

PHRASAL VERBS

Made Easy

英语短语动词捷径 [英]

Peter Watcyn-Jones

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World publishing Corp

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Preface

This book aims to build up a student's knowledge of phrasal verbs through graded exercises. Phrasal verbs are verbs that consist of two or three parts and whose meaning often cannot be worked out from simply combining the parts, e.g. *break down* = 'fail to work'.

Phrasal verbs are very important in English. If you want to be fluent in English, especially spoken English, you must have a thorough knowledge of phrasal verbs. About 500 of the most common ones that students will come across are dealt with in this book. The exercises have been designed so that particular verbs and meanings are practised in a systematic way, rather than haphazardly, as often happens. This organised arrangement means that students will come across the same verb a number of times, and will therefore find that their knowledge of the verb and its uses is increased. Moreover, the easier types of verb are given first, with a gradual development to more difficult ones. The more common nouns derived from the verbs, e.g. *get-together*, have also been included.

The book is intended for two main groups of students: intermediate students, especially those studying for the Cambridge First Certificate in English examination (or its local equivalent), and advanced students who want to practise or revise their knowledge of this area of the language. The book can be used in the classroom, or for self-study purposes, or the exercises can be set as homework. The Key in the Teacher's Edition not only gives the answers but also explains the meaning of the particular verb in its context.

The book is complete in itself, but it may also be used as a supplementary practice book to *The Student's Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs*, by Nigel Turton and Martin H. Manser: this covers the range of idiomatic phrasal verbs.

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CHAPTER 1

Missing words

EXERCISE 1 break, bring, call, come

Replace the words in brackets in the following sentences with a suitable phrasal verb. Choose from the ones below. Make any other changes that may be necessary.

break down
break in
break up
break out of

bring back
bring down
bring up
call away

call for
call off
come down
come out

- 1 Shall I _____ (collect) you on my way to work?
- 2 Don't forget to _____ (return) the book when you've finished with it.
- 3 When his parents died, he was _____ (raised) by his uncle and aunt in Wales.
- 4 It must be spring; the leaves have started _____ (blooming/appearing) on all the trees in the park.
- 5 I'm sorry I'm late, but my car _____ (stopped working) on the way here.
- 6 Thieves _____ (entered the house by force) last night and stole two valuable paintings and £250 in cash.
- 7 I've just heard that they're thinking of _____ (reducing) the price of milk and bread.
- 8 The police are still looking for the three prisoners who _____ (escaped from) jail at the weekend.
- 9 I'm afraid Mr Brown's been _____ (asked to go somewhere else) on business. But he should be back later on this afternoon.
- 10 Because of bad weather, the open-air pop concert had to be _____ (cancelled).
- 11 By the way, did you hear about John and Janet? They've _____ (separated).
- 12 The price of houses has _____ (been reduced) quite a lot in the past six months.

EXERCISE 2 come, get, give

Replace the words in brackets in the following sentences with a suitable phrasal verb. Choose from the ones below. Make any other changes that may be necessary.

come across
come round
get at
get away

get back
get down
get off
get on

get together
get up
give back
give in

- 1 The thieves _____ (escaped) by rushing into the Underground.
- 2 How is Janet _____ (progressing) in her new school?
- 3 I don't mind lending you my records, Dave, but I wish you'd remember to _____ them _____ (return them) some time.
- 4 We try to _____ (meet) once a week — usually on Fridays or Saturdays.
- 5 Why don't you and John _____ (visit us) on Friday?
- 6 I _____ (found by accident) some old photographs of my sister's wedding while I was tidying up the attic.
- 7 I climbed the tree without any difficulty, but once I reached the top I became too frightened to _____ (descend) again.
- 8 When did you _____ (return) from your holidays?
- 9 The teacher asked the students to _____ (hand in) their homework at the end of the lesson.
- 10 It's too far away — I can't _____ (reach) it.
- 11 What time do you usually _____ (rise/get out of bed) in the morning?
- 12 You should never _____ (alight from/leave) a bus while it is still moving.

EXERCISE 3 give, go, hold, keep

Replace the words in brackets in the following sentences with a suitable phrasal verb. Choose from the ones below. Make any other changes that may be necessary.

give out
give up
go after
go off

go on
go out
go with
hold on

hold up
keep in
keep off
keep out

- 1 What a lovely tie! And it _____ (matches) your jacket too!
- 2 'Well don't just stand there!' shouted the police sergeant to the young constable.
_____ (Follow/Pursue) him! He can't have got far.'
- 3 If you'd just _____ (wait) a moment, I'll see if Ms Beswick is free.
- 4 Oh, Charles, could you _____ (distribute) the books, please?
- 5 There was a large notice on the gate which said: '_____ (Do not enter)'.
- 6 A sudden draught caused the candle to _____ (stop burning).
- 7 Because of an accident on the line, the 11.45 train from Victoria was _____
(delayed) for several hours.
- 8 A bomb _____ (exploded) in the town centre, killing three people and injuring
twenty-five others.
- 9 There was a sign in the park which said: '_____ (Do not walk on) the grass'.
- 10 Although it was raining heavily, we still _____ (continued) playing.
- 11 I've been trying to _____ (stop) smoking for six months.
- 12 The teacher told the class that he would _____ them _____ (make them stay in the
classroom) for an hour after school unless they stopped talking.

EXERCISE 4 look, pick, put

Replace the words in brackets in the following sentences with a suitable phrasal verb. Choose from the ones below. Make any other changes that may be necessary.

look after
look at
look for
look out

look up
pick up
put away
put off

put on
put up
put out
put through

- 1 The teacher asked the class to _____ (find the meaning of) the word 'ancient' in
their dictionaries.
- 2 Which skirt shall I _____ (wear/get dressed in) tonight?
- 3 _____ ! (Take care/Be careful) There's a car coming!
- 4 The conductor was ill, so the concert had to be _____ (postponed) for a week.
- 5 The operator _____ me _____ (connected me) almost immediately.

- 6 I do wish you would _____ your books _____ (return your books to their proper place) instead of just leaving them all over the flat.
- 7 Could you _____ (take care of) the children for me tonight? I've got to go to an important meeting.
- 8 I've just heard that they're _____ (increasing/raising) my rent at the end of next month.
- 9 He _____ (examined) the vase very carefully to see if it was broken.
- 10 My suitcase was so heavy that I couldn't _____ it _____ (lift it).
- 11 It took the firemen nearly ten hours to _____ (extinguish) the fire.
- 12 Have you seen Janet anywhere? I've been _____ (trying to find) her all morning.

EXERCISE 5 put, ring, set, take, turn

Replace the words in brackets in the following sentences with a suitable phrasal verb. Choose from the ones below. Make any other changes that may be necessary.

put down
put on
put up
ring up

set off
set up
take away
take off

take up
turn back
turn off
turn up

- 1 The road was flooded, so we were forced to _____ (reverse the direction of our journey).
- 2 If you _____ (subtract) twenty-five from a hundred, you are left with seventy-five.
- 3 I can hardly hear that radio. Could you _____ (increase/raise) the volume, please?
- 4 They _____ (erected/built) that block of flats two years ago.
- 5 Anyway, John, _____ (remove) your coat and come through and meet the others.
- 6 The teacher asked the class to _____ (write down) the school telephone number.
- 7 When I retire I think I'll _____ (start/begin) painting.
- 8 We _____ (began our journey) at 6.30 in the morning.
- 9 If you're not watching the television then _____ it _____ (switch it off).

- 10 The Government are planning to _____ (establish) a new department to be responsible for what people do in their leisure time. It is to be called the Ministry of Leisure.
- 11 _____ (Switch on) the light, someone! I can't see a thing!
- 12 Don't forget, James, you've got to _____ (telephone) your mother tonight.

EXERCISE 6 Various verbs

Replace the words in brackets in the following sentences with a suitable phrasal verb. Choose from the ones below. Make any other changes that may be necessary.

ask for
bring about
call in
write down

check in
cross out
fill in
get back

get in
get through
hang on
ring back

- 1 If you make a spelling mistake, _____ (delete/put a line through) the word and write it out again.
- 2 Most libraries have quite a problem in _____ (recovering) books that have been borrowed.
- 3 There is a certain amount of evidence to suggest that violence on television and in films _____ (causes) violence among young people.
- 4 By the way, John phoned when you were out. He told me to tell you that he'd _____ (telephone again) later this afternoon.
- 5 I _____ (visited them) for a chat on my way home from work.
- 6 Mr Brown _____ (requested) a day off to go to his sister's wedding.
- 7 How did you manage to _____ (enter your flat) without a key?
- 8 Could you just _____ (wait) a minute, Alice? I've got to make a quick phone-call.
- 9 I told my wife to wait in the hotel lounge while I went to _____ (register our arrival).
- 10 Although I hadn't worked very hard, I still managed to _____ (pass) the exam.
- 11 The teacher asked us to _____ (make a note on paper of) the number of the exercise she wanted us to do for homework.
- 12 I had to _____ (complete) at least six different forms before the bank would give me a loan.

EXERCISE 7 Various verbs

Replace the words in brackets in the following sentences with a suitable phrasal verb. Choose from the ones below. Make any other changes that may be necessary.

get off
go by
go on
join in

keep on
make for
pay in
put on

rub out
run down
send out
set out

- 1 If you _____ (continue) smoking at that rate, you'll be dead before you're fifty.
- 2 That line isn't straight. You'd better _____ it _____ (erase it) and draw it again.
- 3 What time are you _____ (starting your journey) tomorrow?
- 4 You didn't see a short, middle-aged woman with a small child _____ (pass) a moment ago, did you?
- 5 I was _____ (moving towards) the post office when it suddenly started to rain.
- 6 My father was _____ (hit/knocked down) by a bus on his way to work.
- 7 There are a lot of people outside, David. What's _____ (happening)? Do you know?
- 8 The child was making so much noise in the classroom that the teacher _____ him _____ (made him leave the room).
- 9 He went into the bank to _____ (deposit) some money.
- 10 They were all playing football, but I didn't want to _____ (participate/take part), so I sat on a bench and watched them.
- 11 I think I'd better go on a diet. I've _____ (gained) nearly two kilos in the past few months.
- 12 Do you think you could help me, Julie? I can't seem to _____ my boots _____ (remove my boots). They're too tight.

EXERCISE 8 Various verbs

Replace the words in brackets in the following sentences with a suitable phrasal verb. Choose from the ones below. Make any other changes that may be necessary.

care for
cut up
draw out
draw up

get by
get over
go on
let down

look on
pass out
send for
stick out

- 1 The old man slowly _____ himself _____ (lowered himself) into the bath.
- 2 The reason I've got long hair is because my ears _____ (project).
- 3 The taxi _____ (came to a stop) outside the station and an old lady got out.
- 4 The mother _____ (divided) the apple into four pieces and gave one to each of the children.
- 5 Before we start the meeting today I'd like to _____ (distribute) some notes I've made about the forthcoming advertising campaign.
- 6 It took my father a long time to _____ (recover from) the death of my mother.
- 7 I haven't got much money left. I'd better go to the bank this afternoon and _____ (take out/withdraw) some more.
- 8 I _____ (ordered by post) the catalogue two weeks ago, but it still hasn't arrived.
- 9 There were so many people standing in front of us that it was very difficult to _____ (pass).
- 10 At first I thought there was no one at home. Then, a light _____ (was lit/switched on) upstairs, so I knew someone was in.
- 11 At least half a dozen people _____ (watched without doing anything) while the man was being attacked.
- 12 Would you _____ (like) something to eat, Mrs Brown?

EXERCISE 9 Various verbs

Replace the words in brackets in the following sentences with a suitable phrasal verb. Choose from the ones below. Make any other changes that may be necessary.

call by
clear up
cut off
fall for

get by
go off
keep up
leave out

make out
pull down
take up
turn down

- 1 I don't know how they _____ (manage/survive financially) now that Harry's out of work.
- 2 As I didn't have enough money on me to pay the whole bill, I _____ (wrote out) a cheque for the rest.
- 3 The radio's very loud, David. Could you _____ it _____ (reduce the volume) a bit, please?
- 4 By the way, Clive _____ (paid a short visit) but you were out. So I told him to come and see you tomorrow instead.
- 5 She was the most beautiful woman he had ever seen. He _____ (was strongly attracted to her) in a big way.
- 6 'You've done very well, James,' said the teacher. '_____ it _____!' (Try to maintain this standard!)
- 7 I hear they're going to _____ (demolish) those old houses in Church Lane and build a new supermarket there instead.
- 8 I was talking to my mother on the telephone when we were suddenly _____ (disconnected).
- 9 I wouldn't eat that meat if I were you, Pam. It's _____ (gone bad).
- 10 We'll have to sell the piano, darling. It _____ (occupies) too much room.
- 11 If it doesn't _____ (stop raining) soon, we'll have to cancel the match.
- 12 I would have got a much higher mark for my essay, but unfortunately I _____ (forgot to put in/omitted) one or two important facts.

EXERCISE 10 Verbs with particles and prepositions

Replace the words in brackets in the following sentences with a suitable phrasal verb. Choose from the ones below. Make any other changes that may be necessary.

catch up with
cut down on
drop in on
feel up to

get along with
get away with
get out of
get up to

go along with
hold on to
look down on
run out of

- 1 Thieves robbed a bank in Manchester last night and _____ (escaped with) nearly £250,000.
- 2 I've almost finished the book — I've _____ (reached) page 235.
- 3 Although I agree that there are too many immigrants here, I really can't _____ (agree with/support) your suggestion for a total ban on immigration.
- 4 At the end of the third lap the other runners were so far ahead of him that he knew he would never be able to _____ (draw level with) them.
- 5 It's really windy today, so _____ (keep hold of) your hat!
- 6 You couldn't go down to the shop, could you, Simon? We've _____ bread. (There isn't any bread left.)
- 7 They _____ us (regard us as inferior) just because we're poor.
- 8 I'm lucky to have a daughter like Alice, I suppose. She's always so happy and seems to _____ (have a friendly relationship with) everybody.
- 9 There were more than 50,000 spectators watching the match, so it took us nearly an hour to _____ (leave) the ground when it was over.
- 10 I don't think they'd really like it if we just _____ them (visited them without telling them first). You know how they like to tidy up before visitors come.
- 11 I'm saving up for a new car, so I've decided to _____ (reduce my consumption of) cigarettes, records and clothes.
- 12 I'm very flattered that you want me to make the speech at the end-of-term party, but, to be honest with you, Peter, I don't really _____ it (think I'm capable of doing it).

CHAPTER 2

Choose the words

EXERCISE 1 break, bring, check, come

Choose the words which best complete each of the following sentences.

- 1 I think I'll have to sell my car. It keeps _____.
(a) breaking off (b) breaking up (c) breaking down (d) breaking in (e) breaking out
- 2 By the way, I've just heard that Sally and Chris have _____ their engagement.
(a) broken up (b) broken down (c) broken away (d) broken off (e) broken in
- 3 When a fire _____ at the National Gallery in London, at least ten priceless paintings were completely destroyed.
(a) broke out (b) broke off (c) broke down (d) broke through (e) broke up
- 4 She told the court that her husband would often become very violent and on one occasion had _____ most of the furniture in their living-room.
(a) broken down (b) broken into (c) broken out (d) broken through (e) broken up
- 5 It was walking home in the rain that must have _____ your cold.
(a) brought up (b) brought on (c) brought out (d) brought in (e) brought off
- 6 I think it's a lot more difficult to _____ children nowadays than it used to be.
(a) bring out (b) bring off (c) bring away (d) bring on (e) bring up
- 7 There were so many people leaving the hotel at the same time as us that it took nearly an hour to _____.
(a) check up (b) check out (c) check in (d) check through (e) check over
- 8 Do you think you could _____ these figures for me, just to make sure they're correct?
(a) check over (b) check off (c) check out (d) check up (e) check up on
- 9 Oh, blast! The button's just _____ my dress!
(a) come down (b) come out (c) come across (d) come off (e) come round
- 10 There was an expectant hush from the audience as the leading actor _____.
stage.
(a) came into (b) came across (c) came on (d) came by (e) came off

EXERCISE 2 come, cut, get

Choose the words which best complete each of the following sentences.

- 1 Is this your brooch, Jennifer? I _____ it when I was cleaning this morning.
(a) came over (b) came across (c) came into (d) came down (e) came round
- 2 Birthdays seem to _____ much quicker nowadays than when I was a child.
(a) come up (b) come over (c) come out (d) come round (e) come on
- 3 Laughing Boy _____ second in the 2.15 race at Ascot.
(a) came in (b) came by (c) came down (d) came over (e) came out
- 4 He _____ quite a lot of money when his parents died.
(a) came over (b) came down (c) came into (d) came on (e) came in
- 5 We'll get home much quicker if we _____ this field.
(a) cut across (b) cut down (c) cut up (d) cut out (e) cut off
- 6 The Prime Minister had difficulty in _____ his message to the nation.
(a) getting about (b) getting through (c) getting across (d) getting out (e) getting on
- 7 What time did you _____ last night? It must have been quite late because when I phoned you at 11.30 your mother said you were still out.
(a) get away (b) get in (c) get by (d) get down (e) get off
- 8 How's Pauline _____ in her new job?
(a) getting by (b) getting off (c) getting through (d) getting on (e) getting along with
- 9 It was a very difficult problem — one which no one could see a way of _____.
(a) getting through (b) getting out (c) getting over (d) getting up (e) getting round
- 10 I've been trying to phone Charles all evening, but there must be something wrong with the line; I can't seem to _____.
(a) get down (b) get through (c) get out (d) get over (e) get together

EXERCISE 3 get, give, go, hand

Choose the words which best complete each of the following sentences.

- 1 Let's _____ the subject of nuclear war. It's beginning to make me feel very depressed.
(a) get by (b) get off (c) get over (d) get through (e) get out
- 2 They say that it takes smokers longer to _____ a cold than non-smokers.
(a) get across (b) get off (c) get away with (d) get out of (e) get over
- 3 They surrounded the enemy and forced them to _____.
(a) give in (b) give out (c) give up (d) give away (e) give over

- 4 My father _____ smoking when his brother died of lung cancer.
(a) gave over (b) gave away (c) gave in (d) gave up (e) gave off
- 5 No one really believed it when the news came that the *Titanic* had _____ on her maiden voyage.
(a) gone away (b) gone down (c) gone by (d) gone up (e) gone out
- 6 I've been afraid of dogs ever since a large Alsatian _____ me when I was a child.
(a) went for (b) went after (c) went with (d) went to (e) went over
- 7 I was just getting out of the bath when the lights _____.
(a) went up (b) went off (c) went away (d) went over (e) went down
- 8 Oh, Miss Jones, would you mind _____ these figures again, please?
(a) going by (b) going into (c) going over (d) going after (e) going along with
- 9 Have a piece of cake, everyone. There should be enough to _____.
(a) go down (b) go along (c) go round (d) go over (e) go after
- 10 The teacher gave me a pile of books and asked me to _____.
(a) hand them over (b) hand them on (c) hand them out (d) hand them down
(e) hand them in

EXERCISE 4 hand, hold, keep, let, look

Choose the words which best complete each of the following sentences.

- 1 I know you've got it — so come on, _____.
(a) hand it on (b) hand it out (c) hand it down (d) hand it over (e) hand it in
- 2 He was really angry and would have hit the man if we hadn't managed to _____.
(a) hold him up (b) hold him back (c) hold him out (d) hold him off (e) hold him in
- 3 I hope help comes soon, Julie. I don't think we can _____ much longer.
(a) hold back (b) hold over (c) hold in (d) hold up (e) hold out
- 4 John won't be arriving until later, I'm afraid. His train's been _____.
(a) held up (b) held off (c) held back (d) held in (e) held over
- 5 After the accident, the police ordered the crowd to _____.
(a) keep off (b) keep back (c) keep on (d) keep out (e) keep in
- 6 The children had great fun _____ fireworks.
(a) letting out (b) letting in (c) letting down (d) letting off (e) letting through
- 7 I've just heard that John Parker — you remember, the man who murdered that little girl a few years ago — is being _____ this weekend.
(a) let down (b) let in (c) let out (d) let through (e) let off