

A Phrasal verbs with no object

Some phrasal verbs don't have an object. We cannot put other words between the parts of the verb.

When does your train **get in**? [arrive]

Hold **on** [wait a moment], I just need to get my coat.

The car **broke down** on my way to work. [stopped working]

I'll **call for** them at 8 o'clock. [go to collect them]

We **set off** [started the journey] about 7.30.

B Phrasal verbs with an object

Many phrasal verbs need an object. We can usually put the object in different positions.

Put **on** your shoes.

Turn **on** the TV.

Take **off** your coat.

Put your shoes **on**.

Turn the TV **on**.

Take your coat **off**.

These are separable phrasal verbs, but if the object is a long phrase, it usually goes at the end, e.g. I **turned off** the lights in the living room. If the object is a pronoun, it must go in the middle, e.g. **Turn it off**.

Common mistakes

Put them **on**. (NOT Put ~~on~~ them.); Take it **off**. (NOT Take ~~off~~ it.)

There are some phrasal verbs where the object must come after the phrasal verb.

I will **look after** the children for you. [take care of them]

How did the two men **break into** the shop? [enter the shop using force, e.g. breaking a window]

C In dictionaries

Dictionaries usually show the grammar of a phrasal verb like this:

No object

hang around (*also UK hang about*) to spend time somewhere, usually without doing very much: *There's nowhere for teenagers to go, so they just hang around on street corners.*

Separable

hand sth out to give something to all the people in a group: *A girl was handing out leaflets at the station.*

Not separable (the object must come after the phrasal verb)

get over sth to begin to feel better after being unhappy or ill: *It took her months to get over the shock of Richard leaving.*

D Style

Phrasal verbs are commonly used in spoken and written English. Many phrasal verbs are quite informal, and sometimes there is a single word with the same meaning as a phrasal verb, which sounds more formal. We use this word instead of the phrasal verb in more formal situations.

leave sb/sth out [not include sb/sth; *syn omit*], e.g. He made a list of people but left me out.

make sth up [create sth from your imagination; *syn invent*], e.g. We had to make up a story.

put sth off [put sth back to a later date; *syn postpone*], e.g. They put the game off till Friday.

turn sth/sb down [refuse an offer or request; *syn reject*], e.g. I offered her a job but she turned it down.

Exercises

80.1 Correct any mistakes with word order in the sentences. Be careful: some are correct.

- 1 She asked me to hand ~~out them~~. hand them out
- 2 I've got some boots but I'll put on them later.
- 3 Could you turn the light on?
- 4 My boots were tight and I couldn't take off them.
- 5 We set off very early this morning.
- 6 Why did they turn down it?
- 7 The boys were hanging the station around.

80.2 Replace the underlined word with a phrasal verb that makes the sentence more informal.

- 1 Could you wait a minute, please? ..hold on.....
- 2 As so many people are ill, I've had to postpone the meeting till next week.
- 3 The teacher told us to invent a story to go with the picture in our books.
- 4 They omitted a number of the names from my list.
- 5 I don't know why he rejected my offer of help.
- 6 The train should arrive by ten o'clock.

80.3 Write a sentence to describe what is happening or what has happened in the pictures.



1 He's putting on his jacket.



3



5



2



4



6

80.4 Complete the phrasal verbs.

- 1 I'm not stopping, so I won't take off..... my coat.
- 2 We didn't think Mike was good enough, so we left him
- 3 He told me he was 25, but I don't believe him. I think he's making that
- 4 We'll get there by seven if we set now.
- 5 I'll call you a bit later. I should be at your house by 7 o'clock.
- 6 They offered him the job but he turned it

80.5 Complete these sentences in a suitable way.

- 1 It was cold so I put on my gloves/coat/scarf.....
- 2 Monica is still getting over
- 3 I'm not very good at making up
- 4 She asked me to turn on
- 5 Two men tried to break into
- 6 She's going out, so I said I'd look after

A Things we *make, do and take*

Common mistakes

We use all three of these common verbs with particular nouns. These word partners (collocations) are often different in other languages, so look at them carefully.

I've **made** a mistake.

She **took** a photo of me this morning.

They **made** a big effort to finish the work.

Sometimes two different verbs are possible.

I'm just going to **take/have** a shower.

Take/Have a look at these pictures.

We must **make/take** a decision.

I'm afraid I haven't **done** my homework.

I haven't **done** the housework yet.

The children are **making** too much noise.

I'm **doing/taking** a computer course next month.

I don't **do/take** much exercise.

B Make

Make can mean 'to cause something to happen or cause a particular state'.

I like Boris – he **makes** me laugh.

It **made** them angry when Karen refused to help with the washing-up.

Make can also mean 'to force someone to do something'.

My parents **made** me do my homework when I was a child.

The police **made** us wait outside the main gates.

If you **make friends with** someone, you get to know them and like them.

I **made friends with** a couple of guys from Canada when I was on holiday.

If you **make up your mind**, you decide something.

He's **made up his mind** to leave work at the end of next month.

C Do

We use **do** to describe a general action when we don't know what it is, or there's no noun.

What shall we **do** this afternoon?

Don't just stand there, **do** something.

If you **do your hair/make-up**, you make it look nice.

I'll just **do my hair**, then we can go out.

If you **do your best**, you try as hard as possible.

I'm not a good student, but I always **do my best**.

D Take

Take can mean to:

- remove something from a place/person, e.g. I **took** the key out of my pocket.
- remove something without permission, e.g. Someone has **taken** my pen.
- accept something, e.g. Did he **take** the job they offered him? Do they **take** credit cards there?
- write something down, e.g. I **took** notes during the lesson. The man **took** my name and address.
- wear a particular size in clothes, e.g. I **take** size 43 shoes.

If you **take it/things easy**, you relax and don't do very much.

I'll **take things easy** today.

If you **take a break**, you stop work and rest for a short period.

Let's **take a ten-minute break**.

Exercises

81.1 Choose the correct verb(s). Sometimes both are correct.

- 1 Did he do / make many mistakes?
- 2 I couldn't do / make the homework.
- 3 We must take / make a decision soon.
- 4 I want to do / make a course in English.
- 5 Could you take / have a look at this letter?
- 6 How many photos did they make / take?
- 7 I don't often make / do the housework.
- 8 They did / made a lot of noise at the party.

81.2 What are the people doing in the pictures?



1 She's taking a photo.



3



5



2



4



6

81.3 Replace the underlined word or phrase with a phrase including the verb in capitals. Keep a similar meaning.

- 1 I clean the flat at the weekend. DO I do the housework at the weekend.
- 2 They forced us to go. MAKE
- 3 I'm trying as hard as possible. DO
- 4 OK, let's stop work and relax for a bit. TAKE
- 5 He is definitely trying. MAKE
- 6 When are they going to decide? MAKE
- 7 I'm going to relax and do nothing this weekend. TAKE

81.4 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Someone took my coat. It was here a minute ago and now it's gone.
- 2 I can't go to the next lesson. Could you notes for me?
- 3 We friends with Yuki when we were in the same class last year.
- 4 I've nothing today.
- 5 If they offered him a job with more money, why didn't he it?
- 6 Could you take a at my essay? I think there are lots of mistakes in it.
- 7 When he shouted out the wrong answer, it him look stupid.
- 8 What size do you ?
- 9 I'm putting on weight because I don't enough exercise.
- 10 I've up my mind. I'm going to go to Thailand for my holiday.

81.5

Over to you

Answer the questions. If possible, ask someone else the same questions.

- 1 What things make you happy, make you sad, and make you angry?
- 2 What things do your parents, or your boss, or your teachers make you do (or made you do in the past)?

A

Give

We can use **give** when someone or something causes a certain effect.

All that noise has **given me a headache**.

The walk this morning **gave me an appetite**. [made me hungry]

Listening to Wai Sin has **given me an idea**.

We often use **give** with different nouns to express an action.

He **gave me some advice**. [advised me]

Marie **gave us a shock** when she shouted like that. [shocked us]

I had to **give a speech** at the wedding. [talk formally to a group of people; also **give a lecture**]

I'll **give her a ring**. [ring/phone her]

I had lots of work to do, but fortunately Ollie **gave me a hand**. [helped me]



She gave me a hug.



He gave the car a push.

B

Keep

Keep can mean to stay or cause someone to stay in a particular state or condition.

Keep right. [stay on the right side]

She asked us to **keep quiet**.

This coat will **keep you warm**.

Going to the gym **keeps me fit**.

Keep (on) doing something means to repeat doing something, and often it is something you don't want to do or happen.

I **keep losing** my glasses.

I **keep getting** backache.

She **keeps on interrupting** me. [talks to me / disturbs me when I am doing something]

If you **keep in touch**, you continue to communicate with someone, especially by phone or email.

I met Asha on holiday and we've **kept in touch** ever since.

If you **keep a secret**, you don't tell other people something that you know.

Tom told me not to tell anyone about his new job, but I'm not very good at **keeping a secret**.

If you **keep something up**, you continue doing something at a high level.

You're working hard and your English is improving. That's good – **keep it up**.

C

Miss

If you **miss** a person, you feel sad because that person is not there.

When I went to work in Hungary, I really **missed my girlfriend**.

If you **miss** what someone says, you don't hear it.

I'm sorry, I **missed that**. What did you say?

If you **miss a chance/opportunity**, you don't use an opportunity to do something.

Cathy's been chosen for the team, but now she's injured, she might **miss her chance** to play.

If you **miss something**, you manage to avoid it or not experience it.

I left home early in order to **miss the rush hour**.

Exercises

82.1 Match each verb with three phrases on the right.

give	<u>a speech</u>	in touch
	.....	a speech
	.....	an opportunity
miss	.....	on doing something
	.....	someone a hug
	.....	a person
keep	.....	someone a hand
	.....	what someone says
	.....	a secret

82.2 Complete the sentences with a suitable adjective or *-ing* form.

- I never drink coffee at night; it keeps me awake..... .
- This umbrella should keep you
- I don't know why she keeps - it wasn't a very funny story.
- If you do lots of exercise, it'll keep you
- It's really stupid, but I keep to lock the doors and windows when I go out.
- They're making a lot of noise in there. Could you tell them to keep ?
- I know his name is Stuart, but I keep it's Stephen.
- I keep up early in the morning because it's so light in my bedroom.

82.3 Complete the dialogues using a verb + noun. Don't repeat the underlined phrases.

- A: He's sad without Gina.
B: I know. He misses her..... .
- A: Did you phone her?
B: Yes, I her a last night.
- A: He didn't put his arms round her, did he?
B: Yes. He her a big
- A: Have you stayed in contact with your old school friends all this time?
B: Yes, I've tried to in as much as possible.
- A: Could anyone help me with this?
B: Yeah, I'll you a
- A: It's his own fault. He had a chance to go and he didn't take it.
B: I know. He his
- A: I expect you're hungry after all that work.
B: Yes, it's me an

82.4 Complete the sentences with the correct verb and a word from the box.

~~shock~~ fun headaches secret push up dog idea rush hour

- She gave..... me a shock..... when she broke that window.
- If we leave the party early, we'll all the
- The guys are working really hard, but I don't know if they can it
- I couldn't get the car started, but fortunately someone me a
- We left before seven because we wanted to the
- She doesn't know what the problem is, but she getting
- I saw a fascinating programme on TV, and that's what me the
- When I go on holiday alone, I really my
- I didn't say anything to Annie about the wedding because she can't a

A

Uses

Get is an informal word and is very common in spoken English. It can have many different meanings.

OBTAIN	I got a ticket from my brother.	I need to get some help.
RECEIVE	I got a CD for my birthday.	Did you get my email?
BUY	Where did you get that watch?	I went to get a paper.
ARRIVE	What time did you get here?	I'll phone when I get home.
BECOME	It gets dark very early in winter.	My hands are getting cold.
FETCH	↔ Could you (go and) get my glasses from the kitchen for me?	
ANSWER the door/phone	A: Is that the phone?	B: Yes, I'll get it.



DO a task, or arrange for someone to do it for you, using get + past participle

I'll never get this essay finished; it's too difficult.
I need to get my hair cut.
I got my watch repaired today.

B

Phrases

You can get in touch with me via email. [make contact by email, phone or letter]

A bedtime story helps children get to sleep. [start sleeping]

The salsa classes are a chance for us to get together. [meet and spend time together]

I'm sorry I got the number wrong. [said or wrote something that was not correct]

My cold is getting worse. [becoming more unpleasant; *opp* getting better]

I'd like to get rid of my old CDs. [throw them away, give them away, or sell them]

I got to know lots of Americans when I stayed in San Francisco. [met and became friends with]

C

Phrasal verbs

He stopped the car and I got out. [left the car; also leave a building]

I gave her £25, but I'll get it back tomorrow. [have it returned to me]

The door was locked so we couldn't get in. [enter a place, especially when it is difficult]

Our train should get in around midnight. [arrive]

What time did you get up this morning? [get out of bed]

Exercises

83.1 Write a synonym for *get* in each of these sentences.

- 1 I usually get about five emails a day. *receive*.....
- 2 Where can I get something to eat round here?
- 3 I'm just going to get some paper from the office. I'll be back in a minute.
- 4 What time did they get here last night?
- 5 He got very angry when I told him what you did with his CDs.
- 6 I couldn't get a room; all the hotels were full.
- 7 The phone's ringing. Could you get it for me?
- 8 Molly sent me a card but I never got it.

83.2 Complete the dialogues using *getting* + a suitable adjective. Add other words if necessary.

- 1 A: It's *getting cold in here*.....
B: Yes, it is. I'll turn on the heating.
- 2 A: I'm
B: Me too. Let's have something to eat.
- 3 A: I'm
B: Yes, me too. I'll open the window.
- 4 A: It's
B: Yes, it is. I'll put the lights on.
- 5 A: It's
B: Yes, it is. I think I'll go to bed.
- 6 A: My English is
B: No, it isn't – it's much better now.

83.3 Rewrite the sentences using a phrase or phrasal verb with *get*. Keep a similar meaning.

- 1 Will the books be returned to you?
Will you *get the books back*?
- 2 We must meet up and have a meal.
We must
- 3 How do you meet people and make friends in this country?
How do you
- 4 I must contact the travel company.
I must
- 5 I'd like to throw away these old magazines.
I'd like to
- 6 The train won't arrive before 10 o'clock.
The train won't
- 7 The doors were locked; we couldn't leave.
The doors were locked; we couldn't
- 8 I was awake for hours last night.
I couldn't

83.4 Continue these statements in a suitable way.

- 1 The window is broken. We *need to get it repaired*.....
- 2 My hair is getting long. I
- 3 This essay is taking me hours. I
- 4 My watch isn't working. I
- 5 Lola has still got my CDs. I

83.5 Write down examples of *get* that you see or hear, and try to group your sentences according to the different meanings. This will help you to understand how this important word is used in English.

A

Different meanings of *go*

- When we leave a place in order to do an activity, especially for enjoyment, we often express it with **go + -ing** or **go (out) for a + noun**.
We could **go shopping/sightseeing/swimming/clubbing** [to a nightclub] tomorrow.
Why don't we **go (out) for a walk/drive/drink/meal/picnic** at lunchtime?
- **Go** can also describe a changing state (usually to a bad one) with certain adjectives.
My dad's **going grey** [his hair is becoming grey] and I'm **going bald**. [losing my hair]
My grandmother is **going deaf**. [deaf = cannot hear]
Our 12-year-old dog is **going blind**. [blind = cannot see]
He'll **go mad** if you wear his jacket. [become very angry; *informal*]
- We use **go** when we want to ask/say if a road or form of transport takes you somewhere.
Does this bus **go** to the National Gallery?
I think this road **goes** through the village.
- **Go** can also mean 'disappear'.
When I looked in the drawer, my watch **had gone**. [it was there before, but not now]
- **Go and get** means **fetch**. [go to a place and bring something back with you]
You stay here, and I'll **go and get** the bags from the car.



going bald

B

Phrasal verbs and expressions

A: What's **going on** in here? [happening]

B: I don't know. I touched this switch and the lights **went out**. [stopped working]

A: Shall we wait for George or **go on** to the theatre? [continue or move to another place/thing]

B: Er, I'm not sure of the way; let's wait for George.

A: How's the business?

B: Well, it was **going well** [successful; *opp* going badly] up until the summer, but since then a few things have **gone wrong** [there have been problems], and we've lost a few customers.

A: Are you **going away** this year? [going on holiday]

B: Yes. We had a lovely time in Turkey last year, so we've decided to **go back** in June. [return]

A: I think I'll have the chicken. How about you?

B: I'm **going for** the roast beef. [choosing]

A: How's it **going**? [How are you? *informal*]

B: Not bad. And you?



Exercises

84.1 Complete the sentences with an *-ing* noun, e.g. riding, or (*out*) for a + noun, e.g. (out) for a walk.

- 1 I went shopping this morning and bought some new clothes.
- 2 It was a lovely day, so we made some sandwiches and decided to go
- 3 Why don't we go in that nice new café near the square?
- 4 I wanted to go because it was my first time in Rome.
- 5 My brother has just got a new sports car. We could go at the weekend.
- 6 The pool is at the end of the road, so we often go
- 7 I'm just going to take the dog
- 8 We went last night and didn't get home until three this morning.
- 9 It was my father's birthday, so we decided to go

84.2 Replace the underlined words with a different word or phrase. Keep a similar meaning.

- 1 He went mad when he saw me. got angry
- 2 Hi Sue. How's it going?
- 3 Could you go and get my handbag from the other room?
- 4 Do you want to go on and do the next exercise?
- 5 What's going on in the next classroom?
- 6 When I got back, the others had gone.
- 7 I can't stay for the weekend; I have to go back on Friday.
- 8 Excuse me. Does this road go to the bus station?
- 9 My girlfriend had fish but I went for the chicken dish.

84.3 Complete the dialogues with a phrasal verb or expression using *go*.

- 1 A: I hear you had problems with your exam?
B: Yes, everything went wrong I couldn't answer any of the questions.
- 2 A: Can't he see very well?
B: No, I'm afraid he's
- 3 A: Your uncle's just opened a new restaurant, hasn't he? How's it doing?
B: Great. It's
- 4 A: I imagine your parents were angry that you had a party when they were away.
B: They were. My dad
- 5 A: Simon isn't losing his hair already, is he?
B: Yes, I'm afraid he's
- 6 A: Are the books downstairs in the staffroom?
B: Yes. Could you them for me?
A: Yeah, sure.
- 7 A: Are you having a holiday this year?
B: Yes, we're hoping to in the summer.
- 8 A: What have you done?!
B: I don't know. The lights just

84.4

Over to you

Answer the questions. If possible, ask someone else the same questions.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Do you often go swimming in the summer? | Do you often go for a walk on your own? |
| Do you go clubbing most weekends? | Do you like going out for a meal? |
| Do you often go shopping with a friend? | Do you often go sightseeing on holiday? |
| Did you often go for picnics as a child? | Do you enjoy going out for a drive in the country? |

A The five basic senses



sight



hearing



taste



smell



touch

To express it another way, the ability to see, hear, taste, smell and feel.

B Sense verbs with adjectives

You look tired this evening. [from what I can see]

That man sounded foreign. [from another country, from what I could hear]

This cake tastes a bit strange.

Fresh bread smells wonderful.

This shirt feels damp. [slightly wet, often in an unpleasant way]

Language help

The verbs above can all be used as nouns.

I like the look of this hotel. [the appearance of it]

I love the sound of his voice.

C Sense verbs with *like* or *as if/though*

We can describe things using sense verbs with **like** + noun or **as if/though** + clause, but **not like** + adjective (NOT She looks like nice). When we use **like** + noun, we are often describing how similar two things are.

Have you ever had a nectarine? They look like peaches.

Did you hear that noise? It sounded like an alarm.

That shampoo smells like coconut. (also smells of coconut)

Don't you think this material feels like silk?

That boy looks as if he's trying to get over the wall.

I spoke to Isobel. It sounded as though they had a good time on holiday.



nectarine



alarm



coconut



silk

Language help

We also use **seem** and **appear** to describe a sense or feeling about someone or something, after we have seen them, talked to them, etc. Before **like** + noun, we usually use **seem**.

I saw Will and he seemed/appeared quite happy. The shop appears/seems to be very busy. Carrie said she wanted to travel a bit, which seems like a good idea.

D Verbs easily confused

If you look [look carefully] at the map, you can see [are able to see] the church on the left. They've been watching that man for weeks. [paying attention to something, often for a long time]

He ran into me because he wasn't looking. [paying attention]

I watched/saw a film on TV. I saw a film at the cinema. (NOT I ~~watched~~ a film at the cinema.)

I heard [was able to hear] what she said but I wasn't listening. [paying attention]

Don't touch the oven [put your hand on it]. It's hot!

Just feel my feet [put your hand on them to discover something about them]. Aren't they cold?

Exercises

85.1 Cover the opposite page. What are the five basic senses?

sight

85.2 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- 1 I was very angry with Tom – he just wasn't *hearing* / *(listening to)* what I was saying.
- 2 I was *listening to* / *hearing* the radio when I *listened to* / *heard* a terrible noise outside.
- 3 She turned up the volume but I still couldn't *listen to* / *hear* it.
- 4 There's a good film on at the cinema. Have you *watched* / *seen* it?
- 5 Quick. Come and *watch* / *look at* this man walking by.
- 6 We *watched* / *looked at* the birds while they were eating food from the bird table.
- 7 If you stand near the fire, you can *touch* / *feel* how hot it is.
- 8 You mustn't *touch* / *feel* the paintings in the museum.
- 9 If you *see* / *look* carefully, you can *look* / *see* how the man does the magic trick.
- 10 Anya wants to get a parrot, which *seems* / *appears* like a strange thing to do.

85.3 Complete the sentences with a different sense verb and a word from the box. Add *like* where necessary.

delicious	a church	an alarm	very nice
damp	coconut	calm and relaxed	silk

- 1 Petra has just taken the cakes out of the oven and they *smell delicious*
- 2 The sheets on her bed looked expensive, and when I touched them, they
- 3 I could see something quite tall in the distance. It
- 4 When I heard the noise I jumped out of bed because it
- 5 Have you tried these biscuits? They
- 6 I've just met my new class; they
- 7 I don't want to sit on the grass. It
- 8 I saw her before the exam and she

85.4 Complete the middle part of the sentences.

- 1 Alexei said that Lola was doing well, so it *sounds as if/though* she'll pass the exam.
- 2 Erin told me about the accident. It it was quite serious.
- 3 Put your hand on the radiator. Does it it's getting warm?
- 4 I've just spoken to Tom. He he's got a cold.
- 5 Have you tried the soup? It it needs a bit more salt to me.
- 6 Is that your little boy on the floor? It he's fallen over.
- 7 Anezka didn't ask any questions. It she wasn't interested.

85.5

Over to you

Complete the sentences about your own likes and dislikes. If possible, ask someone else the same questions.

- I love the smell of
- I hate the smell of
- I love the sound of
- I hate the sound of
- I love the taste of
- I hate the taste of