **went to great lengths** to keep it a secret. [took a lot of trouble] The business has **gone bankrupt**. [not got enough money to pay debts]



Exercises

93.1 Which meanings do these underlined verbs have?

- 1 He went on composing music till his eighties. *continued*
- 2 She was so suspicious that she used to go through his pockets every night.
- 3 The dog went for the postman.
- 4 We had planned a meeting but it never came off.
- 5 I came across a photo of my grandmother the other day. I look just like her.
- 6 I wish you'd stop going on at me!
- 7 I was sure he'd go for a holiday in Greece rather than stay at home.
- 8 Does this top go with these trousers?
- 9 Nobody has come up with a solution to the problem so far.

93.2 Choose one of the expressions in B to complete each of the sentences.

- 1 I found it really hard to make up my mind but in the end I came to a decision.
- 2 When his grandmother dies, he'll come
- 3 After four years of fighting, the civil war finally came
- 4 Halfway up the steep hill, the bus came
- 5 They say that long skirts are coming again.
- 6 The telephone first came nearly 150 years ago.
- 7 I found it very difficult to come my failure.
- 8 As we drove round the corner the house came

93.3 Replace the underlined expressions with one of the expressions in D.

- 1 I don't need to say that we wish you all the best in the future. *It goes without saying*
- 2 They took a lot of trouble to avoid meeting each other.
- 3 I've been extremely busy all day and I'm longing for a shower now and to relax.
- 4 I do hope he will be successful in his new business.
- 5 Everyone says that they were together that night.
- 6 The film is good up to a point but it doesn't tackle the problem deeply enough.

93.4 Match questions on the left with the responses on the right.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Why don't you and Ollie go on? | ☒ | a Any time after eight. |
| 2 How did he come by so much money? | ☐ | b The firm went bankrupt. |
| 3 Did the plan go through? | ☐ | c We'll catch you up. |
| 4 What's the worst pain you've ever gone through? | ☐ | d A rich aunt of his died. |
| 5 Why did that factory close down? | ☐ | e No, people voted against it. |
| 6 When should I come round to your place? | ☐ | f It looks like a demonstration. |
| 7 What's going on over there? | ☐ | g When I broke my wrist. |

93.5 Over to you

Complete the sentences in a way that is true for you.

- 1 I hope I make a go of
- 2 My exam results will come out
- 3 My ... shoes go with my
- 4 I never want to go through again.
- 5 As my English course goes on,
- 6 It's not easy to come to terms with
- 7 I've come to the conclusion that learning English
- 8 I came across a new English word recently. It was

A

Look

I **look forward to** hearing from you at your earliest convenience. [at end of formal letter]

The police are **looking into** the matter. [investigating]

They need to **look at** all the evidence before reaching a decision. [examine]

She **looks down on** anyone she thinks is inferior to her. [despises; *opp* look up to = admire]

It's hard to be positive but do try to **look on the bright side**. [be optimistic]

B

See

Sue tries to **see about/to** arrangements for the conference at least a year ahead. [deal with]

We all went to **see** Jana **off** at the airport. [accompany someone who is leaving]

It didn't take Tom long to **see through** her. [understand she was trying to deceive]

That can't be Hamid. He's in Paris this week. I must be **seeing things**. [imagining it]

C

Run

I **ran into** an old friend yesterday - I had no idea she was in town. [met by chance]

Her patience has **run out** and she has told him she won't help him any more. [come to an end]

We've **run out of** milk. [there is none left]

Let's **run over** the plans again to make sure we've thought of everything. [quickly go through]

Things may be hard now but it'll be worth it **in the long run**. [in the distant future]

The trains have stopped **running** because of the avalanche. [operating]

D

Turn

Everyone was very surprised when she **turned down** the promotion and explained that she was leaving the company. [rejected]

Naoko **turned up** last night. I haven't seen her for years! [appeared]

I'm going to **turn over a new leaf** this year and answer all my letters the day I get them! [start doing something in a better way]

The fire bell **turned out** to be a false alarm. [was discovered]

E

Let

He has been **let down** so many times in the past - I hope he won't be disappointed again.

Don't **let go of** the rope or she'll fall and hurt herself.

The accused was **let off** with a fine. [received a small punishment for a crime]

When she **let it slip** that she had been given a pay rise, the other workers were very angry. [say something, sometimes without meaning to]

F

Break

No one likes people who **break their promises**. [don't do what they say they'll do]

The speaker **broke off** in the middle of a sentence. [suddenly stopped talking]

I'm dreading **breaking the news** to him. He's going to be very upset.

[telling someone something]

When he left her, he **broke her heart**. [made her very sad]

The sprinter **broke the record** for the 100 metres. [ran faster than anyone had run before]

Exercises

94.1 Use the expressions on the opposite page to help you fill in the gaps in the text below. Use one word only in each gap.

Let's run ¹ over the plans for tomorrow's disco just once more. First, I must see ² the food arrangements while you make sure that none of the people who've said they'll help are going to break their ³ . I don't imagine that many people will turn ⁴ until later but Beata and Roshan said they'll come early and I'm sure they won't let us ⁵ .



94.2 Rewrite the following sentences. Use an expression containing the word in brackets in an appropriate form.

- 1 Eva is always optimistic. (look) *Eva always looks on the bright side.*
- 2 I met Julio by chance at the station yesterday. (run)
- 3 Nadia didn't tidy her room yesterday even though she said she would. (break)
- 4 I thought I was hallucinating when I saw a monkey in the garden. (see)
- 5 The police didn't charge the boy, only giving him a warning. (let)
- 6 Stupidly, I mentioned that Sabrina was planning to move abroad. (let)
- 7 An enormous crowd came to hear the President speak. (turn)
- 8 My aunt despises people who don't have a good job. (look)
- 9 Dan has promised to improve his behaviour. (turn)
- 10 Natalie has always admired her older cousin. (look)

94.3 Complete the sentences in an appropriate way.

- 1 I look forward to hearing from you soon.
- 2 It can be hard to see through someone's lies if they
- 3 Halfway up the mountain he let go
- 4 It'll be better in the long run if you
- 5 He felt terribly let down when
- 6 She didn't turn up
- 7 I'm afraid we've run out
- 8 In my last year at school I decided to look into
- 9 I agreed to see about
- 10 It's your turn

94.4 Over to you

- 1 Have you ever turned down an offer or invitation that you later regretted?
- 2 If you were about to buy a house, what sort of things would you want to look at first?
- 3 Have you ever done something because you felt it might be useful in the long run?
- 4 What - if anything - stops public transport from running in your country?
- 5 Do you think it is possible for someone's heart to be broken?
- 6 Have you ever resolved to turn over a new leaf? In what way(s)?
- 7 Do you have any particular jobs that you must see to today? If so, what?
- 8 Has your home ever been broken into? What happened?
- 9 Can you think of something that has happened to you recently that turned out very differently from how you had expected?