

B1 ENGLISH

CHAPTER 7 Lesson 2

Grammar

In this lesson you will learn

<i>Grammar: Phrasal verbs Part 1 (Unit 137-141)</i>	<i>Completed</i>		<i>Your Score</i>
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
❖ Unit 137: Phrasal verbs 1 Introduction	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 138: Phrasal verbs 2 <i>in/out</i>	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 139: Phrasal verbs 3 <i>out</i>	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 140: Phrasal verbs 4 <i>on/off</i> (1)	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 141: Phrasal verbs 5 <i>on/off</i> (2)	☐	☐	/

Phrasal verbs 1 Introduction

A

We often use verbs with:

in	on	up	away	by	about	over	round <i>or</i> around
out	off	down	back	through	along	forward	

So you can say **look out** / **get on** / **take off** / **run away** etc. These are *phrasal verbs*.

We often use **on/off/out** etc. with verbs of movement. For example:

get on
drive off
come back
turn round

- ☐ The bus was full. We couldn't **get on**.
- ☐ A woman got into the car and **drove off**.
- ☐ Sarah is leaving tomorrow and **coming back** on Saturday.
- ☐ When I touched him on the shoulder, he **turned round**.

B

Often the second word (**on/off/out** etc.) gives a special meaning to the verb. For example:

break down
find out
take off
give up
get on
get by

- ☐ Sorry I'm late. The car **broke down**. (= the engine stopped working)
- ☐ I never **found out** who sent me the flowers. (= I never discovered)
- ☐ It was my first flight. I was nervous as the plane **took off**. (= went into the air)
- ☐ I tried many times to contact her. In the end I **gave up**. (= stopped trying)
- ☐ How was the exam? How did you **get on**? (= How did you do?)
- ☐ My French isn't good, but it's enough to **get by**. (= enough to manage)

For more phrasal verbs, see Units 138–145.

C

Sometimes a phrasal verb is followed by a *preposition*. For example:

phrasal verb
look up
run away
keep up
look forward

- preposition*
- at**
- from**
- with**
- to**

- ☐ We **looked up at** the plane as it flew above us.
- ☐ Why did you **run away from** me?
- ☐ You're walking too fast. I can't **keep up with** you.
- ☐ Are you **looking forward to** your trip?

D

Sometimes a phrasal verb has an *object*. For example:

- I turned on **the light**. (**the light** is the *object*)

Usually there are two possible positions for the object. You can say:

- I **turned on** the light. or I **turned** the light **on**.
object object

But if the object is a *pronoun* (**it/them/me/him** etc.), only one position is possible:

- ☐ I turned **it** on. (*not* I turned on it)

In the same way, you can say:

- I'm going to { **take off** my shoes.
take my shoes **off**.

but These shoes are uncomfortable. I'm going to **take them off**. (*not take off them*)

- Don't { **wake up** the baby.
wake the baby **up**.

but The baby is asleep. Don't **wake her up**. (*not wake up her*)

- Don't { **throw away** this box.
throw this box **away**.

but I want to keep this box, so don't **throw it away**. (*not throw away it*)

Exercises

137.1 Complete each sentence using a verb from A (in the correct form) + a word from B.

A be get fly sit
 break get go speak
 ~~come~~ get look take

B away by on round
 ~~back~~ down off up
 back down out up

- Sarah is leaving tomorrow and coming back on Saturday.
- I've been standing a long time. I'm going to for a bit.
- It's a very busy airport. There are planes landing and all the time.
- A cat tried to catch the bird, but it just in time.
- We were trapped in the building. We couldn't
- I can't hear you very well. Can you a little?
- Ben's salary is very low, but it's enough to
- Everything is so expensive now. Prices have a lot.
- I heard a noise behind me, so I to see what it was.
- I'm going out now to do some shopping. I'll in about an hour.
- Our car on the motorway and we had to call for help.
- How is your new job? How are you ?

137.2 Complete each sentence using a word from A and a word from B.

A away in ~~up~~ back
 out up up forward

B at to ~~with~~ about
 at to with through

- You're walking too fast. I can't keep up with you.
- My holidays are nearly over. Next week I'll be work.
- We went the top floor of the building to admire the view.
- The meeting tomorrow is going to be difficult. I'm not looking it.
- There was a bank robbery last week. The robbers got £50,000.
- I love to look the stars in the night sky.
- I was sitting in the kitchen when a bird flew the open window.
- How do you know about the plan? How did you find it?

137.3 Complete the sentences. Use these phrasal verbs + it/them/me:

get out give back switch on take off ~~throw away~~ wake up

- I want to keep this box. Don't throw it away.
- I'm going to bed now. Can you at 6.30?
- I've got something in my eye and I can't
- I don't like it when people borrow things and don't
- I want to use the hair dryer. How do I ?
- My shoes are dirty. I'd better before going into the house.

137.4 Complete the sentences. Use the word in brackets.

- Don't throw away this box. I want to keep it. (away)
- I don't want this newspaper. You can throw it away. (away)
- These books are Lisa's. I have to give to her. (back)
- We can turn Nobody is watching it. (off)
- Shh! My mother is asleep. I don't want to wake (up)
- It's cold today. You should put if you go out. (on)
- It was only a small fire. I was able to put easily. (out)
- It's a bit dark in this room. Shall I turn ? (on)
- A: The hotel is more expensive than when we stayed here last year.
B: Yes, they've put (up)
- A: How did the vase get broken?
B: I'm afraid I knocked while I was cleaning. (over)

A

Compare **in** and **out**:**in** = into a room, a building, a car etc.

- ☐ How did the thieves **get in**?
- ☐ Here's a key, so you can **let yourself in**.
- ☐ Lisa walked up to the edge of the pool and **dived in**. (= into the water)
- ☐ I've got a new apartment. I'm **moving in** on Friday.
- ☐ As soon as I got to the airport, I **checked in**.

In the same way you can say **go in, come in, walk in, break in** etc.Compare **in** and **into**:

- ☐ I'm moving **in** on Friday.
- ☐ I'm moving **into my new flat** on Friday

out = out of a room, a building, a car etc.

- ☐ Stay in the car. Don't **get out**.
- ☐ I had no key, so I was **locked out**.
- ☐ She swam up and down the pool, and then **climbed out**.
- ☐ Andy opened the window and **looked out**.
- ☐ We paid the hotel bill and **checked out**.

In the same way you can say **go out, get out, move out, let somebody out** etc.Compare **out** and **out of**:

- ☐ She climbed **out**.
- ☐ She climbed **out of the pool**.

B

Other verbs + **in****drop in** = *visit somebody at home without arranging to do this*

- ☐ I **dropped in** to see Chris on my way home.

join in = *take part in something that is already going on*

- ☐ They were playing cards, so I **joined in**.

plug in an electrical machine = *connect it to the electricity supply*

- ☐ The fridge isn't working because you haven't **plugged it in**.



PLUG IN

take somebody in = *deceive somebody*

- ☐ The man said he was a policeman and I believed him. I was completely **taken in**.

fill in or **fill out** a form, a questionnaire etc. = *write the necessary information on a form*

- ☐ Please **fill in** the application form and send it to us by 28 February. or
Please **fill out** the application form ...

C

Other verbs + **out****eat out** = *eat at a restaurant, not at home*

- ☐ There wasn't anything to eat at home, so we decided to **eat out**.

drop out of college / university / a course / a race = *stop before you have completely finished*

- ☐ Gary went to university but **dropped out** after a year.

get out of something that you arranged to do = *avoid doing it*

- ☐ I promised I'd go to the wedding. I don't want to go, but I can't **get out** of it now.

leave something out = *omit it, not include it*

- ☐ In the sentence 'She said that she was ill', you can **leave out** the word 'that'.

cross something out = *write a line through something*

- ☐ Some of the names on the list had been **crossed out**.

~~Sarah~~

CROSS OUT

Exercises

138.1 Complete the sentences.

- Here's a key so that you can let yourself in.
- Lisa doesn't like cooking, so she out a lot.
- If you're in our part of town, you should in and say hello.
- Could you in this questionnaire? It will only take five minutes.
- Amy isn't living in this house any more. She out a few weeks ago.
- After breakfast, we out of the hotel and got a taxi to the airport.
- I wanted to charge my phone, but there was nowhere to the charger in.
- Paul started doing a Spanish course, but he out after a few weeks.
- Be careful! The water isn't very deep here, so don't in.

138.2 Complete the sentences with in, into, out or out of.

- I've got a new flat. I'm moving in on Friday.
- We arrived at the hotel and checked
- When are you moving your new flat?
- The car stopped and the driver got
- Thieves broke the house and stole some jewellery.
- How did the thieves break ? Through a window?
- He opened his wallet and something fell
- Kate was angry and walked the meeting.

138.3 Complete the sentences using a verb + in or out (of).

- Lisa walked to the edge of the pool, dived in and swam to the other end.
- Not all the runners finished the race. Three of them
- I went to see Joe and Sophie in their new house. They last week.
- I've told you everything you need to know. I don't think I've anything.
- Some people in the crowd started singing. Then a few more people and soon everybody was singing.
- Don't be by him. If I were you, I wouldn't believe anything he says.
- I to see Laura a few days ago. She was fine.

138.4 Complete the sentences. Use the word in brackets in the correct form.

- A: The fridge isn't working.
B: That's because you haven't plugged it in. (plug)
- A: What do I have to do with these forms?
B: and send them to this address. (fill)
- A: I've made a mistake on this form.
B: That's OK. Just and correct it. (cross)
- A: Have you been to the new club I told you about?
B: No. We went there, but they wouldn't because we weren't members. (let)
- A: Can we meet tomorrow at ten?
B: Probably. I have another meeting, but I think I can (get)

138.5 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use a verb from Sections B or C.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Let's go to a restaurant tonight. | Let's <u>eat out</u> tonight. |
| 2 Why didn't you finish college? | Why did you? |
| 3 Please complete the application form. | Please form. |
| 4 I can't avoid going to the party. | I can't to the party. |
| 5 I thought the email was genuine, but it wasn't. | I was completely the email. |
| 6 You must come and see us sometime. | You must sometime. |
| 7 Steve was upset because he wasn't chosen for the team. | Steve was upset because he the team. |

A

out = not burning, not shining

go out

put out a fire / a cigarette / a light

turn out a light

blow out a candle

- ☐ Suddenly all the lights in the building **went out**.
- ☐ I **put** the fire **out** with a fire extinguisher.
- ☐ I **turned** the lights **out** before leaving.
- ☐ We don't need the candle. You can **blow it out**.

B

work out

work out = *do physical exercises*

- ☐ Rachel **works out** at the gym three times a week.

work out = *develop, progress*

- ☐ Good luck for the future. I hope everything **works out** well for you.
- ☐ A: Why did James leave the company?
B: Things didn't **work out**. (= things didn't work out well)

work out (for calculations):

- ☐ The total bill for three people is £97.35. That **works out** at £32.45 each.

work (something) **out** = *calculate*

- ☐ 345×76 ? I need a calculator. I can't **work it out** in my head.

work out or **figure out** = *understand, think about a problem and find an answer*

- ☐ Investigators are trying to **work out** what caused the accident. or
Investigators are trying to **figure out** what caused the accident.

C

Other verbs + **out**

carry out an order / an experiment / a survey / an investigation / a plan etc.

- ☐ Soldiers are expected to **carry out** orders.
- ☐ An investigation into the accident will be **carried out**.

find out that/what/when (etc.) ... , **find out about** ... = *get information about*

- ☐ The police never **found out** who committed the crime.
- ☐ I just **found out** that it's Helen's birthday today.
- ☐ I checked a few websites to **find out** about hotels in the town.

give/hand things **out** = *give to each person*

- ☐ At the end of the lecture, the speaker **gave out** information sheets to the audience.

point something **out** (to somebody) = *draw attention to it*

- ☐ As we drove through the city, the tour guide **pointed out** all the sights.
- ☐ I didn't realise I'd made a mistake until somebody **pointed it out to** me.

run out (of something)

- ☐ We **ran out of** petrol on the motorway. (= we used all our petrol)

sort something **out** = *find a solution to, put in order*

- ☐ There are a few problems we need to **sort out**.
- ☐ All these papers are mixed up. I'll have to **sort them out**.

turn out to be ... / **turn out** good/nice etc. / **turn out** that ...

- ☐ Nobody believed Paul at first, but he **turned out** to be right. (= it became clear in the end that he was right)
- ☐ The weather wasn't so good in the morning, but it **turned out** nice later.
- ☐ I thought they knew each other, but it **turned out** that they'd never met.

try out a machine, a system, a new idea etc. = *test it to see if it is OK*

- ☐ The company is **trying out** some new software at the moment.

Exercises

139.1 Which words can go together? Choose from the list.

a candle a fire ~~a light~~ a new product an order a problem

- 1 turn out a light 4 put out
 2 blow out 5 try out
 3 carry out 6 sort out

139.2 Complete the sentences using a verb + out.

- 1 The company is trying out a new computer system at the moment.
 2 Steve is very fit. He does a lot of sport and regularly.
 3 The road will be closed for two days while building work is
 4 We didn't manage to discuss everything at the meeting. We of time.
 5 You have to the problem yourself. I can't do it for you.
 6 I need to what happened exactly. It's not clear at the moment.
 7 The new drug will be on a small group of patients.
 8 I thought the two books were the same until someone the difference.
 9 They got married a few years ago, but it didn't and they separated.
 10 There was a power cut and all the lights
 11 We thought she was American at first, but she to be Swedish.
 12 Sometimes it cheaper to eat in a restaurant than to cook at home.
 13 How did you about the project? Did somebody tell you?
 14 It took firefighters two hours to the fire.
 15 I can't how the water is getting into the house.

139.3 For each picture, complete the sentence using a verb + out.

1  They've <u>run out of petrol</u>	2  The man with the beard is leaflets.	3  The weather has
4  Sally and Kim are at the gym.	5  Joe has water.	6  Lisa is trying to how

139.4 Complete the sentences. Each time use a verb + out.

- 1 A: Was the fire serious?
 B: No, we were able to put it out
 2 A: This recipe looks interesting.
 B: Yes, let's
 3 A: How much money do I owe you exactly?
 B: Just a moment. I'll have to
 4 A: What happened about your problem with your bank?
 B: It's OK now. I went to see them and we
 5 A: You've written the wrong date on this form.
 B: Oh, so I have. Thanks for

A**on** and **off** for lights, machines etc.

We say:

the light **is on** / **put** the light **on** / **leave** the light **on** etc.**turn** the light **on/off** or **switch** the light **on/off**

- ☐ Shall I **leave** the lights **on** or **turn** them **off**?
- ☐ 'Is the heating **on**?' 'No, I **switched** it **off**.'

also

put (music, a song) **on**, **put** the kettle **on**:

- ☐ Let's **put** some music **on**. What would you like to hear?
- ☐ We need boiling water, so I'll **put** the kettle **on**.

B**on** and **off** for events etc.**go on** = *happen*

- ☐ What's all that noise? What's **going on**? (= what's happening)

call something **off** = *cancel it*

- ☐ The concert in the park had to be **called off** because of the weather.

put something **off**, **put off** doing something = *delay it*

- ☐ The election has been **put off** until January.
- ☐ We can't **put off** making a decision. We have to decide now.

C**on** and **off** for clothes etc.**put on** clothes, glasses, make-up, a seat belt etc.

- ☐ My hands were cold, so I **put** my gloves **on**.

put on weight = *get heavier*

- ☐ I've **put on** two kilos in the last month.

try on clothes (to see if they fit)

- ☐ I **tried on** a jacket in the shop, but it didn't look right.

take off clothes, glasses etc.

- ☐ It was warm, so I **took off** my coat.

D**off** = away from a person or place**be off** (to a place)

- ☐ Tomorrow I'm **off** to Paris. / I'm **off** on holiday.
(= I'm going to Paris / I'm going on holiday)

walk off / **run off** / **drive off** / **ride off** / **go off** (similar to **walk away** / **run away** etc.)

- ☐ Anna got on her bike and **rode off**.
- ☐ Mark left home at the age of eighteen and **went off** to Canada.

set off = *start a journey*

- ☐ We **set off** early to avoid the traffic. (= We left early)

take off = *leave the ground (for planes)*

- ☐ After a long delay, the plane finally **took off**.

see somebody **off** = *go with them to the airport/station to say goodbye*

- ☐ Helen was going away. We went to the station with her to **see her off**.

Exercises

140.1 Complete the sentences using **put on** + the following:

some music the heating the kettle ~~the light~~ the oven

- 1 It was getting dark, so I put the light on.
- 2 It was getting cold, so I
- 3 I wanted to bake a cake, so I
- 4 I wanted to make some tea, so I
- 5 I wanted to relax, so I

140.2 Complete the sentences. Use a verb + **on** or **off**.

- 1 It was hot in the cinema, so I took off my jacket.
- 2 What are all these people doing? What's?
- 3 The weather was too bad for the plane to, so the flight was delayed.
- 4 Rachel got into her car and at high speed.
- 5 Tim is too thin. He needs to weight.
- 6 We spent the whole day walking. We at 8 am and walked for ten hours.
- 7 Don't until tomorrow what you can do today.
- 8 They've changed their minds about getting married. The wedding has been
- 9 Are you cold? Shall I get you a sweater to?
- 10 I some jeans in the shop, but they were too tight.
- 11 When I go away, I prefer to be alone at the station or airport. I don't like it when people come to me
- 12 I need to make an appointment to see the dentist, but I keep it

140.3 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

1  Her hands were cold, so she <u>put her gloves on</u>.	2  The plane at 10:55.
3  Maria, but it was too big for her.	4  The match because of the weather.
5  Mark's parents went to the airport to	6  He took his sunglasses out of his pocket and

Phrasal verbs 5 **on/off** (2)

A

verb + **on** = continue doing something**go on** = *continue*

- ☐ The party **went on** until 4 o'clock in the morning.

go on / carry on doing something = *continue doing it*

- ☐ We can't **go on** spending money like this. We'll have nothing left soon.
☐ I don't want to **carry on** working here. I'm going to look for another job.

go on with / carry on with something = *continue it*

- ☐ Don't let me disturb you. Please **carry on with** what you're doing.

keep on doing (or **keep** doing) something = *do it continuously or repeatedly*

- ☐ He **keeps on** criticising me. It's not fair! (or He **keeps** criticising me.)

drive on / walk on / play on = *continue driving/walking/playing etc.*

- ☐ Shall we stop at this petrol station or shall we **drive on** to the next one?

B

get on**get on** = *progress*

- ☐ How are you **getting on** in your new job? (= How is it going?)

get on (with somebody) = *have a good relationship*

- ☐ Joanne and Karen don't **get on**. They're always arguing.
☐ Richard **gets on** well **with** his neighbours. They're all very friendly.

get on with something = *continue something you have to do, usually after an interruption*

- ☐ I must **get on with** my work. I have a lot to do.

C

verb + **off****doze off / drop off / nod off** = *fall asleep*

- ☐ I **dozed off** during the lecture. It was very boring.

finish something **off** = *do the last part of it*

- ☐ A: Have you finished painting the kitchen?
 B: Nearly. I'll **finish** it **off** tomorrow.

go off = *make an alarm sound*

- ☐ Did you hear the alarm **go off**?

put somebody **off** (doing) something so that they don't want it or want to do it any more

- ☐ We wanted to go to the exhibition, but we were **put off** by the long queue.
 (= we didn't go because of the long queue)
☐ What **put** you **off** applying for the job? Was the salary too low?

rip somebody **off** / be **ripped off** = *cheat somebody / be cheated*

- ☐ Did you really pay £2,000 for that painting? I think you were **ripped off**.
 (= you paid too much)

show off = *try to impress people with your ability, your knowledge etc.*

- ☐ Look at that boy on the bike riding with no hands. He's just **showing off**.

tell somebody **off** = *speak angrily to somebody because they did something wrong*

- ☐ Clare's mother **told** her **off** for wearing dirty shoes in the house.

Exercises

141.1 What do these sentences mean?

- 1 I carried on studying.
a ~~I started studying.~~ b I continued studying. c ~~I put off studying.~~ (b is correct)
- 2 I nodded off.
a I agreed. b I felt sick. c I fell asleep.
- 3 We were ripped off.
a We were attacked. b We paid too much. c Our clothes were torn.
- 4 I told them off.
a I criticised them. b I was satisfied with them. c I told them to go away.
- 5 They don't get on.
a They don't like each other much. b They are lazy. c They don't know each other.
- 6 He was showing off.
a He was joking. b He was trying to impress us. c He wasn't telling the truth.

141.2 Complete each sentence using a verb + on or off.

- 1 We can't go on spending money like this. We'll have nothing left soon.
- 2 I'm not ready to go home yet. I have a few things to
- 3 'Shall I stop the car here?' 'No, a bit further.'
- 4 Dan paid too much for the car he bought. I think he was
- 5 Emma is enjoying her course at university. She's very well.
- 6 The fire alarm and everybody had to leave the building.
- 7 Ben was by his boss for being late for work repeatedly.
- 8 The meeting has only just finished. It longer than expected.
- 9 I really like working with my colleagues. We all really well together.
- 10 I making the same mistake. It's very frustrating.
- 11 I've just had a coffee break, and now I must with my work.
- 12 Peter likes people to know how clever he is. He's always
- 13 We decided not to go to the concert. We were by the cost of tickets.
- 14 Jack paused for a moment and then with his story.
- 15 I was so tired at work today. I nearly at my desk a couple of times.

141.3 Complete the sentences. Use a verb (in the correct form) + on or off. Sometimes you will need other words as well. Choose from:

carry finish ~~get~~ get go keep rip tell

- 1 A: How are you getting on in your new job?
B: Fine, thanks. It's going very well.
- 2 A: What's Tanya like?
B: She's very nice and easy-going. She everybody.
- 3 A: Is Gary going to retire soon?
B: No, he likes his job and wants to working.
- 4 A: Have you written the letter you had to write?
B: I've started it. I'll tomorrow.
- 5 A: We took a taxi to the airport. It cost £40.
B: £40! Normally it costs about £20. You
- 6 A: Why were you late for work this morning?
B: I overslept. My alarm clock didn't
- 7 A: Some children at the next table in the restaurant were behaving very badly.
B: Why didn't their parents ?
- 8 A: Is Kate good at making decisions?
B: No, she isn't. changing her mind.