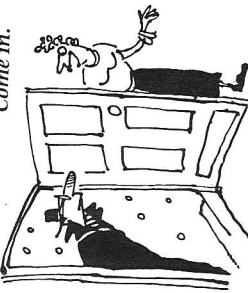
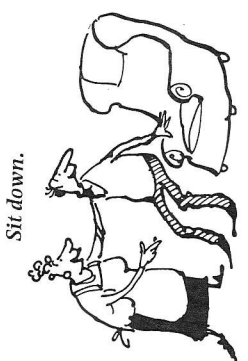


1 Phrasal verbs are verbs which change their meaning in some way by adding 'particles' eg *down, away, on, in, up, after, off, across*.  
*Please sit down.*  
*I'll throw away the rubbish.*  
*Could you turn on the TV?*

2 In some cases, the meaning of a phrasal verb is a combination of the meanings of its separate parts.



**Come in.**



**Sit down.**

3 In other cases, the phrasal verb has a different meaning to the meanings of its separate parts.

*He's given up smoking.* (= He's stopped smoking.)  
*Sue takes after her mother.* (= Sue looks like or is like her mother.)  
*Looking after a baby is hard work.* (= Taking care of a baby is hard work.)

Phrasal verbs are formed by adding 'particles' eg *away, up, down, out, off, after, in, on* to verbs.  
*I'll throw away the rubbish.*  
*He's given up smoking.*

There are four basic types of phrasal verbs:

**Type 1**

These phrasal verbs do not take an object.

verb + particle

- Sit down.*
- Look out!* (= take care)
- We set off on our journey.* (= started)

**Type 2**

These phrasal verbs take an object. When the object is a noun, it can go after or before the particle.

verb + particle + object

- I'll throw away the rubbish.*
- Take off your shoes.*

verb + object + particle

- I'll throw the rubbish away.*
- Take your shoes off.*

But when the object is a pronoun eg *it, them*, it can only go before the particle, not after it.  
*I'll throw it away.* (Not: ~~*I'll throw away it.*~~)  
*Take them off.* (Not: ~~*Take off them.*~~)

**Type 3**

These phrasal verbs take an object, but we cannot separate the verb from the particle.

verb + particle + object

- Sue takes after her mother.* (Not: ~~*Sue takes her mother after.*~~)
- Looking after a baby is hard work.* (Not: ~~*Looking a baby after is hard work.*~~)

**Type 4**

These phrasal verbs have three parts: a verb + particle + preposition eg *look forward to*. We cannot separate the verb from the other parts.

verb + particle + preposition + object

- I'm looking forward to my holiday.*
- You go now and I'll catch up with you later.*
- You shouldn't go back on your promises.*

EXERCISE 185A

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the phrasal verbs below.  
 Use each phrasal verb only once.

Example:

It was lucky that nobody was killed when the bomb went off.

- Speak up* (= speak louder)      *fill in* (= complete)
- come across* (= find by chance)      *keep on* (= continue)
- turn down* (= refuse)      *go up* (= increase)
- go off* (= explode)      *hold up* (= delay)

- 1 Could you \_\_\_\_\_ this application form, please?
- 2 They just \_\_\_\_\_ making a noise even though I'd asked them to stop.
- 3 The price of coffee has \_\_\_\_\_ again.
- 4 We can't hear you very well. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ a bit, please?
- 5 The coach was \_\_\_\_\_ by the heavy traffic and didn't arrive in London until 8.00.
- 6 Unfortunately, your request for a pay rise has been \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 He \_\_\_\_\_ some old photographs when he was cleaning the attic.

EXERCISE 186C

Replace the words in italics with the correct form of the (Type 3) phrasal verbs in the box.

Example:

We've *examined* the problem very carefully.  
We've *gone into* the problem very carefully.

get over   ~~go into~~   run into  
come into   look after

- 1 Who is going to *take care of* the children while you go to the pub?
- 2 Although she had very good medical care, it took her a long time to *recover from* her illness.
- 3 Jane *inherited* a great deal of money when her grandmother died.
- 4 I *met* an old friend *by chance* in town yesterday afternoon.

EXERCISE 186D

Replace the words in italics with the correct form of one of the (Type 4) phrasal verbs in the box.

get rid of   put up with   come up with  
~~go back on~~   look back on

- Example:  
You shouldn't *break* a promise.  
You shouldn't *go back on* a promise.
- 1 Have you *thrown away* your old typewriter?
  - 2 We must try to *find* a solution to the problem.
  - 3 When you *remember* the past, it's easy to see the mistakes you've made.
  - 4 I don't think I can *tolerate* this awful weather much longer.

EXERCISE 186A

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the (Type 1) phrasal verbs in the box. Use each phrasal verb only once.

Example:

My car *broke down* on my way home and I had to phone a garage.

break out   take off   ~~break down~~   grow up  
get up

- 1 Our plane \_\_\_\_\_ from New York at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.
- 2 My younger sister wants to be a doctor when she \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 A fire \_\_\_\_\_ in the offices of the ABC cinema last night.
- 4 Do you like \_\_\_\_\_ early in the mornings?

EXERCISE 186B

Complete the sentences using the (Type 2) phrasal verbs in brackets. Sometimes two answers are possible.

Example:

Could you \_\_\_\_\_ the light? (switch on)  
*Could you switch on the light?/Could you switch the light on?*

- 1 Would you like to \_\_\_\_\_ this jacket? (try on)
- 2 I don't like you smoking. I wish you'd \_\_\_\_\_ it. (give up)
- 3 He's going to \_\_\_\_\_ his beard. (shave off)
- 4 I have to speak to Mr Mason. I'd better \_\_\_\_\_ him. (ring up)
- 5 That music is rather loud. Would you \_\_\_\_\_ it? (turn down)

EXERCISE 186E

Replace the noun in *italics* with a pronoun. (Note that sometimes you will have to change the word order.)

Examples:

Could you look after *the children*?  
*Could you look after them?*  
I'll turn off *the TV*.  
*I'll turn it off.*

- 1 He's going to give up *his job*.
- 2 I've thrown away *the ticket*.
- 3 He's looking after *his sick mother*.
- 4 Are you looking forward to *the party*?
- 5 Can you fill in *the form*?
- 6 She takes after *her father*.
- 7 He can't do without *his car*.