

USE OF ENGLISH MASTERCLASS

BASIC ENGLISH GRAMMAR

for Advanced Learners (Phrasal Verbs & Collocations)
(Basic English Grammar for Use of English Series)



MARC ROCHE

USE OF ENGLISH MASTERCLASS: BASIC ENGLISH GRAMMAR FOR ADVANCED LEARNERS (PHRASAL VERBS & COLLOCATIONS)

*BASIC ENGLISH GRAMMAR FOR USE OF ENGLISH
SERIES.*

MARC ROCHE

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This English grammar book was published thanks to invaluable contributions from people far smarter and more successful than myself.

Topics covered in this book:

Basic English grammar, Use of English, English grammar rules, English grammar exercises, English phrases, Phrasal Verbs, Collocations

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INTRODUCTION TO USE OF ENGLISH MASTERCLASS

English grammar is incredibly important if you want to communicate fluently in English. Improving your grammar and vocabulary for Use of English, will not only help you achieve the results you want, but it will also improve your confidence and social skills in English.

Use of English Masterclass: Basic English Grammar for Advanced Learners (Phrasal Verbs & Collocations), is a relatively short book packed full of grammar and vocabulary exercises and explanations to help you perfect your use of English.

This grammar book focuses on phrasal verbs and collocations, and is ideal for anyone who has problems understanding, remembering and using English vocabulary and grammar.

IF YOU LIKED THIS BOOK LEAVE A REVIEW!

If you enjoyed *Use of English Masterclass: Basic English Grammar for Advanced Learners (Phrasal Verbs & Collocations)* or found it useful, I'd be very grateful if you'd post a short review on Amazon.

I wrote this book in order to provide great value for all my students no matter where they are in the world, and your support really does make a difference. I read all the reviews personally so I can get your feedback and make this book even better in the future.

Thanks again for your support!

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION TO USE OF ENGLISH: PHRASAL VERBS

What is a phrasal verb?

A phrasal verb is a group of two or more words, which performs the same function as other verbs. It is formed by a main verb and an adverb, a preposition or both.

It's like a deliciously confusing word sandwich.

[Main Verb] + adverb/preposition/adverb and preposition = phrasal verb

Phrasal verbs are unique to English and other Germanic languages and can cause issues for English learners. They can be transitive (they take a direct object), intransitive (they do not take a direct object), separable (they can be separated) and inseparable (they cannot be separated). We will cover the differences between these, complete with descriptions and exercises, later on.

Although the meanings differ, phrasal verbs are conjugated just like main verbs. For example:

The car breaks down.

The car broke down.

Here are some common phrasal verbs to get you started:

Phrasal Verb bring up

Example He brought up the fact that I was too short to go on the rollercoaster.

Meaning: to mention a topic

Phrasal Verb call off

Example She called off the wedding.

Meaning: to cancel

Phrasal Verb carry on

Example The bag was heavy and my feet hurt, but I carried on with the walk.

Meaning: to continue

Phrasal Verb deal with

Example I can't deal with stress.

Meaning: to handle

Phrasal Verb end up

Example They ended up in Sheffield.

Meaning: to reach a state or place

Phrasal Verb fall through

Example *Our plans to meet for coffee fell through.*

Meaning: to not happen

Phrasal Verb get on with (something)

Example *She was busy, so I got on with my essay.*

Meaning: to continue to do

Phrasal Verb hand in

Example *I handed in my thesis.*

Meaning: to submit

Phrasal Verb join in

Example *She joined in the conversation at the party.*

Meaning: to participate

Phrasal Verb keep up with

Example *My boss talks too fast and I can't keep up.*

Meaning: to stay at the same pace or level.

Phrasal Verb let down

Example *She was supposed to collect me at 6:00 but she didn't. She really let me down.*

Meaning: to disappoint

Phrasal Verb look forward to

Example *Are you looking forward to your holiday?*

Meaning: to be excited about something, to anticipate something good.

Phrasal Verb mix up

Example *I can't tell the twins apart; I always mix up their names.*

Meaning: to mistake one thing for another

Phrasal Verb pass away

Example *My grandfather passed away last night.*

Meaning: to die

Phrasal Verb put off

Example *I kept putting it off, even though I knew I had to do it* **Meaning:** to postpone

Phrasal Verb rule out

Example We know it wasn't John who ate Sarah's pasta, so we can rule him out

Meaning: to eliminate

Phrasal Verb stick up for (someone)

Example *Catherine was always getting bullied, so Alex stuck up for her.*

Meaning: to defend

Important Note: Don't get confused with the adjective "stuck up" in English. "Stuck up" has no connection to the phrasal verb "stick up for". As an adjective, "stuck up"

means arrogant, distant or feeling superior. For example:

Mary is quite stuck up, she kept criticizing our neighborhood all the time even though she used to live here!

Phrasal Verb think over

Example Janine told Roger that she would have to think over his proposal.

Meaning: to consider

Phrasal Verb work out

Example

1. It's important for your fitness that you work out three times a week.

2. The Maths problem was difficult but I eventually worked it out.

Meaning:

1. to do physical exercise
2. to solve a problem

Do phrasal verbs make any sense?

If you analyse them logically, no.. but let's try to find some logic....

The meanings of phrasal verbs aren't immediately obvious, for example:

Tom broke up with Jenny.

Tom separated from Jenny.

We know that Tom didn't break Jenny into small pieces, he stopped being her boyfriend. This is an example of a phrasal verb not being directly linked to the meaning of its main verb.

However, sometimes with phrasal verbs we can work backwards to understand the logic of them. Breaking something does not have to be completely physical, it can also be figurative. The idea is that you are breaking a bond between someone. Because of this meaning, we can also use to break up to mean:

- Separate people from fighting: I had to break up a fight.
- A poor connection: I tried to call her but the line kept breaking up.

At first glance, you may not see a link between to break and to break up, but when you work backwards and think figuratively, the meaning becomes clearer.

Here is why phrasal verbs are important:

Native English speakers don't use phrasal verbs as much when speaking or writing in formal settings, but in every day conversation we use phrasal verbs ALL the time without even realizing. I think that this, together with all the different native accents, is why students often visit English-speaking countries after many years of studying, and they feel like they still don't understand what people are saying.

Too many students try to “put off” learning phrasal verbs for as long as possible, but this is a BIG mistake, so be smart and start now! As the old saying goes “the best time to start learning phrasal verbs was yesterday, the next best time is now”.

How can I learn vocabulary and phrasal verbs?

The first thing you need to understand is you should never try to memorize long lists, out of context. To learn a word well, you need to see it, understand it, learn how it works in sentences and then use it.

Focus on one phrasal verb per day. Learn it in the morning, then throughout the day think of various sentences where you could use that verb. If you do this, you could DOMINATE 365 phrasal verbs by the end of this year. Think about it.

The more English media you consume, the more phrasal verbs you will learn, but as with any item of vocabulary, you will have to learn them individually.

Study, study, study. Search for new phrasal verbs, and study them every day until you know them. Make notes of the phrasal verbs using sentences in a clean notebook. Never just write it down, it's a waste of time. Write the phrasal verb down and then write a sentence using that phrasal verb. Then, the next day, write ANOTHER sentence using the same phrasal verb and so on.

Use them. Try to participate in real English conversations as often as possible so that you can get experience and gain confidence using phrasal verbs. If you are shy, don't let that "get you down", remember that socializing in your own language is often hard when you meet new people, so speaking another language is even harder. Be patient with yourself and don't give up. If you need help, contact me.

As with any item of vocabulary, you will have to learn them individually. The more English media that you consume, the more phrasal verbs you will learn.

TASK 1

Try to match the phrasal verbs below with their synonyms:

Phrasal Verb *Example*

- a. throw away *John threw away his apple core.*
- b. look into *Sarah looked into the murder case.*
- c. get away with *The robber got away with the crime.*

- d. use up *Use up the washing-up liquid before you buy another bottle!*
- e. run out of *My phone ran out of battery.*

Meanings:

- 1. use completely
- 2. exhaust supply
- 3. investigate
- 4. discard
- 5. escape blame

Check your answers at the bottom of the next page.

When can I use Phrasal Verbs?

Phrasal verbs are used in non-formal situations. You will hear them used in speech on a daily basis, in emails between friends, and in some magazines. They are

becoming more and more prevalent, but there are certain situations where you should avoid using them:

- Formal letters or emails.
- Academic papers or presentations.

TASK 2:

In the following email, underline all the phrasal verbs that you can find and write their meanings below. You may need to use a dictionary.

Hi Maria,

I'm sorry that I was late to work today. My car broke down yesterday, so I took the bus instead. However, the bus was held up in traffic! It seems that everyone was going to work at the same time!

Don't worry about the project, I'll be able to catch up with the rest of my colleagues. I'll drop by the office on the weekend and see if there is anything extra that I can do.

I hope you've got over your cold, I hear it's been going round the office recently.

Best wishes,

Ben

(1) /

(2) /

(3) /

(4) /

(5) /

(6) /

ANSWERS

Task 1:

a) 4

b) 3

c) 5

d) 1

e) 2

Task 2:

(1) break down / to stop working

(2) hold up / to delay (to be held up- to be delayed)

(3) catch up / to do tasks

(4) drop by / visit briefly

(5) get over / to recover from an illness

(6) go round / to affect a lot of people

CHAPTER 2 . BASIC ENGLISH

GRAMMAR: TYPES OF PHRASAL VERB

There are 4 types of phrasal verb:

Transitive phrasal verbs

Intransitive phrasal verbs

Separable phrasal verbs

Inseparable phrasal verbs

Transitive and Intransitive Phrasal Verbs

There are two types of verbs in English: Transitive and Intransitive. Transitive verbs take a direct object, whereas intransitive verbs do not.

Transitive phrasal verbs

These phrasal verbs take a direct object:

I look after my sister on Mondays

I look after + my sister on Mondays [phrasal verb] + [direct object]

Intransitive phrasal verbs

These phrasal verbs do not take a direct object:

When I grow up, I want to be a firefighter.

When I grow up I want to be a firefighter [phrasal verb]

Task 1

Look at the phrasal verbs below in the table with their examples. Decide whether they are transitive or intransitive. (You can find the answers at the end of this section).

Phrasal Verb: Example

1. **Take out** *Please take out the bins before you leave.*
2. **Cheer up** *I need to cheer up my sister because she's crying.*
3. **Come back** *I'm waiting for my mother to come back from the shops.*
4. **Go through** *I went through my father's bottle of cologne.*
5. **Get up** *I get up every morning at 6am.*
6. **Get by** *It was a difficult year and Mrs Calloway lost her job, but they got by.*
7. **Pass out** *She passed out because of the amount of pain she was suffering from.*
8. **Get along with** *He gets along with most people.*

Task 2

Read the following sentences. They are all transitive. Underline the transitive verbs and highlight the direct object.

1. He is so creative; he made up a story for his daughter and her friends.
2. I have to fill out this form so I can go to university.
3. Can you help me hang up this picture?
4. There was a problem with his essay; he had left out a conclusion.
5. The old friends ran into each other on the street.
6. I don't like how she looks down on everyone.
7. We tried on the costumes but we looked awful in them!
8. She takes after her grandmother.
9. My mother says I have to get rid of my old toys.
10. I can't hear anything - please turn up the volume!

You can find the answers at the end of this section.

Separable and Inseparable Phrasal Verbs

As phrasal verbs consist of a main verb, an adverb or preposition or both, these verbs can sometimes be separated. Only transitive verbs (which take a direct object) can be separated.

Separable phrasal verbs

These phrasal verbs, as the name suggests, can be separated:

Turn off the light before you leave.

Turn the light off before you leave.

Only transitive phrasal verbs (which take a direct object) can be separated. However, it is important to remember:

All separable phrasal verbs are transitive, but not all transitive phrasal verbs are separable.

Turn off + the light before you leave.

[Phrasal verb] + [direct object]

Turn + the light + off before you leave.

[PV part 1] + [direct object] + [PV part 2]

Inseparable phrasal verbs

These phrasal verbs, as the name suggests, can't be separated:

He passed away last night.

He passed away last night [inseparable verbs]

They cannot be separated due to the fact that there is no direct object. The phrase '*last night*' is an adverb.

Word Order

When separating phrasal verbs, there is a word order that must be adhered to:

- When referring to a specific object or person, the object can go between the phrasal verb or after the phrasal verb:

I picked up Sophie from school.

I picked Sophie up from school.

- When using a pronoun as the direct object, the pronoun can only go between the phrasal verb:

I picked her up from school.

Task 3

The following phrases are separable phrasal verbs. **Write out the different ways to separate the phrasal verb using correct word order.**

Example:

I hung up the picture on the wall.

I hung the picture up on the wall.

I hung it up on the wall.

1. She put out the fire.

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2. I called off the party.

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3. Oscar asked out Samantha.

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4. They handed in their essays on time.

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5. I like showing off my new boots.

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6. Turn off the washing machine!

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7. I have to drop off my sister at a party.

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8. She won't give up her love of singing.

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9. Put on your hat.

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10. I made up a lie.

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You can find the answers at the end of this section.

Answers:

Task 1

1. *Transitive*
2. *Transitive*
3. *Intransitive*
4. *Transitive*
5. *Intransitive*
6. *Intransitive*
7. *Intransitive*
8. *Transitive*

Task 2

1. *He is so creative; he made up a story for his daughter and her friends.*
2. *I have to fill out this form so I can go to university.*
3. *Can you help me hang up this picture?*
4. *There was a problem with his essay; he had left out a conclusion.*
5. *The old friends ran into each other on the street.*
6. *I don't like how she looks down on everyone.*
7. *We tried on the costumes but we looked awful in them!*
8. *She takes after her grandmother.*

9. My mother says I have to get rid of my old toys.

10. I can't hear anything - please turn up the volume!

Task 3

1. She put out the fire.

She put the fire out.

She put it out.

2. I called off the party.

I called the party off.

I called it off.

3. Oscar asked out Samantha.

Oscar asked Samantha out.

Oscar asked her out.

4. They handed in their essays on time.

They handed their essays in on time.

They handed them in on time.

5. I like showing off my new boots.

I like showing my new boots off.

I like showing them off.

6. Turn off the washing machine!

Turn the washing machine off!

Turn it off!

7. I have to drop off my sister at a party.

I have to drop my sister off at a party.

I have to drop her off at a party.

8. She won't give up her love of singing.

She won't give her love of singing up.

She won't give it up.

9. Put on your hat.

Put your hat on.

Put it on.

10. I made up a lie.

I made a lie up.

I made it up.

CHAPTER 3.

USE OF ENGLISH: TYPES OF PHRASAL VERBS (PART 2)

Phrasal verbs can be frustrating to learn. They often bear little resemblance to the main verb and there are so many to learn with different meanings.

The best way to learn these is to learn 'clusters' of phrasal verbs.

For example, the verb 'take':

Phrasal Verb	Transitive/Intransitive? Separable/Inseparable?	Example	Meaning
take after	transitive, inseparable	With my brown eyes and black hair, I take after my mother.	Resemble
take back	intransitive, separable	You need to take this dress back to the shop.	Return
take care of	transitive, inseparable	1. She can't go on holiday; she has to take care of her little sister. 2. He can't afford a holiday; he has to take care of these bills first.	1. Provide care for 2. Accept responsibility for
take off	1. transitive, separable 2. transitive, separable 3. intransitive, inseparable	1. Take your hat off. 2. Holly took the day off because she was ill. 3. The rocket took off.	1. Remove 2. Arrange an absence from work 3. To leave or to depart (quickly)
take up	1. transitive, separable 2. transitive, separable	1. I've decided to take up knitting. 2. James took up two seats.	1. Begin a hobby 2. Occupy space

If you look in a large dictionary, you will be able to see the various phrasal verbs under the main verb. It is a good idea to learn these in groups.

Task 1

Match the phrasal verbs (1-6) with their meanings (a-f).

Phrasal Verbs with “Put”

Meanings:

- a. Tolerate
- b. Return to its rightful place
- c. Allow someone to stay for the night
- d. Save something for later
- e. Postpone, delay
- f. Wear something

1. Put away - Transitive, separable. Example: *I put away a little money each month for my savings.*

Meaning:

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2. Put off - Transitive, separable. **Example:** I keep putting off my homework because there are more fun things to do!

Meaning:

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3. Put on - Transitive, separable. **Example:** It's cold outside so I suggest you put on your jacket.

Meaning:
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4. Put up- Transitive, separable. **Example:** My aunt and uncle are coming to London so I'm putting them up for the night.

Meaning:
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5. Put up with- Transitive, inseparable. **Example:** I cannot put up with this nonsense any longer!

Meaning:
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6. Put back- Transitive, inseparable. **Example:** I'm not buying you that toy so put it back.

Meaning:
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You can find the answers at the end of this section.

Task 2

MORE PHRASAL VERBS WITH “PUT”:

- a. I´m prepared to **put up with** it for the time being.*
- b. The World Wildlife Fund **put out** a press release.*
- c. Don´t **put off** until tomorrow what can be done today.*
- d. After my dog was **put down**, I cried for days.*
- e. He began to **put away** all the toys he had taken out to play with.*
- f. The Trade Union council **put forward** a plan for national recovery.*
- g. My self-confidence has been undermined because my mother is always **putting me down**.*
- h. I´ve got nowhere to sleep! Could anybody **put me up**?*

Match the phrasal verbs with their meanings. Put one or two words in each gap: 1. If you put something _____, you postpone it until a later time.

2. If you put something _____, you replace it somewhere tidily.

3. If you put an animal _____, you kill it because it is too old or it is in too much pain.

4. If you put someone _____, you give them a bed for a night or two.

5. If you put _____ someone or something, you tolerate or accept them, even though that person or thing is disagreeable.
6. If you put someone _____, you criticize or humiliate them.
7. If you put _____ an idea or a proposal, you state or publish it so people can consider and discuss it.
8. If a statement is put _____ to people, it is officially told to them.

Put a phrasal verb in each gap (!!!! Watch the tense)

1. I left my girlfriend because she's always _____.
2. I _____ her moods if I were you.
3. If they _____ for the night, I would have had to sleep in the street.
4. Clinton has _____ a press release which contradicts his previous statements.
5. You needn't _____ the meeting: everybody could have made it in the end.
6. Every day, the government _____ a new plan to tackle unemployment.
7. If they find stray dogs in the streets, the poor animals _____.
8. As a child, I could never get used to _____ my things _____ after I had used them.

Task 3

In this conversation between two friends (Jim and Sasha), underline the phrasal verbs and write their meanings below. You may need to use a dictionary.

Jim: *I meant to call in on my granddad today, but he passed away last night.*

Sasha: *Oh, I'm sorry Jim. Were you looking after him?*

Jim: *No, my grandma was. I think she liked taking care of him.*

Sasha: *Are you going to go over later, to see how she is?*

Jim: *Yes, I'll visit her later. She's with my parents at the moment. I'll have to find out what the plan is.*

Sasha: *Why don't you come over to my place? We can order pizza, or if you'd prefer, we can eat out.*

Jim: *Sure, that's a good idea. I'm looking forward to it.*

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You can find the answers at the end of this section.

THREE-WORD PHRASAL VERBS

We have already discussed four types of phrasal verbs: **transitive, intransitive, separable and inseparable**. Most of the phrasal verbs which we have studied in these sections have been two part: they are made up of a main verb and a preposition or an adverb. However, there are phrasal verbs with two particles. These are called **three-word phrasal verbs**.

Three-word Phrasal Verbs

These are **always transitive** due to the fact that they require a direct object and they are **only inseparable**.

We have already seen a few three-word phrasal verbs, but below are some additional ones for you to learn:

Phrasal Verb	Example	Meaning
Come up with	She came up with a great idea.	Contribute or think an idea, suggestion or plan
Get along with	He gets along with his dad.	Have a good relationship with
Talk back to	You must not talk back to your parents.	Answer impolitely to someone
Get away from	I need to book a holiday and get away with it all.	Take a break
Walk out on	I walked out on my family last year.	Abandon

Task 4:

The paragraph below does not use phrasal verbs. Using the three-word phrasal verbs from the table above, rewrite the story.

Three-word phrasal verbs from the table: *Come up with, get along with, talk back to, get away from, walk out on*

I have never had a good relationship with my sister. She always answers impolitely to our parents. Last summer I grew sick of it. I needed to take a break from her, or I would go crazy! I thought of a plan that would help. I decided to abandon my family once and for all...

You can find the answers at the end of this section.

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Task 5

Phrasal Verb	Meaning
Think back on	Recall
Look up to	Respect or admire
Cut down on	Curtail
Look out for	Be careful of
Make sure of	Verify

Using the three-word phrasal verbs in the table above (listed with their definitions), write the missing phrasal verbs in the sentences below.

Three-word phrasal verbs:

Think back on

Look up to

Cut down on

Look out for
Make sure of

1. I am putting on weight, I need to
_____ my chocolate eating!
2. She _____ her older brother.
3. - Do you want to go on a walk in the countryside today?

- Sure, but we'll have to _____ rattlesnakes!
4. _____ the situation before you act.
5. When I _____ our marriage, I remember all the good parts.

You can find the answers at the end of this section.

Answers:

Task 1

1. *d*
2. *e*
3. *f*
4. *c*
5. *a*
6. *b*

Task 2

1. *If you put something off, you postpone it until a later time.*
2. *If you put something away, you place it somewhere tidily.*
3. *If you put an animal down, you kill it because it is too old or it is in too much pain.*
4. *If you put someone up, you give them a bed for a night or two.*
5. *If you put up with someone or something, you tolerate or accept them, even though that person or thing is annoying or unpleasant.*
6. *If you put someone down, you criticize or humiliate them.*
7. *If you put forward an idea or a proposal, you state or publish it so people can consider and discuss it.*
8. *If a statement is put out to people, it is officially told to them.*

Put a phrasal verb in each gap (Watch the tense)

- 1. I left my girlfriend because she's always putting me down.*
- 2. I wouldn't put up with her moods if I were you.*
- 3. If they hadn't put me up for the night, I would have had to sleep in the street.*
- 4. Clinton has put out a press release which contradicts his previous statements.*
- 5. You needn't have put off the meeting: everybody could have made it in the end.*
- 6. Every day, the government puts forward a new plan to tackle unemployment.*
- 7. If they find stray dogs in the streets, the poor animals are put down.*
- 8. As a child, I could never get used to putting my things away after I had used them.*

Task 3

- 1. call in on - visit*
- 2. passed away - died*
- 3. looking after - care for*
- 4. taking care of - care for*
- 5. go over - visit*
- 6. find out - discover*
- 7. come over - visit (the person being visited uses this)*

8. eat out - eat at a restaurant instead of home

9. looking forward to - anticipate with pleasure

Task 4

I have never gotten along with my sister. She always talks back to our parents. Last summer I grew sick of it. I needed to take a break from her, or I would go crazy! I thought of a plan that would help. I decided to abandon my family once and for all...

Task 5

1. I am putting on weight, I need to cut down on my chocolate eating!

2. She looks up to her older brother.

3. - Do you want to go on a walk in the countryside today?

- Sure, but we'll have to look out for rattlesnakes!

4. Make sure of the situation before you act.

5. When I think back on our marriage, I remember all the good parts.

CHAPTER 4

PHRASAL VERBS FOR SOCIALISING

Phrasal verbs: socialising

ask (sb) out /,ɑːsk 'aʊt/

bump into /,bʌmp 'ɪntə/

catch up /,kætʃ 'ʌp/ (*past tense & past participle caught*)

chat (sb) up /,tʃæt 'ʌp/

dress up /,dres 'ʌp/

fall out /,fɔːl 'aʊt/ (*past tense fell, past participle fallen*)

fit in /,fɪt 'ɪn/ (*past tense & past participle fit*)

get together /,get tə'geðə/ (*past tense & past participle got*)

hang out /,hæŋ 'aʊt/ (*past tense & past participle hung*)

hit it off /,hɪt ,ɪt 'ɒf/ (*past tense & past participle hit*)

meet up /,mi:t 'ʌp/ (*past tense & past participle met*)

turn up /,tɜːn 'ʌp/

Exercise 1

Match the phrasal verbs with the definitions. You may need to use a dictionary.

1. fall out
2. bump into
3. hit it off
4. ask someone out
5. turn up
6. hang out

a) like someone when you first meet

b) quarrel or fight (with someone)

- c) arrive to or attend an event
- d) meet (someone) by chance
- e) invite someone to a place with romantic intentions.
- f) spend a lot of time with someone

Exercise 2

Choose the correct phrasal verbs to complete the paragraph.

The other day I (1) **asked out / bumped into** an old friend of mine, Joe Burton, while I was at the supermarket. I hadn't seen him for ages. I wanted to (2) **catch up / hit it off** with him, so I suggested going for a beer.

Unfortunately, Joe was very busy, so he didn't have time for a beer. 'Let's (3) **chat you up / meet up** later in the week', I said. Joe looked in his phone and said, 'why don't we (4) **fit in / get together** for lunch at 12.30 on Wednesday at the Red Lion pub?'.
'

It's not a very formal place, so I didn't need to (5) **dress up / hang out** for the occasion. I got to the pub about 15 minutes late, so I was slightly stressed. By the time Joe (6) **fell out / turned up** I'd finished my second beer and I was starving. He was almost an hour late!

Exercise 3

Use the other phrasal verbs from the previous activity to complete the paragraph.

Ask out/ hit it off/chat up/fit in/hand out/fall out

I remember how I met my girlfriend. I used to (1) with a group of mates every weekend. One day, my best friend Georgie came along with his sister Mary and her friend Anna. Both Mary and Anna were about the same age as we were. Anna had nothing in common with my friends, so she didn't (2)..... However, Mary, loved football and music, and I (3)..... with her immediately.

I (4)..... and she said yes, so I was thrilled. We went to a nice pub near the lake without the others. A guy at the bar tried to (5)..... when I went to the toilet but she turned him down, which made me smile!

Soon after that, I (6)..... with Georgie and we didn't speak again for a few months because he owed me money and never paid me back. We have now forgotten about it though and we are friends again.

Answers

Exercise 1

- 1. fall out- quarrel or fight (with someone)*
- 2. bump into- meet (someone) by chance*
- 3. hit it off- like someone when you first meet*
- 4. ask someone out- invite someone to a place with romantic intentions.*
- 5. turn up- arrive to or attend an event*
- 6. hang out- spend a lot of time with someone*

Exercise 2

The other day I (1) bumped into an old friend of mine, Joe Burton, while I was at the supermarket. I hadn't seen him for ages. I wanted to (2) catch up with him, so I suggested going for a beer.

Unfortunately, Joe was very busy, so he didn't have time for a beer. 'Let's (3) meet up later in the week', I said. Joe looked in his phone and said, ' why don't we (4) get together for lunch at 12.30 on Wednesday at the Red Lion pub?'

It's not a very formal place, so I didn't need to (5) dress up for the occasion. I got to the pub about 15 minutes late, so I was slightly stressed. By the time Joe (6) turned up I'd finished my second beer and I was starving. He was almost an hour late!

Exercise 3

Ask out/ hit it off/chat up/fit in/hang out/fall out

I remember how I met my girlfriend. I used to (1) hang out with a group of mates every weekend. One day, my best friend Georgie came along with his sister Mary and her friend Anna. Both Mary and Anna were about the same age as we were. Anna had nothing in common with my friends, so she didn't (2) fit in. However, Mary, loved football and music, and I (3) hit it off with her immediately.

I (4) asked her out and she said yes, so I was thrilled. We went to a nice pub near the lake without the others. A guy at the bar tried to (5) chat her up when I went to the toilet but she turned him down, which made me smile!

Soon after that, I (6) fell out with Georgie and we didn't speak again for a few months, because he owed me money and never paid me back. We have now forgotten about it though and we are friends again.

Phrasal Verb Exercises

Phrasal Verbs Exercise 1

Do the phrasal verb quizzes here to see how many you know. You may need to look back at previous chapters or consult a dictionary.

Come back to the quiz a week or two later and see if you still remember them!

Choose the answer A, B, C or D that completes each sentence. There are FIVE questions in all.

1) If you don't study, you will up in a poorly paid job

come

end

save

rise

2) If an arrangement, plan, or deal through, it fails to happen

falls

comes

goes

lets

3) She's smart enough to out what to do
raise

think

figure

see

4) If you out a form or other document requesting information, you write information in the spaces on it

write

note

complete

fill

5) If yousomething out, you learn something that you did not already know, especially by making a deliberate effort to do so.

pull

push

see

find

Phrasal Verbs Exercise 2

Choose the answer A, B, C or D that completes each sentence. There are FIVE questions in all.

1) The film was OK but it didn't really up to all the hype.

come

live

grow

look

2) It's tearing me to see my two best friends arguing so much. I wish they'd sort their differences out and start being friendly with each other again.

apart

down

out

through

3) This is a real bargain. You should snap it while you have the chance.

out

in

back

up

4) We really do need to get another car. This one keeps down.

breaking

taking

falling

cutting

5) You never wanted to take that job. Don't out you're disappointed you failed the interview.

work

set

put

make

Vocabulary Notes:

If you make out that something is the case or make something out to be the case, you try to cause people to believe that it is true when in reality it isn't.

If you snap something up, you buy it quickly because it is cheap or is just what you want

If someone or something lives up to what they were expected to be, they are as good as they were expected to be.

If a machine or a vehicle breaks down, it stops working.

If something tears you apart, it makes you feel very upset, worried, and unhappy.

SEX, DATING & RELATIONSHIPS

Read the text and underline the phrasal verbs you find. Try to guess the meaning from the text and then check the definitions in the phrasal verb notes below.

If you are single and you like someone who is also single, you might think about chatting him or her up, or flirting with them, which is very similar. When you chat someone up, it shows that you are keen on that person. It's often a good idea to ask the person out if you think that he or she is also keen on you. If you are going out with someone and you go off him or her, then after a while it might be a good idea break up or split up.

Splitting up with your partner is often a good idea if you think that you will both be happier outside of the relationship.

However, if you normally get on like a house on fire and you have a lot in common, it might be a better idea to work through your problems so that you can be happy together and that way you don't need to split up.

Phrasal Verb Notes:

To chat someone up is to flirt with them as you speak. The objective is to get to know the person better in a romantic way.

When you are **keen on someone** you like them and you are attracted to him or her.

Ask someone out is to invite someone for dinner, to the cinema or to an event when you are attracted to that person and you want to get to know him or her better.

To be going out with someone is a stage of romantic relationships where two people meet socially, each with the objective of evaluating the other person's suitability as a prospective partner in an intimate relationship or marriage

To go off someone is when you stop liking that person.

To split up or **break up with someone** is when you stop a relationship with a person.

To get on, get along or **get on well with someone** is to have a good relationship with that person. It can be romantically or as friends.

To get on like a house on fire is to have an excellent relationship with someone. It can be romantically or as friends.

To have a lot in common with someone is when your personalities, experiences or objectives in life are similar. This builds a good basis for a good relationship.

To work through a problem is to try to solve it.

Exercise 3

Now insert the phrasal verbs and expressions into the gaps in the text below. You can use the same expression more than once and you may not need to use all expressions:

- A) to chat a girl / boy up
- B) to be keen on (somebody)
- C) to be engaged to (somebody)
- D) to go off (somebody)
- E) to leave (somebody)
- F) to ask a girl / boy out
- G) to be good friends
- H) to get married to (somebody)
- I) to be going out with (somebody)
- J) to get on well with (somebody) (to get on like a house on fire with someone)
- K) to be fond of (somebody)
- L) to be in love with (somebody)
- M) to split up with (somebody)
- N) to separate from (somebody)
- O) to get divorced from (somebody)
- P) to have a lot in common with (somebody)
- Q) to take someone out

Stages of love - phrasal verbs gap fill

Stages of Love.

Bill fancied Susan the first moment he caught sight of her across a crowded discotheque. Although he was quite shy, he decided to go over and _____ 1 her _____. She was very friendly and easy to talk to, so he asked her if she wanted to _____ 2 him. She agreed, and a few nights later, he _____ 3 to dinner at a very expensive restaurant. They had a wonderful evening together and realised that they _____ 4 each other.

After that they started seeing each other on a regular basis and before long, Bill knew that he _____ 5 Susan. She felt the same way about him so they decided to _____ 6.

Four weeks before the wedding Susan met a handsome sailor called Tom and started _____ 7 him. She wanted to _____ 8 her engagement to Bill, but she didn't know how to tell him.

Eventually, a week before the wedding, Susan told Bill the truth. He was heartbroken! They _____ 9 the wedding and they haven't seen each other since.

Susan and Tom didn't stay together for very long. They kept on having arguments and finally they _____ 10. As for poor Bill, he still thinks about Susan and the life they could have had together.

RUDE OR SEXUAL PHRASAL VERBS

Warning: These are phrasal verbs which people use when they are speaking informally with close Friends or family only! They are not appropriate for other

situations and can get you into trouble, so please use them responsibly!

“To Make Out”

This one is not rude, but is an American informal phrasal verb, which means “kissing” in a sexual manner. (It can be used for kissing which turns into sex as well). The British equivalents to this American phrasal verb are: **“get off with someone”, “to pull someone”** and **“to cop off with someone”**.

“To have it off with someone”: To have sex with someone

“Pick Up”

This is mainly American, and means when someone meets someone else, usually at a bar or night-club, and takes that person home to have sex with them.

“Sleep Around”

This is when someone has many sexual partners in a short space of time.

“To chat someone up”

To start a conversation with someone romantically.

“A chat up line” is a memorised phrase someone says to chat someone up. For example: *Are you a magician?*

Because whenever I look at you, everyone else disappears!

This is a very “cheesy” chat-up line. The adjective “cheesy” means too sentimental, poetic, exaggerated and likely to be insincere. “Cheesy” is a very British expression.

“Hit on someone”

This is another American phrasal verb, which means to **chat someone up**.

“To cheat on”

This phrasal verb means to kiss or have sexual relations with someone else when you have a boyfriend, girlfriend or are married.

“To check someone out”

To look at someone because you feel attracted to them.

“To give someone the eye”

To make eye contact with someone in a way that lets him or her know that you are interested.

“To hit it off with someone”

This means that you have connected with someone. This can be used for friends, colleagues or romance.

COLLOCATIONS

A collocation (also collocate) is a word or phrase which is frequently combined with another word or phrase, in a way that sounds correct to native speakers of English. An example of a common collocation is “*heavy snow*”.

We often use prepositions to go with verbs in order to make phrasal verbs.

For example:

Scoop up: to physically lift something with your hands or with a tool. Eg: to scoop up dirt. .

Pluck up the courage to do something: to force yourself to be brave enough to do something

Exercise 4

The following sentences contain normal collocations and phrasal verbs. Choose the answer A, B, C or D that completes each sentence. There are FIVE questions in all. Use your instinct at first, then check your answers at the end of this chapter. (When you have checked your answers, write a sentence in your notebook using the collocation or phrasal verb from the answer).

1) I finally up the courage to go and see the Manager about a pay rise.

fetches

raises

scoops

plucks

2) I agree with you principle but I'm not sure your idea would work in practice.

on

with

in

at

3) He's not very careful with money and often buys things impulse.

in

on

with

at

4) The rebel soldiers the bomb in the town centre.

erected

plotted

planted

set

5) Could you the curtains please The sun's shining in my eyes.

swing

push

draw

roll

Exercise 5

For Questions 1-8, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words. Use a dictionary if you need to and then check your answers at the end of this chapter.

1. I'm really excited about the holiday.

FORWARD

I the holiday.

2. My alarm rang early this morning.

OFF

My alarm early this morning.

3. Why don't you start learning Japanese?

TAKE

Have you thought about
Japanese?

4. My parents raised me to believe in justice and fairness.

UP

My parents to believe in
justice and fairness.

5. Mindy has cancelled the meeting.

OFF

Mindy the meeting.

6. I think they should ban smoking.

AWAY

They should smoking.

7. I've got to reduce the amount of beer I drink.

DOWN

I must amount of
beer I drink.

8. My brother will let you stay with us.

UP

My brother will

Exercise 6

Put the phrasal verb into the right form to complete each sentence

LOOK FORWARD TO: to be excited about something

I am really out next holiday!

COME UP WITH: to invent or think of a new idea or concept

We need to an idea for the party soon!

TO FALL BEHIND: to not progress as quickly as the people around you

We are in danger of on this project.

TO HOLD SOMETHING AGAINST SOMEONE: to resent someone for something

I know I'm late, please don't me.

TO PUT IN (A REQUEST): To officially request something

We need to a request for a new printer in the office, the one we have is very old.

TO SEE SOMEONE OFF: to say 'goodbye' to someone

They decided not tothe station after
all.

Exercise 7

For Questions 1-6, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and six words, including the words given.

1. Robert was very nervous about the presentation next week.

FORWARD

Robert the presentation next week.

2. She'd been struggling to think of a really original speech for the wedding

COME

No matter how hard she triedwith an idea for a really original speech for the wedding.

3. Her boss said he wasn't progressing as well as other members of the team.

DANGER

Her boss warned her that she wasbehind with her progress.

4. Mary thought it unfair that her friend resented her for not calling.

AGAINST

Mary thought it unfair that her friend should
for not calling.

5. Jerry decided that he'd ask to be transferred to another course.

REQUEST

Jerry decided to puta transfer to
another course.

6. They decided they wouldn't go with her to the beach after all.

SEE

They decided not to the beach after all.

Answers

Chapter 6- Phrasal Verbs Exercise 1

- 1. If you don't study, you will end up in a poorly paid job*
- 2. If an arrangement, plan, or deal falls through, it fails to happen*
- 3. She's smart enough to figure out what to do*
- 4. If you fill out a form or other document requesting information, you write information in the spaces on it*
- 5. If you find something out, you learn something that you did not already know, especially by making a deliberate effort to do so.*

Chapter 6- Phrasal Verbs Exercise 2

- 1. Live*
- 2. Apart*
- 3. Up*
- 4. Breaking*
- 5. Make*

Chapter 6- Phrasal Verbs Exercise 3

Stages of Love.

Bill fancied Susan the first moment he caught sight of her across a crowded club. Although he was quite shy, he decided to go over and CHAT 1 her UP. She was very friendly and easy to talk to, so he asked her if she wanted to GO OUT WITH 2 him. She agreed, and a few nights later, he TOOK HER OUT 3 to dinner at a very expensive restaurant. They had a wonderful evening together and realised that they HAD A LOT IN COMMON WITH 4 each other.

After that they started seeing each other on a regular basis and before long, Bill knew that he WAS IN LOVE WITH 5 Susan. She felt the same way about him so they decided to GET MARRIED 6.

Four weeks before the wedding Susan met a handsome sailor called Tom and started GO OUT WITH 7 him. She wanted to BREAK OFF 8 her engagement to Bill, but she didn't know how to tell him.

Eventually, a week before the wedding, Susan told Bill the truth. He was heartbroken! They BROKE OFF 9 the wedding and they haven't seen each other since.

Susan and Tom didn't stay together for very long. They kept on having arguments and finally they SPLIT UP 10. As for poor Bill, he still thinks about Susan and the life they could have had together.

Chapter 6- Phrasal Verbs Exercise 4

1) I finally up the courage to go and see the Manager about a pay rise.

fetches

raises

scoops

plucks

2) I agree with you principle but I'm not sure your idea would work in practice.

on

with

in

at

3) He's not very careful with money and often buys things impulse.

in

on

with

at

4) The rebel soldiers the bomb in the town centre.

erects

plotted

planted

set

5) Could you the curtains please the sun's shining in my eyes.

swing

push

draw

roll

Chapter 6: Exercise 5

FORWARD

I am really looking forward to the holiday.

OFF

My alarm went off early this morning.

TAKE

Have you thought about taking up Japanese?

UP

My parents brought me up to believe in justice and fairness.

OFF

Mindy has called off the meeting.

AWAY

They should do away with smoking.

DOWN

I must cut down on amount of beer I drink.

UP

My brother will put you up.

Chapter 6: Exercise 6:

LOOK FORWARD TO: to be excited about something
I am really looking forward to our next holiday!

COME UP WITH: to invent or think of a new idea or concept
We need to come up with an idea for the party soon!

TO FALL BEHIND: to not progress as quickly as the people around you
We are in danger of falling behind on this project.

TO HOLD SOMETHING AGAINST SOMEONE: to resent someone for something
I know I'm late, please don't hold it against me.

TO PUT IN (A REQUEST): To officially request something
We need to put in a request for a new printer in the office, the one we have is very old.

TO SEE SOMEONE OFF: to say 'goodbye' to someone
They decided not to see him off at the station after all.

Chapter 6: Exercise 7

FORWARD

Robert was not looking forward to the presentation next week.

COME

No matter how hard she tried she couldn't come up with (she could not come up with) with an idea for a really original speech for the wedding.

DANGER

Her boss warned her that she was in danger of falling behind with her progress.

AGAINST

Mary thought it unfair that her friend should hold it against her for not calling.

REQUEST

Jerry decided to put in a request for a transfer to another course.

SEE

They decided not to see him off at the station after all.

CHAPTER 5

PHRASAL VERBS WITH 'TAKE'

Mini-Dictionary

Phrasal Verbs with 'take'

Here is a list with some examples of the most common phrasal verbs with 'take'. Use this glossary to complete exercises at the end of this chapter.

Take aback- Meaning: Surprise or shock. Example: *It took me aback when she asked such a personal question.*

Take after- Meaning: To have similar appearance, character or personality to an older family member. Example: *She takes after her father.*

Take against- Meaning: Stop liking someone; to become hostile toward. Example: *She took against Mary when she was promoted over her.*

Take apart- Meaning: Separate something into its parts. Example: *The mechanic took the car apart to find the problem.*

Take aside- Meaning: Get someone alone to talk to them. Example: *John was taken aside by the manager when he shouted at a customer. .*

Take away- Meaning: Remove something and put it in a different place. Example: *My dad took our plates away and came back with chocolate cake for dessert!*

Take away- Meaning: Remove something, either material or abstract, so that a person no longer has it. Example: *Jack's mum took his computer away until he improved at school.*

Take away- Meaning: Subtract or diminish something. Example: *If I have three oranges and I take away two, how many oranges do I have left? The answer is one.*

Take away- Meaning: Leave a memory or impression in one's mind that you think about later. Example: *I took away the impression that the manager did not get along with his players.*

Take away- Meaning: Force someone to leave a place and take him or her somewhere else. Example: *The police took the suspect to the station for questioning.*

Take away from- Meaning: Make something seem worse, not so good or less interesting. Example: *His behavior took away from the excitement of the party.*

Take back- Meaning: Retract something you said earlier. Example: *You are not selfish; I take it back, I'm sorry.*

Take back- Meaning: When something makes you remember some past event or time we say that it 'takes you back'. Example: *That film takes me back to when I was a kid at Christmas.*

Take back- Meaning: Start a relationship again with someone after you have split up. Example: *Jane has forgiven Aaron, and taken him back despite his behavior.*

Take back- Meaning: Regain possession of something. Example: *I'm taking back my laptop because you are always using it without asking!*

Take back- Meaning: Return something to a shop for a refund or exchange. Example: *These shoes are too small, I'm going to have to take them back to the shop tomorrow.*

Take down- Meaning: Remove something from a wall or similar vertical surface to which it is fixed or hanging position. Example: *She took down the photograph and replaced it with the framed picture.*

Take down- Meaning: Make notes, especially to record something spoken. Example: *If you have a pen, you should take down the most important points of the lecture.*

Take down- Meaning: Remove a temporary structure. Example: *When everything else is ready, we can take down the gazebo.*

Take down- Meaning: Lower an item of clothing without removing it. Example: *The nurse asked me to take down my trousers.*

Take for- Meaning. Think of or regard as. Example: *What do you take me for, a fool?*

Take for- Meaning: to get confused about what something or who someone is. Example: *Sorry, I took you for someone else, you look like a friend of mine.-*

Take for (also 'take in for', 'take for a ride', 'rip off' or 'do' someone)- Meaning: Defraud. Example: *Jane is very upset because the scammers took her for 500 pounds.*

Take in- Meaning: Shorten (a piece of clothing) or make it smaller. Example: *I asked the tailor to take the trousers in a bit around the leg.*

Take in- Meaning: Absorb information or understand the reality of that information

Example: *He was in shock after the incident, so it took him a while to take the news in.*

Take in- Meaning: Deceive, give a false impression. Example: *Everyone was taken in by his lies.*

Take it out on- Meaning: Unleash one's anger on [a person or thing other than the one that caused it]. Example: *Don't take it out on me just because you're in a bad mood.*

Take it upon oneself- Meaning: Assume personal responsibility for a task or action. Example: *She took it upon herself to ring him and ask him to come over.*

Take off- Meaning: To remove something, usually clothes or accessories. Example: *The doctor asked me to take off my shirt.*

Take off- Meaning: Imitate, often in a comical manner. Example: *John Kraven is a comedian who takes off all the famous people in my country.*

Take off- Meaning: When an aircraft leaves the ground and begins to fly; to ascend into the air. Example: *The helicopter took off at 6pm.*

Take off- Meaning: to become successful or grow. Example: *The project has really taken off this year, we are very excited.*

Take off- Meaning: to leave. Example: *We have to take off now or we are going to be late.*

Take on- Meaning: introduce, bring in or acquire. Example: *The truck took on 50 pallets in Southampton this morning.*

Take on- Meaning: employ, bring in. Example: *When the number of customers increased, we had to take on more staff.*

Take on- Meaning: Begin to have or exhibit physical traits. Example: *He took on the appearance of a criminal for the role in his new movie.*

Take on- Meaning: Take responsibility or burden. Example: *I'll take on the extra work if you can manage the project.*

Take on- Meaning: Attempt to fight or compete with.
Example: *They took on the most notorious gang members in the city and they won.*

Take out- Meaning: Remove. Example: *Please take out the rubbish before the kitchen starts to smell!*

Take out- Meaning: Invite someone out socially, often for romantic reasons. Example: *Let me take you out for a drink*

Take over- Meaning: Adopt a responsibility or duty from someone else. Example: *He will take over the job permanently when the accountant retires.*

Take over- Meaning: Take control of something for someone temporarily. Example: *Can you take over driving for half an hour while I get some shut-eye (sleep)?*

Take over- Meaning: Buy the control of a business.
Example: *Rola Cola PLC is planning to take over Punjabi MC Ltd this month.*

Take over- Meaning: Take control by conquest or invasion.
Example: *Germany took over half of Europe leading up to WW2. (Note: "Lead up to" means "in the events which caused and which came before")*

Take to- Meaning: Adapt to; to learn, grasp or master something. Example: *He took to gold instantly, he was a natural.* (Note: "a natural" means someone who has natural talent at something)

Take to- Meaning: to go into or move towards. Example: *As we drove through field, dozens of birds took to the air, scared by the noise of the car.*

Take up- Meaning: to start doing (an activity) regularly.
Example: *I'm thinking of taking up tennis once a week.*

Take up- Meaning: to start to talk about an issue or problem with someone. Example: *I took my concerns up with the manager.*

Take up- Meaning: Occupy; to consume (space or time).
Example: *The sofa takes up half the living room.*

Take up- Meaning: Accept a proposal or offer

Example:

John: *Next time you're in town, I'll buy you a beer.*

James: *I'll take you up on that!*

Take through- Meaning: Explain in steps; give a tour of a place. Example: *Let me take you through the basics of how to cook Southern Fried Chicken*

Exercise 1

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer. You might need to check the glossary above.

1. When his father retires, he's planning to take ____ his factory in Beijing.

- a. off
- b. after
- c. up
- d. over

2. Our plane took ____ 2 hours late!

- a. over
- b. up
- c. off
- d. after

3. Why do so many men take ____ golf when they retire?

- a. over
- b. off
- c. up
- d. after

4. Roberto gets angry a lot, he takes ____ his father.

- a. over
- b. off
- c. in
- d. after

5. When I heard she was pregnant, I couldn't take it ____ at first.

- a. after
- b. over
- c. in
- d. off

6. I was completely taken ____ when he told me he was working late at the office.

- a. after
- b. in
- c. over

d. after

Exercise 2

1 Match each sentence beginning 1 - 10 with an appropriate ending a) - j).

1 She is very similar to her mother, whereas her sister takes

2 The new CEO is very serious and we haven't really taken

3 I need to remember this lesson. I'll get a pen and paper and take

4 My feet are swollen. I think I'll take

5 This jumper is too big. I need to take

6 When my mum retired, I took

7 Michael's become inseparable from his bike since he took

8 You should get rid of this table. It's a small room and it takes

9 We have too much to do at work. We need to take

10 I thought I could manage this job, but I think I've taken

a) it back.

b) on more staff

c) on too much

d) up half the room.

e) up cycling.

f) off my shoes.

g) over the family business.

h) to her.

- i) after her father.
- j) down the most important parts.

Exercise 3

Now write the infinitive of each of the phrasal verbs with 'take' from exercise 2 next to its meaning below.

- a) accept the responsibility for something _____
- b) start a new hobby or activity _____
- c) start to like or feel good about _____
- d) to employ (give a job to) _____
- e) remind or provoke memories _____
- f) to become successful _____
- g) make notes _____
- h) to be similar in appearance or personality _____
- i) take control of _____
- j) occupy space or time _____

Answers:

Exercise 1

1:

- a. 'Take off' usually refers to planes or clothes!
- b. 'Take after' means 'similar to'.
- c. 'Take up' means begin a sport or hobby.
- d. Correct - He plans to 'take over' the factory - take control of it.

2:

- a. 'Take over' usually means take control of.
- b. 'Take up' means begin a sport or hobby.
- c. Correct - The plane 'took off' 2 hours late is correct. It departed or left the ground.
- d. 'Take after' means 'similar to'.

3:

- a. 'Take over' usually means take control of.
- b. 'Take off' usually refers to planes or clothes!
- c. Correct - 'Take up' means begin a sport or hobby.
- d. 'Take after' means 'similar to'.

4:

- a. 'Take over' usually means take control of.

- b. 'Take off' usually refers to planes or clothes!
- c. 'Take in' means to try to understand something or to fool someone.
- d. Correct - 'Take after' means 'similar to'. 'He takes after his father'.

5:

- a. 'Take after' means 'similar to'.
- b. 'Take over' usually means take control of.
- c. Correct - 'Take in' means to try to understand something – often used in the negative.
- d. 'Take off' usually refers to planes or clothes!

6:

- a. 'Take after' means 'similar to'.
- b. Correct - 'Take in' means to be fooled by someone. 'I was taken in by his lies'
- c. 'Take over' usually means take control of.
- d. 'Take after' means 'similar to'.

Exercise 2

1 She is very similar to her mother, whereas her sister takes after her father.

2 The new CEO is very serious and we haven't really taken to her.

3 I need to remember this lesson. I'll get a pen and paper and take

4 My feet are swollen. I think I'll take off my shoes.

5 This jumper is too big. I need to take it back.

6 When my mum retired, I took over the family business.

7 Michael's become inseparable from his bike since he took up cycling.

8 You should get rid of this table. It's a small room and it takes up half the room.

9 We have too much to do at work. We need to take on more staff.

10 I thought I could manage this job, but I think I've taken on too much.

Exercise 3

a) accept the responsibility for something - Take on

b) start a new hobby or activity - Take up

c) start to like or feel good about - Take to

d) to employ (give a job to) - Take on

e) remind or provoke memories - Take back

f) to become successful - Take off

g) make notes - Take down

h) to be similar in appearance or personality- Take after

i) take control of- Take over

j) occupy space or time- Take up

CHAPTER 6

PHRASAL VERBS WITH 'PUT'

Mini-Dictionary

Phrasal Verbs with 'put'

Here is a list with some examples of the most common phrasal verbs with 'put'. Use this glossary to complete exercises at the end of this chapter.

Put out- Meaning: Extinguish a light or something which has fire. Example: *Put out your cigarette please, this is a no-smoking area.*

Put out- Meaning: Release or publish. Example: *We need to put out an email explaining the situation.*

Put (effort) into- Meaning: To try. Example: *I put a lot of work into the presentation.*

Put across- Meaning: Explain or communicate something clearly and understandably. Example: *The way she put the message across was quite rude.*

Put aside- Meaning: Save (money). Example: *I try to put a few quid aside every day for our summer holiday. (Note: "quid" is slang for British pounds)* **Put aside-** Meaning: Ignore or intentionally disregard (something), temporarily or permanently. Example: *We need to put our differences aside.*

Put away- Meaning: put something somewhere organised or out of sight. Example: *When I tidy my room I put all my*

clothes away.

Put away- Meaning: Consume in large quantities (food and drink). **Example:** *He put away 12 chicken wings, 2 steaks and a whole roast chicken.. What a beast!*

Put away- Meaning: Send to jail. **Example:** *They put her away for 2 years on weapons charges.*

Put back- Meaning: Return something to its original place. **Example:** *She put the toys back in the cupboard.*

Put back- Meaning: Postpone a meeting, event or appointment. **Example:** *The meeting has been put back to 2pm due to the storms.*

Put down- Meaning: Belittle, humiliate or demean. **Example:** *She´s not very nice, she constantly puts her husband down.*

Put down- Meaning: Pay a deposit or initial installment. **Example:** *She put down a 2,000 euro deposit.*

Put down- Meaning: Eliminate or stop by force. **Example:** *Government security forces quickly put down the civil unrest.*

Put down- Meaning: Kill an animal because it is sick or suffering.. **Example:** *We had to put our dog down last month because he was too ill.*

Put down- Meaning: Write (something). **Example:** *Put down your name and address on this paper.*

Put down- Meaning: Finish a phone-call; to hang up. **Example:** *Don´t put the phone down please, I want to apologise to you!*

Put down- Meaning: Add a name to a list. **Example:** *I´ve put myself down on the VIP list for the party. .*

Put down or Putting up- Meaning: Make prices, or taxes, lower or higher. Example: *The Chinese government are putting up the price of oil in order to stimulate the use of renewable energies.*

Put down- Meaning: Place a baby somewhere to sleep.
Example: *I have just put Charley down so please be quiet!*

Put down (a book)- Meaning: Stop, temporarily or permanently, reading (a book). Example: *I can't put this book down, it's so interesting!*

Put down as- Meaning: Make assumptions about someone's personality. . **Example:** *I put her down as an arrogant, materialistic snob, but she is actually very sweet.*

Put down for- Meaning: Put someone on a list of people who have offered to help, or contribute to something.
Example: *Put Jack down to help with the cleaning, he told me he wanted to do it.*

Put down to- Meaning: assume or come to the conclusion about the cause of a situation. Example: *We often put high crime rates down to high unemployment.*

Put on- Meaning: To fake or pretend. Example: *He puts on funny accents to make us laugh.*

Put on (clothes)- Meaning: To fit clothes on your body.
Example: *It's really sunny, I need to put my hat on!*

Put on- Meaning: To blame someone else for something.
Example: *You can't put that on me, it wasn't my fault!*

Put on (weight)- Meaning: To gain weight or fat. Example: *I have put on at least 2 stone over Christmas. I didn't stop eating!*

Put forward (a suggestion or idea)- Meaning: Propose for consideration. Example: *The CEO put forward new plans*

to reduce costs.

Put forward- Meaning: Change the time in a time zone to a later time. Example: *I almost forgot that we have to put the clocks forward tomorrow by 1 hour.*

Put up with- Meaning: Tolerate. Example: *I'm too tired to put up with him, his attitude annoys me.*

Put up- Meaning: Offer accommodation for the night. Example: *My parents put us up while our house was being re-furbished.*

Put up- Meaning: raise. Example: *Put your hands up in the air like you just don't care!*

Put someone up to something- Meaning: manipulate someone or convince them to do something. Example: *Did Mary put you up to this? I told her I didn't want to talk about my problem.*

Put off- Meaning: Distract. Example: *Don't try to put me off the game, that's cheating!*

Put off- Meaning: Delay. Example: *We put off the show because of the rain.*

Put someone off something or someone- Meaning: Make someone stop liking something or someone. Example: *Her lack of a sense of humour put me off her, so I didn't ask her out . .*

Exercise 1

Phrasal verbs with 'put'

Match each sentence beginning 1 - 12 with an appropriate ending a) - l).

1. It's raining quite heavily. You should put on

2. I didn't recognize her when I saw her because she had put on
3. There's nothing good on TV. Why don't we put on
4. She might need to move. Her landlady has put up
5. We need to put up new
6. Put your hand up
7. My parents offered to put
8. How do you put up
9. We had to put off the meeting
10. It snowed so heavily that it put us off
11. I could never concentrate at university, because all
12. We need to put out

a) us up for the weekend when we go to visit.

b) a lot of weight.

c) because the CEO was stuck in traffic.

d) with her constant moaning?

e) your new coat.

f) the fire before it spreads.

g) going out, so we watched a film instead.

h) the parties and the noise put me off.

i) her rent.

j) an online film?

k) curtains because the old ones have holes in them.

l) if you have any questions.

Exercise 2

Now decide which phrasal verb is needed in each sentence:

1. I can't ___ her anymore, she's driving me bonkers! (*Note: to drive someone bonkers means to drive him or her crazy-to annoy*) Put on

Put back

Put up with

2. Please ___ the bread when you're finished using it.

Put back

Put on

Put down

3. Can you ___ the conference until Friday please?

Put up

Put off

Put down

4. She ___ all the time, but he's still married to her.

Puts him up

Puts him across

Puts him down

5. They ___ a new blog post every week. It's really good.

Put up with

Put down

Put out

6. I was trying to ___ my opinion but no one listened.

Put away

Put across

Put up with

Answers:

Exercise 1

It's raining quite heavily. You should put on your new coat.

I didn't recognize her when I saw her because she had put on a lot of weight.

There's nothing good on TV. Why don't we put on an online film?

She might need to move. Her landlady has put up her rent.

We need to put up new curtains because the old ones have holes in them.

Put your hand up if you have any questions.

My parents offered to put us up for the weekend when we go to visit.

How do you put up with her constant moaning?

We had to put off the meeting because the CEO was stuck in traffic.

It snowed so heavily that it put us off going out, so we watched a film instead.

I could never concentrate at university, because all the parties and the noise put me off.

We need to put out the fire before it spreads.

Exercise 2

1. I can't ___ her anymore, she's driving me bonkers! (Note: to drive someone bonkers means to drive him or her crazy-to annoy)

Put on

Put back

Put up with

2. Please ___ the bread when you're finished using it.

Put back

Put on

Put down

3. Can you ___ the conference until Friday please?

Put up

Put off

Put down

4. She ___ all the time, but he's still married to her.

Puts him up

Puts him across

Puts him down

5. They ___ a new blog post every week. It's really good.

Put up with

Put down

Put out

6. I was trying to ___ my opinion but no one listened.

Put away

Put across

Put up with

CHAPTER 7 . PHRASAL VERBS WITH 'GET'

Mini-Dictionary

Phrasal Verbs with 'get'

Here is a list with some examples of the most common phrasal verbs with 'get'. Use this glossary to complete exercises at the end of this chapter.

get across (separable) – to communicate clearly. Example: *The man was so stubborn that we couldn't get the message across and change his mind.*

get ahead (intransitive - no object) – to make progress. **Example:** *She needs to work hard in life if she wishes to be successful.*

get along (get on) (intransitive) – to have a good relationship. Example: *I get along very well with my grandfather. We have similar personalities.*

get around (1)- (inseparable) – to avoid or to overcome a problem, a rule, or a challenge. **Example:** *Walter got around the rules by pretending he didn't know about them.*

get around (2)- (intransitive - no object) – to go from place to place. **Example:** *Since he lives in the city centre, he gets around everywhere on foot.*

get around to (3) – to finally do something. **Example:** *We finally got round to clearing the loft after three months!*

get at- (intransitive - no object) – to hint or to mean. **Example:** *What are you getting at? Can you be more specific*

and give me an example?

get at- to reach so that you can take something. **Example:** *Can you pass me that bottle please? I can't get at it because I'm too short.*

get away- (intransitive - no object) – to escape. **Example:** *The prisoners got away through a hole in the wall.*

get away with something- to escape responsibility. **Example:** *We got away with not doing our homework because we told the teacher that our dog had eaten it.*

get back- (intransitive - no object) – to return. **Example:** *Jeremy always gets back late from the office. He has a very intense job.*

get by- (intransitive - no object) – to survive. **Example:** *When we were young my family had no money, but we got by.*

get down (to)- (intransitive - no object) – to concentrate or focus on a task. . **Example:** *Let's get down to business. We need to find a solution to the supply problem. .*

get down (1)- (separable) – to discourage. **Example:** *Don't let the rain get you down!*

get down (2)- (separable) – to put in writing- **Example:** *Please Bob, can you get the minutes down during the meeting?*

get in- (intransitive - no object) – to arrive. **Example:** *The bus got in an hour early because of the mistake in the timetable.*

get off (1)- (inseparable) – to leave. **Example:** *I forgot my hat when I got off the train.*

get off (2)- (intransitive - no object) – to receive lesser punishment. **Example:** *He crashed his car into a shop*

window because he was on his phone, but he got off with just a small fine and some community service.

get off (3)- (separable) – to interrupt. **Example:** *We have the day off today because of the floods. We don't have to go to work!*

get out (1)- (intransitive - no object) – to spread. **Example:** *Word gets out quickly in our small village, so everyone knew Michael was planning on proposing to Jess.*

get out (of) (2)- (inseparable) – to escape. **Example:** *Joe always has an excuse and gets out of cleaning the car.*

get out (of) (3)- (inseparable) – to leave. **Example:** *Let's get out of here.. I'm hot and tired!*

get over- (inseparable) – to recover. **Example:** *It took Jill some time to get over her divorce.*

get rid of- (inseparable) – dispose of something or dismiss someone. **Example:** *Please get rid of that old bike. It's so dirty*
get through (1)- (inseparable) – to finish. **Example:** *We need to get through at least 6 pages of material in today's lesson.*

get through (2)- (inseparable) – to communicate a message effectively. **Example:** *We need to get through to him before he does something stupid, but he doesn't listen.*

get to (1)- (inseparable) – to annoy. **Example:** *His comments got to me!*

get to (2)- (inseparable) – to arrive . **Example:** *What time will you get to the station?*

get together- (intransitive - no object) – to meet up with someone . **Example:** *They got together for a drink and 6 months later they were married!*

get up- (intransitive - no object) – wake up and get out of bed . **Example:** *My new job starts at 8 am so I have to get up at 6 o'clock.*

get up to- to do . **Example:** *What did you get up to yesterday?*

Exercise 1

Read the sentences below. Underline the phrasal verbs and try to work out the meaning from the context. Then complete the gaps below each sentence using one of the following meanings.

to communicate a message effectively

to reach so that you can take something

to communicate clearly

to escape responsibility

to avoid or to overcome a problem, a rule, or a challenge

to escape

to discourage

to recover

1) They realised it would be a difficult challenge, but after a lot of hard work they got around it.

Phrasal Verb:

Meaning:

2) I can never get at the top shelf in the supermarket, so I always have to ask for help. I wish I were taller.

Phrasal Verb:

Meaning:

3) After Jim had made several unsuccessful attempts to get through to Sally, he realized she wasn't listening, so he went home.

Phrasal Verb:

Meaning:

4) Albert managed to get away from the meeting early for Mary's birthday.

Phrasal Verb:

Meaning:

5) My girlfriend left me last month and I felt very sad, but I've got over it now.

Phrasal Verb:

Meaning:

6) I don't like sad films, they really get me down.

Phrasal Verb:

Meaning:

7) Jason is a good presenter who always gets his message across.

Phrasal Verb:

Meaning:

8) The police didn't catch the thief, so he got away with it.

Phrasal Verb:

Meaning:

Answers:

1) They realised it would be a difficult challenge, but after a lot of hard work they got around it.

get around

to avoid or to overcome a problem, a rule, or a challenge

2) I can never get at the top shelf in the supermarket, so I always have to ask for help. I wish I were taller.

get at

to reach so that you can take something

3) After Jim had made several unsuccessful attempts to get through to Sally, he realized she wasn't listening, so he went home.

get through-

to communicate a message effectively

4) Albert managed to get away from the meeting early for Mary's birthday.

get away-

to escape

5) My girlfriend left me last month and I felt very sad, but I've got over it now.

get over-

to recover

6) I don't like sad films, they really get me down.

get down

to discourage

7) Jason is a good presenter who always gets his message across.

get across-

to communicate clearly

8) The police didn't catch the thief, so he got away with it.

get away with-

to escape responsibility

CHAPTER 8 . PHRASAL VERBS WITH 'COME'

Mini-Dictionary

Phrasal Verbs with 'come'

Here is a list with some examples of the most common phrasal verbs with 'come'. Use this glossary to complete exercises at the end of this chapter.

come across (1)- (inseparable) – to find. **Example:** *I came across a very interesting book while browsing the second-hand bookshops in Manchester.*

come across (2)- (inseparable) – to give the impression or appearance. **Example:** *He came across quite arrogant at first but he was a nice guy.*

come along (1)- (intransitive - no object) – to progress. **Example:** *How is her assignment coming along?*

come along (2)- (intransitive - no object) – to casually attend or appear somewhere. **Example:** *When Jenny came along after work, Robbie left because he was still angry with her.*

come around- (intransitive - no object) – to change opinions. **Example:** *After hours of arguing he finally came round (he agreed with me)* **come back (1)-** (inseparable) -- to return. **Example:** *Madison comes back from London tomorrow. We need to pick her up from the airport at 2.*

come back (2)- (inseparable) -- to remember- when a memory returns because of something you see, hear or feel.

Example: *It all came back to me when I saw the ring. I´d forgotten everything, but now I remember.*

come by- (inseparable) – to get or obtain. **Example:** *I came by this watch when I was walking along the beach and found it.*

come down (with)- (inseparable) – to become ill. **Example:** *Maybe you should go to the doctor´s. This is the third time you´ve come down with a cold this month.*

come from- (inseparable) -- to originate. **Example:** *Madison comes from a wealthy family. Jack comes from England.*

come in- (inseparable) -- to finish. **Example:** *Madison came in last in the race, but she enjoyed herself.*

come into- (inseparable) -- to acquire. **Example:** *Madison came into money when she was 21, after her parents suddenly died.*

come off (1)- (intransitive - no object) – to give the impression. **Example:** *Jack comes off as a hard person, but in fact he is quite caring.*

come off (2)- (intransitive - no object) – to stop taking a drug or medication. **Example:** *Mick is coming off drugs, he has a serious addiction.*

come on- (intransitive - no object) – to give the impression. **Example:** *Jack comes on as a hard person, but in fact he is quite caring.*

come on- (intransitive - no object) – to start to work (water, electricity etc..). **Example:** *The electricity came back on two hours after the power cut.*

come out- (intransitive - no object) – to be revealed or to reveal information. **Example:** *The player´s past came out*

when his old friends spoke to the press.

come over- (intransitive - no object) - to visit causally or spontaneously. **Example:** *Come over for dinner tonight, we're having a Sunday roast!*

come through- (intransitive - no object) - to do what is expected. **Example:** *William came through only after Wanda begged him for three days to get the tickets for the game.*

come to- (inseparable) - to total (counting money).
Example: *The restaurant bill comes to 150 dollars* **come up-** (intransitive - no object) - to be mentioned in conversation. **Example:** *The topic of his money problems came up during the conversation.*

come up with- (inseparable) - to invent or think about something new. **Example:** *Joe came up with a very good idea for the marketing campaign.*

come upon- (inseparable) - to discover by accident-
Example: *While cleaning the house, we came upon an amazing picture from the 19th century.*

Exercise 1:

Write the correct preposition to make meaningful sentences.

1. Mary comes Ireland and she was born in Dublin.
2. Jason came last in the marathon.
3. He came..... home quite late, but he had a good reason.
4. I came some old friends at the party.
5. The price of oil is coming, so demand will go up.
6. She is trying to come the medication but she has to do it gradually.
7. They came to Coventry last Christmas, so we've got to go over to theirs this year.

Exercise 2:

Complete the phrasal verb for each sentence. Use the glossary in this unit if you need to.



1. I a lot of money when I turned 18 because I inherited it from my grandparents.



2. Now I remember! It's all to me.



3. The truth when one of the witnesses spoke to reporters and it was published in the press.



4. We need to with some creative ideas for the new story. It should be an action thriller with a strong main character.

Answers:

Exercise 1

1. *Mary comes from Ireland and she was born in Dublin.*
2. *Jason came in last in the marathon.*
3. *He came back home quite late, but he had a good reason.*
4. *I came across some old friends at the party.*
5. *The price of oil is coming down, so demand will go up.*
6. *She is trying to come off the medication but she has to do it gradually.*
7. *They came over to Coventry last Christmas, so we've got to go over to theirs this year.*

Exercise 2

1. *Came into*
2. *Coming back*
3. *Came out*
4. *Come up*

CHAPTER 9 . USE OF ENGLISH: FORMAL VS INFORMAL LANGUAGE

SIX Quick Rules of Formal VS Informal:

1. In formal English (particularly in the UK), we tend to understate our feelings and would say *I was rather disappointed* or *I was somewhat surprised* instead of saying how we really felt.
2. For the same reason, we do not usually use exclamation marks when we are writing formally.
3. In formal situations, we often use the passive to emphasize the action when the person is of less importance.
4. We avoid contractions in formal letters.
5. We use formal equivalence of idiomatic language and phrasal verbs
6. Particular sentence structures can be used to create a formal tone. Inversion is one example of this “Although we were offered an alternative dish, when it was delivered to the table it was cold again”.

Exercise 1:

Rewrite the following sentences using formal equivalents for the phrasal verbs. Use a dictionary if necessary. You might need to make other changes to the structures.

1) I'm so chuffed that you've been talked into coming to the meeting.

.....
.
.....
.

2) The football club's facilities have been done up, so this should make our performances better.

.....
.
.....
.

3) As our town is quite cut off, perhaps we could arrange for you to be put up in a hotel in the city for a few days.

.....
.
.....
.

4) We will make up for the inconvenience of having to wait for so long.

.....

.

.....

.

Answers:

1) I am very happy that you have been convinced to attend the meeting.

2) The football club's facilities have been refurbished, which should improve our performances.

3) As our town is quite isolated, we could arrange hotel accommodation in the city for a few days.

4) We will compensate you for the inconvenience of having to wait for so long.

Formal VS Informal Language List:

It is vital that you can distinguish between formal and informal language in English, not only for this exam, but also for life in general. Writing a letter or email to a friend is obviously not the same as writing a letter of recommendation for a friend who has applied for a job.

Here are some examples of formal and informal words with the same meaning,

FORM AL	INFORM AL
to depart	go
to retain	keep
to cease	stop
to function	w ork
to dem onstrate	show
to reside	live
deficiency	lack
persp iration	sw eat
inexpensive	cheap
requ ire	need
subsequently	next / later
im m ature, infantile	child ish
sufficient	enough
further	m ore (inform ation)
assist, aid	to help
liberate	to free
obtain	to get
to desire	w ant
request	to ask for
therefore	so
to seek	look for

CHAPTER 10.

80 BASIC ENGLISH GRAMMAR

RULES

As an exam coach, I am very lucky to have taught English language test strategies for more than one decade and I have witnessed a great number of my students succeed.

This short instant notes section was written to serve as a quick revision guide. These grammar tips are particularly crucial to improve your use of English.

Once you read and internalise the advice in this mini-guide, you will be better equipped to succeed at an advanced level of English.

Let's get started!

1. The word “people” is ALWAYS plural.

People are always talking about him (NOT People is...)

The people in the room were starting to get nervous.
(NOT: The people in the room was...)

2. After would rather, use an infinitive (without to) or a past tense, not a present tense.

I'd rather stay at home this evening. (NOT I'd rather to stay at home...)

I would rather you paid me in cash. (NOT I would rather you pay me in cash.)

3. Use an -ing form after be/get used to.

I'm used to driving in London now, but it was hard at the beginning. (NOT I'm used to drive...)

I'll never get used to living in this place.

4. How long are you here for? Is a question about the future.

'How long are you here for?' 'Till Easter.' (NOT 'Since Christmas.')

5. Don't use could to talk about something that you succeeded in doing.

I managed to run 10 km yesterday in under an hour.
(NOT I could run 10 km yesterday...)

How many eggs were you able to get? (NOT ...could you get?)

6. Indirect questions usually have the same construction as statements.

I asked where her parents were. (NOT USUALLY I asked where were her parents.)

The policeman wanted to know where I lived. (NOT ...where did I live?)

7. To say that something is not necessary, use needn't or don't have to, not mustn't.

You needn't pay now; tomorrow will be OK. (NOT You mustn't pay now; tomorrow will be OK.)

I don't have to wear a tie at work. (NOT I mustn't wear a tie at work.)

8. Everything is a singular word.

Everything was broken. (NOT Everything were broken.)

Is everything ready?

9. Use because or so, but not both together.

Because the train was late I missed the meeting. OR
The train was late, so I missed the meeting. (BUT
NOT Because the train was late, so I missed the
meeting.)

10. We say something to a person.

She never says 'Hello' to me. (NOT She never says
me 'Hello'.)

Andrew has said nothing to Peter. (NOT Andrew has
said Peter nothing.)

11. Tell normally needs a personal object.

He told us that he was going home. (NOT He told that
he was going home.)

I've told you everything I know.

12. Don't use every to talk about two people or
things.

You can park on each side of the street. (NOT ...on
every side of the street.)

He was holding a glass in each hand.

13. Far is unusual in affirmative sentences, except in
a very formal style.

We live a long way from here. (NOT USUALLY We live far from here.)

It's a long way to Manchester.

14. We don't usually use before to mean 'in front of'.

You can park in front of the station. (NOT ... before the station.)

There's a big tree just in front of our house.

15. After look, we use at with an object.

Look at the moon! (NOT Look the moon!)

What are you looking at?

16. We use when, not as or while, to talk about ages and periods of life.

When I was 14 I first got interested in archaeology. (NOT As/While I was 14...)

We lived in London when I was a child. (NOT ... as/while I was a child.)

17. After as long as, use a present tense to refer to the future.

I'll remember this holiday as long as I live. (NOT ... as long as I will live.)

You can have my bike as long as you bring it back tomorrow.

18. We say as usual, not as usually.

Let's meet tomorrow at 10.00, as usual.

Vanessa late as usual.

19. As well as (with a similar meaning to 'not only... but also') is normally followed by an -ing form.

As well as breaking his leg, he hurt his arm. (NOT As well as he broke his leg...)

He works full time as well as bringing up three children.

20. Expressions like in three hours' time refer to the future.

We'll need the report in two weeks' time. (BUT NOT He wrote the report in four hours' time.)

I'll see you again in a month's time.

21. We don't normally use to after arrive.

What time do we arrive in London? (NOT ... arrive to London?)

The train arrived at our station half an hour late.

22. Because is a conjunction; because of is a preposition.

We cancelled the match because it rained. (NOT ... because of it rained.)

We cancelled the match because of the rain. (NOT ... because the rain.)

23. After the verb lack, no preposition is necessary.

The soup lacks salt. (NOT ... lacks of salt.)

It's a good novel, but it lacks structure.

24. Before (meaning 'before that') follows an expression of time.

Last summer, I decided to go and visit the town that I had left eight years before. (NOT ... before eight years.)

I had already met her once, about three years before.

25. News is singular and uncountable

All the news is bad. (NOT All the news are bad.)

I have some news for you (NOT I have a news for you)

26. You borrow something from somebody.

I borrowed the money from my brother. (NOT I borrowed my brother the money.)

Can we borrow some sugar from you?

27. We prefer closed, not shut, before a noun.

When I talk to you, I feel as if I'm standing in front of a closed door. (NOT ... a shut door.)

He's got a closed mind. You can't tell him anything.

28. We say come from (present) to give our town, country etc of origin.

James comes from Liverpool. (NOT James came from Liverpool.)

Where do you come from?

29. Comparatives are made with more or -er, but never both.

The weather is getting colder. (NOT ... more colder.)

Please try to be more polite. (NOT ... more politer.)

30. We never use on the contrary to give another side of a question.

It's hard work. On the other hand, it's interesting.
(NOT on the contrary, it's interesting.)

She's very bad-tempered. On the other hand, she's generous.

31. In affirmative sentences we generally use a long time, not long, except in a very formal style.

We waited a long time, but she didn't come. (NOT We waited long, but ...)

It will be a long time before we invite her again.

32. Use superlatives to compare people and things with the groups that they belong to.

Sandra is the tallest of the five girls. (NOT Sandra is the taller of the five girls.)

I think I'm the oldest person in the class.

33. We often use in after dressed to describe the clothes

She was dressed in yellow from head to foot. She looked like a daffodil.

The bride was dressed in white silk.

34. We don't use it ... + infinitive with allow.

Smoking is not allowed. (NOT It is not allowed to smoke.)

We weren't allowed to use calculators in the exam. (NOT It wasn't allowed to use ...)

35. Whose means 'who is' or 'who has'; whose is a possessive.

Who's that? (NOT Whose that?)

Who's taken my keys? (NOT Whose taken my keys?)

Whose coat is that? (NOT Who's coat is that?)

36. We don't usually use other with uncountable nouns.

Can I have more rice? (NOT ... other rice?)

Perhaps we should use different oil. (NOT ... other oil.)

37. We use either, not any, to talk about two people or things.

I can write with either hand. (NOT ... with any hand.)

'Do you prefer Monday or Tuesday?' 'Either day will do.'

38. Don't put articles and possessives together before nouns.

She's a friend of mine. OR She's my friend. (BUT NOT She's a my friend.)

Peter's lost his keys. (NOT ... the his keys.)

39. We say that somebody is good, bad, clever etc at something.

My sister is very good at Science. (NOT ... good in Science.)

I'm very bad at languages.

40. Don't leave out a/an in negative expressions.

Don't got out without a coat. (NOT ... without coat.)

It's difficult to get there if you haven't got a bike. (NOT ... if you haven't got bike.)

41. We use any, not every, to say 'one or another'.

'Which newspaper would you like?' 'It doesn't matter. Any one.' (NOT ... every one.)

'When would you like to come to dinner?' 'Any day is OK.'

42. Advice is uncountable.

Can you give me some advice? (NOT ... an advice?)

My father gave me three pieces of advice. (NOT ... three advices.)

43. We don't use some if we know the exact number.

You've got beautiful fingers. (NOT ... some beautiful fingers.)

A mountain bike needs to have strong wheels. (NOT ... some strong wheels.)

44. We don't use articles in some common expressions with home, school and bed.

Why isn't Angela at school today? (NOT ... at the school today?)

I want to spend a day in bed.

45. When which? what? or who? are subjects, we make questions without do.

Which costs more - the blue one or the grey one? (NOT Which does cost more ...?)

What happened to your bike? (NOT What did happen to your bike?)

Who phoned? (NOT Who did phone?)

46. We don't use articles after the amount/number of.

I was surprised by the amount of money that was collected. (NOT ... the amount of the money ...)

The number of unemployed rose sharply last month. (NOT The number of the unemployed...)

47. We use **because**, not **as** or **since**, if the reason is the most important part of the sentence.

Why am I leaving? I'm leaving because I'm fed up. (NOT I'm leaving as/since I'm fed up.)

They're laughing because they think your hat's funny.

48. **Travel** is normally uncountable.

I like travel.

We went on a trip/journey to the Antarctic last spring. (NOT We went on a travel ...)

49. **Can** has no infinitive. We use be able to instead.

I'd like to be able to sing. (NOT ... to can sing.)

When will you be able to meet us?

50. The difference between **a** and **an** depends on pronunciation, not spelling.

She's a US citizen. (NOT She's an US citizen.)

Would you like to be an MP? (NOT ... a MP?)

51. **Weather** is uncountable.

We had terrible weather last week. (NOT ... a terrible weather ...)

I hope we get good weather at the weekend.

52. Words like President, King, Doctor in titles have no article.

President Obama visited the Pope. (NOT The President Obama ...)

I'd like to see Dr Jones. (NOT ... the Dr Jones.)

53. We usually use over, not across, to mean 'on/to the other side of something high'.

Why are you climbing over that wall? (NOT ... across that wall?)

I threw his keys over the fence, where he couldn't get them.

54. Actually means 'really' or 'in fact', not 'now'.

She said she was 18, but actually she was 15.

In 1700 the population of London was higher than it is now. (NOT ... than it actually is.)

55. Asleep and afraid are not normally used before nouns.

He had the innocent expression of a sleeping baby. (NOT ... of an asleep baby.)

In the house, we found a frightened child hiding in the kitchen. (NOT ... an afraid child.)

56. We don't usually put an adverb and its complement together before a noun.

We're looking for people who are skilled in design. (NOT ... skilled in design people.)

He has a difficult accent to understand. (NOT ... a difficult to understand accent.)

57. Eventually means 'finally', not 'from time to time', 'possibly' or 'perhaps'.

It took a long time, but eventually he finished his studies.

I'm not sure what I'll do next year. Perhaps I'll go to university if I can get a place. (NOT Eventually I'll go to university ...)

58. We don't usually use too before adjective + noun.

The problem was too difficult. (BUT NOT It was a too difficult problem.)

I put down the bag because it was too heavy. (BUT NOT I put down the too heavy bag.)

59. We usually put descriptive adjectives before classifying adjectives.

An old political idea (NOT A political old idea)

The latest educational reform (NOT The educational latest reform)

60. Nouns referring to nationality are often different from the corresponding adjectives.

Graham is typical Welshman. (NOT ... a typical Welsh.)

He's married to a Spaniard. (NOT ... a Spanish.)

61. Adjectives that express opinions usually come before other descriptive adjectives.

a lovely cool drink (NOT a cool lovely drink)

their wonderful old house (NOT their old wonderful house)

62. Pronoun objects come before adverb particles.

Can you switch it on, please? (NOT ...switch on it...)

I'm going to throw them all out. (NOT ... throw out them all.)

63. Adverbs can't usually be used instead of adjectives.

She danced happily into the room. (NOT She danced happy ...)

I'm terribly sorry. (NOT I'm terrible sorry.)

64. After all doesn't mean 'finally'. It means 'all things considered' or 'in spite of what was expected'.

It took a long time, but finally we found our dream house. (NOT ... but after all we found our dream house.)

She can make her own bed. After all, she's not a baby any more.

I expected to fail the exam, but I passed after all.

65. Ago comes after an expression of time.

Ann phoned two hours ago. (NOT ... ago two hours.)

I should have finished this work six weeks ago.

66. We don't normally use all without a noun to mean 'everybody'.

Everybody was quiet. (NOT All were quiet.)

I've written to everybody. (NOT I've written to all.)

67. In exclamations with how, the adjective or adverb comes immediately after how.

How cold it is! (NOT How it is cold!)

How well she sings! (NOT How she sings well!)

68. We don't use every with uncountable nouns.

I like all music. (NOT I like every music.)

I can do every kind of work. (NOT ... every work.)

69. After either, we use a singular noun.

I can come on Wednesday or Thursday - either day is OK. (NOT ... either days ...)

She can write with either hand.

70. We usually ask 'What colour ...?' without a preposition.

What colour is your new bike? (NOT Of what colour ...?)

What colour is her hair this week?

71. We don't usually drop nouns after adjectives.

Poor little boy! (NOT Poor little!)

The most important thing is to be happy. (NOT The most important is to be happy.)

72. All day doesn't mean the same as every day.

I worked all day yesterday, from 8.00 till bedtime.

I worked every day except Sunday last week. (NOT ... all day except Sunday ...)

73. Don't drop a/an after what in exclamations.

What a rude man! (NOT What rude man!)

What an awful film! (NOT What awful film!)

74. Experience and experiment don't mean the same.

We did an experiment in the chemistry lesson to see if you could get chlorine gas from salt. (NOT We did an experience ...)

I'm experimenting with a new perfume.

I had a lot of interesting experiences during my year in Africa. (NOT I had a lot of interesting experiments ...)

Have you ever experienced the feeling that you were going mad? (NOT Have you ever experimented the feeling ...?)

75. We don't usually use reflexive pronouns after **feel**.

I feel really energetic today. (NOT I feel myself really ...)

Andrew often feels depressed. (NOT ... feels himself depressed.)

76. We use **half** without of in expressions of measurement and amount.

They live about half a mile from here. (NOT ... half of a mile ...)

I only need half a pint.

77. We use **hear**, not **listen to**, to say that something 'comes to our ears'.

Suddenly I heard a strange noise. (NOT Suddenly I listened to a strange noise.)

Did you hear that?

78. After help, we can use object + infinitive (with or without to).

Can you help me (to) find my ring? (NOT ... help me finding my ring?)

Let me help you (to) wash up.

79. We usually say hope ...not, rather than do not hope.

I hope it doesn't rain tomorrow. (NOT I don't hope it rains tomorrow.)

'Is Peter coming this evening?' 'I hope not.'

80. We say that you crash into something.

Granny crashed into a tree yesterday. (NOT Granny crashed against a tree yesterday.)

The plane crashed into a mountain.

CHAPTER 11.

80 BASIC ENGLISH GRAMMAR

EXERCISES FOR USE OF ENGLISH

Fill the gap in each sentence with the missing word or words.

1a. People constantly asking her for advice, because she has a reputation for being an expert.

1b. The people in the stadium starting to get excited.

Complete each gap with ONE, TWO or THREE words.

2a. I'd rather at home while I go to the shop.

2b. I would rather by bank transfer.

3. Complete each gap with ONE or TWO words.

3a. I'm used to emails every day now, but it was hard at the beginning.

3b. I'll never get used in this house.

4. Complete each gap with ONE word.

4. How long are you here? 'Till Easter.'

5. Complete each gap with ONE word.

5a. I to swim 5 km yesterday.

5b. How many bottles of milk you to get?

6. Complete each gap with ONE word.

6a. She asked his parents were.

6b. The teacher wanted to know she had learned how to do that.

7. Complete each gap so that it makes sense for each sentence.

7a. You pay now; tomorrow will be OK.

7b. He doesn't wear a tie at work.

8. Add one word to each gap.

8a. Everything perfect, thanks you so much!. (Past Tense.) 8b. everything ready?

9. Add one word to each gap.

9a. the play was late we missed the bus.

9b. The play was late, we missed the bus.

10. Add one word to each gap.

She never says 'hi' me.

11. Add one word to each gap.

She that she was not going to the party.

12. Add one word to each gap.

He was wearing a shoe on foot.

13. Add one word to each gap.

You can't park in of the train station.

14. Add one word to each gap.

There's a new pub just front
our house.

15. Add one or two words to each gap.

15a. Look stars!

15b. What is she looking?

16. Add one word to each gap.

16a. I was a kid I hated pasta.

16b. I hated pasta I a kid.

17. Complete each gap with TWO words.

17a. I'll learn the lesson as I study.

17b. You can borrow my bike as you bring
it back tomorrow.

18. Add one word to each gap.

Do you want to meet next week at 11am, as
.....

**19. Complete the second sentence so that it
means the same as the first.**

Not only did he break his leg, but he also broke his arm!

As as his leg, he also his arm!

20. Add one word to each gap.

20a. We get the results two hours'

20b. I see you again a month's

21. Add one word to each gap.

What time do we arrive London?

22. Add one word to each gap.

22a. They have cancelled the concert because is storm.

22b. They have cancelled the concert because the storm.

23. Complete the sentence using only TWO words.

The project (**Hint:** has a lack of direction)

24. Complete the sentence using only ONE word.

I had already met him once, about a year

25a. Add one word to complete the sentence.

I read astory in the newspaper yesterday, about a boy who cycled went to India.

25b. Choose the correct option

I have news / a new for you

Did you watch the news/new on TV?

26. Add one word to complete the sentence.

26a. I borrowed the money my brother.

26b. Can we borrow some sugar you?

27. Choose the correct option

She's got a very closed/shut mind. You can't tell her anything.

28. Complete each sentence.

Where does she from?

Maddi Wales.

29. Use the correct form of the adjective in brackets.

29a. The project is getting _____ due to the lack of funding. (difficult) 29b. Please try to be more polite. (polite)

29c. I think the new car will be _____, as it is _____ (good *and* new)

30. It's hard work. _____, it's very rewarding.

31. Did you wait for _____?

32. Use the correct form of the adjective in brackets.

32a. This is _____ project I have ever worked on. (difficult) 32b. She is _____ child I have ever met. (polite)

32c. I think this car will be _____ car you have ever had, because it has _____ engine. (good *and* new)

33a. He was dressed _____ black.

33b. The bride was dressed _____ white silk.

34. Use the correct form of the word in brackets. You may need to add one or more

words.

34a. allowed, please leave the building.
(smoke) 34b. We allowed to use
calculators in the exam, that's why Andy's was
confiscated. (the verb "to be")

**35. Use the correct form of the word in
brackets. You may need to add one or more
words.**

35a. that?

35b. taken my keys?

35c. coat is that?

36. Can I have water please?

37a. I can write with hand.

37b. 'Do you prefer Monday or Tuesday?' '
day will do.'

**38. Complete the second sentence so that it
means the same as the first sentence. Use one
or two words.**

38a. She's his friend.

She's a friend of .

38b. Peter can't find his keys.

Peter'skeys

39. I'm not very goodrepetitive tasks.

40. We can't go to the countryside a car.
(Hint- we need a car)

41. 'When would you like to meet up for lunch?'
'..... day is OK.'

42. Choose the right option in the sentences.

42a. Let me give you some advice/advices.

42b. Do you have any advice/advices for me?

42c. I got a lot of advice/advices from him.

42d. My dad gave me three pieces/piece of
advice/advices

43. Choose the correct option from the sentences below

43a.

She's got amazing eyes.

She's got some amazing eyes.

43b.

Every car needs some good quality wheels.

Every car needs good quality wheels.

44. Fill in the blanks with one or two words.

44a. Why isn't Tony school today?

44b. I wanted to spend a day bed, so I didn't go shopping.

45. Fill in the blanks with one or two words, using a form of the word in brackets next to each sentence.

45a. What to your bike? (HAPPEN) 45b. Who? (SHOUT) 45c. Which- the blue one or the grey one? (GOOD)

46. Fill in the blanks with one, two or three words, using a form of the word in brackets next to each sentence. You may not need to change the form of the word in brackets in some cases.

46a. I was surprised by the who turned up. (PERSON) 46b. The we eat is ridiculous. Let's try and eat more salad. (RICE)

47. Fill in the blanks with ONE word only.

47a. I'm leaving my job I'm fed up and I want to start a business.

47b. They are laughing they think your hat is funny.

48. In question 48a, fill in the blank with ONE word only, using a form of the word in brackets next to the sentence. In question 48b, fill in the blank with ONE of the options in brackets. There may be more than one possible answer.

48a. Do you like? (TRAVELLING) 48b. We went on a to Spain last spring. (TRAVEL/TRIP/JOURNEY/TRAVELS)

49. Fill in the blanks with one or two words only. If you are doubting between two possibilities, always choose the one that best fits the sentence.

49a. I to run for 5 miles without stopping, but I need to keep improving.

49b. When will we to meet your new girlfriend?

49c. I play chess.

50. Fill in the blanks with ONE word only.

50a. I've never been to Madrid before, instead of staying at your parents', why don't we stay in hotel when we go?

50b. It's honour 50c. unilateral agreement is needed in order to stop violence in the region.

50d. empire can only survive if it moves with the times.

50e. I think I've just seen unicorn dancing on rainbow.

50f. It's impossible situation so there is no point talking about it.

51. Fill in the gaps with one word only.

51a. The North of England terrible weather in general, it's always raining!

51b. I hope we get weather at the weekend, I'd like to go to the beach and sunbathe.

52. Choose the correct sentence in each case.

52a.

President Jones visited the Whitehouse last weekend.

The president Jones visited the Whitehouse last weekend.

52b.

I need to speak to the Dr Owen please.

I need to speak to Dr Owen please.

53. Use the word in brackets next to each sentence to complete the gaps. You may need to change its form to fit the sentence and/or add another word.

Stop the wall, you are going to hurt yourself! (CLIMB) I threw his the fence, where he couldn't get them. (KEYS)

54. Choose the best option in each case.

54a. She said she was 34, but she was actually/currently 44.

54b. In 2000 the number of people who used mobile phones was lower than it currently/actually is.

54c. Jake is a big football fan. He knows all the teams, their players and the actual/current gossip.

55. Use the word in brackets next to each sentence to complete the gaps. You may need to change its form to fit the sentence and/or add another word.

55a. As the old saying goes... 'never wake a_giant'. (SLEEP) 55b. He was so scared, he was like a child. (AFRAID)

56. Put the words in the right order so that the sentence makes sense.

56a. We're/ someone /for/looking/ who /is /in/ skilled/ sales.

.....
.....

56b. He/ difficult/ has/ a / to / understand /accent

.....
.....

57. Fill the gap with an appropriate word.

57a. It took a long time, but
he finished his studies.

57b. I'm not sure what I'll do next year.
....._I'll go to university if I can
get a place.

**58. Use the correct form of the word in brackets
to complete each sentence. You may need to
add another word.**

58a. The project is, we need
more staff to help out. (BIG) 58b. I didn't buy the
course because it is
(EXPENSIVE)

59. Put the words in the correct order.

59a. belief /an / religious / old /

.....
.....

59b. educational/ reform /newest / the/

.....
.....

60. Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete each sentence.

60a. Graham is typical (WALES)

60b. She's married to a (SPAIN)

61. Put the words in the correct order.

61a. a/ this / drink/ lovely/is / cool

.....
..... 61b. visited/
their/ we /wonderful /house / balcony!/ yesterday. I/
new/ loved/ their

.....
.....

62. Put the words in the correct order.

62a. / please? /you/ can/ switch/ it/ off,

.....
..... 62b. all/he's
/ to/ throw/ out /them/ going /

.....
.....

63. Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete each sentence.

63a. I sorry. (BE + TERRIBLE)

63b. She into the room. (RUN + HAPPY)

64. Choose the best option to complete each sentence.

64a. It took a long time, but I ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, got a new car.

Finally

After all

All things considered

Supposedly

64b. He can make his own bed. ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, he's not a baby any more.

Finally

Incredibly

Expectedly

After all

65. Choose the best option to complete each sentence.

Jay came round twenty minutes ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,.

Since

Ago

After

Before

66. Choose the best option to complete each sentence.

66a. _____, went to Emma's party after the show.

All

All people

Everybody

All the people

66b. I've written to _____, in the
department.

All

All the people

Every people

Everybody

67. Choose the best option to complete each sentence.

67a. I can't believe !

how hot it is today!

hot how it is today!

how it is hot today!

67b. It's amazing ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
how she sings well!
she sings how well!
how well she sings!

68. Choose the best option to complete each sentence.

68a. She likes all/every people.

68b. I like every/all person in this room.

68c. I can do every/all task on this list.

69. Choose the best option to complete each sentence.

We can meet on Wednesday or Thursday - either day/all days/every day/both days is OK.

70. Choose the best option to complete each sentence.

70a. Of what/What colour is your new car?

71. Choose the best option.

71a.

Poor little!

The most important thing is to be healthy and happy.

The most important is to be healthy and happy.

James is the most experienced of the department.

James is the most experienced member of the department.

72a. I worked ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, yesterday, from 9.00 in the morning until 10 o'clock at night.

72b. She worked ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, except Friday last week.

What ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, amazing film!

What ,,,,,,,,,,,,,, terrible day!

74. Choose the best option to complete each sentence.

74a. We did an/a experience/research/ experiment in class lesson to see if you could get chlorine gas from salt.

74b. We did some experience/research/experiment before class to help us with our presentation.

74c. I'm experimenting/experiencing/researching with a new diet.

75. Choose the best option to complete each sentence.

He feels ill/himself ill today.

Mary often feels/feels herself depressed.

76. Choose the best option to complete each sentence.

76a. We work about half an hour/a half an hour away from here.

76b. I only drank a half a/ half a pint of beer.

77. Choose the best option in each case.

77a.

Did you hear that? It sounded like a dog barking.

Did you listen to that? It sounded like a dog barking.

77b.

I listened to the music for hours, it was beautiful.

I heard the music for hours, it was beautiful.

77c.

I suddenly heard a loud noise.

I suddenly listened to a loud noise.

78. Choose the best option in each case.

78a.

Can you help me find my hat?

Can you help me finding my hat?

78b.

Let me help you (to) wash up.

Let me help you (to) washing up.

79. Fill the gaps to form negative statements. Use the correct form of the word in brackets next to each sentence. You can use more than one word.

79a.

I hope ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, tomorrow. (RAIN)
‘I hope Peter ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, today’
(COMING)

80. Fill the gaps. Use the correct form of the word in brackets next to each sentence. You can use more than one word.

80a. ,,,,,,,,,,,,, my bike ,,,,,,,,,,
a tree yesterday. (CRASH) 80b. The car
,,,,,,,,,,,,, a sign and then
exploded. (CRASH)

CHAPTER 12.

ANSWERS TO 80 BASIC ENGLISH GRAMMAR EXERCISES FOR USE OF ENGLISH

Fill the gap in each sentence with the missing word or words.

1a. People are constantly asking her for advice, because she has a reputation for being an expert.

1b. The people in the stadium were starting to get excited.

2a. I'd rather stay at home while I go to the shop.

2b. I would rather you paid me by bank transfer.

3a. I'm used to writing/drafting/answering/reading emails every day now, but it was hard at the beginning.

3b. I'll never get used to living in this house.

4. How long are you here for? 'Till Easter.'

5a. I **managed** to swim 5 km yesterday.

5b. How many bottles of milk **were** you **able** to get?

6a. She asked **where** his parents were.

6b. The teacher wanted to know **where/how** she had learned how to do that.

7a. You **needn't/ don't need to/ don't have to** pay now; tomorrow will be OK.

7b. He doesn't **have to/need to** wear a tie at work.
("want to" is possible but it has a different meaning)

8a. Everything **was** perfect, thanks you so much!.
(Past Tense.) 8b. **Is** everything ready?

9a. **Because** the play was late we missed the bus.

9b. The play was late, **so** we missed the bus.

10. She never says 'hi' **to** me.

11a. She **told me/you/him/her/us/you/them** that she was not going to the party.

12a. He was wearing a shoe on **each** foot.

13. You can't park in **front** of the train station.

14. There's a new pub just **in** front **of** our house.

15a. Look **at the** stars!

15b. What is she looking **at**?

16a. **When** I was a kid I hated pasta.

16b. I hated pasta **when** I **was** a kid.

17a. I'll learn the lesson as **long as** I study.

17b. You can borrow my bike as **long as** you bring it back tomorrow.

18. Do you want to meet next week at 11am, as **usual**.

19. Not only did he break his leg, but he also broke his arm!

As **well** as **breaking** his leg, he also **broke** his arm!

20a. We **will** get the results **in** two hours' **time**.

20b. I **will** see you again **in** a month's **time**.

21. What time do we arrive **in** London?

22a. They have cancelled the concert because **there** is **a** storm.

22b. They have cancelled the concert because **of** the storm.

23. The project **lacks direction**. (Hint: has a lack of direction)

24. I had already met him once, about a year **before/ago**.

25. I read a **news** story in the newspaper yesterday, about a boy who cycled went to India.

25b. **Choose the correct option**

I have **news** / a **new** for you Did you watch the **news/new** on TV?

26a. I borrowed the money **from** my brother.

26b. Can we borrow some sugar **from** you?

27. Choose the correct option

She's got a very closed/shut mind. You can't tell her anything.

28.

Where does she come from?

Maddi comes/is from Wales.

29. Use the correct form of the adjective in brackets.

29a. The project is getting more difficult due to the lack of funding. (difficult) 29b. Please try to be more polite. (polite)

29c. I think the new car will be better, as it is newer. (good *and* new)

30. It's hard work. On the other hand/however/despite this, it's very rewarding.

31. Did you wait for a long time?

32. Use the correct form of the adjective in brackets.

32a. This is the most difficult project I have ever worked on. (difficult) 32b. She is the most polite child I have ever met. (polite) 32c. I think this car will

be **the best** car you have ever had, because it has **the newest** engine. (good *and* new)

33a. He was dressed **in** black.

33b. The bride was dressed **in** white silk.

34. Use the correct form of the word in brackets. You may need to add one or more words.

34a. **Smoking is not** allowed, please leave the building. (smoke) 34b. We **weren't/ were not** allowed to use calculators in the exam, that's why Andy's was confiscated. (the verb "to be")

35. Use the correct form of the word in brackets. You may need to add one or more words.

35a. **Who's/ who is** that?

35b. **Who's/who has** taken my keys?

35c. **Whose** coat is that?

36. Can I have **more** water please?

37a. I can write with **either** hand.

37b. 'Do you prefer Monday or Tuesday?' '**Either** day will do.'

38. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence. Use one or two words.

38a. She's his friend.

She's a friend of his.

38b. Peter can't find his keys.

Peter's lost his keys

39. I'm not very good at repetitive tasks.

40. We can't go to the countryside without a car.
(Hint- we need a car)

41. 'When would you like to meet up for lunch?' 'Any day is OK.'

42. Choose the right option in the sentences.

42a. Let me give you some advice/advices.

42b. Do you have any advice/advices for me?

42c. I got a lot of advice/advices from him.

42d. My dad gave me three pieces/piece of advice/advices

43. Choose the correct option from the sentences below

43a.

She's got amazing eyes.

She's got some amazing eyes.

43b. Every car needs some good quality wheels.

(While you may hear people say similar things and it's not necessarily wrong, option 2 is the best option)

Every car needs good quality wheels.

44. Fill in the blanks with one or two words.

44a. Why isn't Tony **at** school today?

44b. I wanted to spend a day **in** bed, so I didn't go shopping.

45. Fill in the blanks with one or two words, using a form of the word in brackets next to each sentence.

45a. What **happened/has happened** to your bike? (HAPPEN) 45b. Who **shouted**? (SHOUT) 45c. Which **is best** - the blue one or the grey one? (GOOD) 46. **Fill in the blanks with one, two or three words, using a form of the word in brackets next to each sentence. You may not need to change the form of the word in brackets in some cases.**

46a. I was surprised by the **number of people** who turned up. (PERSON) 46b. The **amount of rice** we eat is ridiculous. Let's try and eat more salad. (RICE)

47. Fill in the blanks with ONE word only.

47a. I'm leaving my job **because** I'm fed up and I want to start a business.

47b. They are laughing **because** they think your hat is funny.

48. In question 48a, fill in the blank with ONE word only, using a form of the word in brackets next to the sentence. In question 48b, fill in the blank with ONE of the options in brackets.

48a. Do you like **travel**? (TRAVELLING) 48b. We went on a **trip/journey** to Spain last spring.
(travel/trip/journey/travels)

49. Fill in the blanks with one or two words only. If you are doubting between two possibilities, always choose the one that best fits the sentence.

49a. I **am able** to run for 5 miles without stopping, but I need to keep improving.

49b. When will we **be able/get** to meet your new girlfriend? ("to get to do something" is similar to saying "to have the opportunity to do something"),

49c. I **can** play chess.

50. Fill in the blanks with ONE word only.

50a. I've never been to Madrid before, instead of staying at your parents', why don't we stay in **a** hotel when we go?

50b. It's an honour.

50c. A unilateral agreement is needed in order to stop violence in the region.

50d. An empire can only survive if it moves with the times.

50e. I think I've just seen a unicorn dancing on a rainbow.

50f. It's an impossible situation so there is no point talking about it.

51. Fill in the gaps with one word only.

51a. The North of England has terrible weather in general, it's always raining!

51b. I hope we get good/hot/sunny weather at the weekend, I'd like to go to the beach and sunbathe.

52. Choose the correct sentence in each case.

52a.

President Jones visited the Whitehouse last weekend.

The president Jones visited the Whitehouse last weekend.

52b.

I need to speak to the Dr Owen please.

I need to speak to Dr Owen please.

53. Use the word in brackets next to each sentence to complete the gaps. You may need to change its form to fit the sentence and/or add another word.

Stop **climbing over** the wall, you are going to hurt yourself! (CLIMB) I threw his **keys over** the fence, where he couldn't get them. (KEYS)

54. Choose the best option in each case.

54a. She said she was 34, but she was **actually**/currently 44.

54b. In 2000 the number of people who used mobile phones was lower than it **currently**/actually is.

54c. Jake is a big football fan. He knows all the teams, their players and the actual/**current** gossip.

55. Use the word in brackets next to each sentence to complete the gaps. You may need to change its form to fit the sentence and/or add another word.

55a. As the old saying goes... 'never wake a **sleeping** giant'. (SLEEP) 55b. He was so scared, he was like a **frightened** child. (AFRAID)

56. Put the words in the right order so that the sentence makes sense.

56a. We're/ someone /for/looking/ who /is /in/ skilled/ sales.

Answer: **We're looking for someone who is skilled in sales.**

56b. He/ difficult/ has/ a / to / understand /accent

Answer: **He has a difficult accent to understand.**

57.

57a. It took a long time, but **eventually/finally** he finished his studies.

57b. I'm not sure what I'll do next year.

Perhaps/maybe I'll go to university if I can get a place.

58. Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete each sentence. You may need to add another word.

58a. The project is **too big**, we need more staff to help out. (BIG) 58b. I didn't buy the course because it is **too expensive**. (EXPENSIVE)

59. Put the words in the correct order.

59a. . belief /an / religious / old /

Answer. An old religious belief.

59b. educational/ reform /newest / the/

Answer. The newest educational reform

60. Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete each sentence.

60a. Graham is typical **Welshman**. (WALES) 60b.
She's married to a **Spaniard**. (SPAIN)

61. Put the words in the correct order.

61a. a/ this / drink/ lovely/is / cool

Answer. This is a lovely cool drink

61b. visited/ their/ we /wonderful /house / balcony!/ yesterday. I/ new/ loved/ their

Answer. We visited their wonderful new house yesterday. I loved their balcony!

62. Put the words in the correct order.

62a. / please? /you/ can/ switch/ it/ off,

Answer. Can you switch it off, please?

62b. all/he's / to/ throw/ out /them/ going /

Answer. She's going to throw them all out.

63. Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete each sentence.

Eg: I **m/am terribly** sorry. (BE + TERRIBLE)

She **ran happily** into the room. (RUN + HAPPY)

64. Choose the best option to complete each sentence.

64a. It took a long time, but I **finally** got a new car.

Finally

After all

All things considered

Supposedly

64b. He can make his own bed. **After all**, he's not a baby any more.

Finally

Incredibly

Expectedly

After all

65. Choose the best option to complete each sentence.

Jay came round twenty minutes **ago**.

Since

Ago

After

Before

66. Choose the best option to complete each sentence.

66a. **Everybody** went to Emma's party after the show.

All

All people

Everybody

All the people

66b. I've written to **everybody** in the department.

All

All the people

Every people

Everybody

67. Choose the best option to complete each sentence.

67a. I can't believe **how hot it is today!**

how hot it is today!

hot how it is today!

how it is hot today!

67b. It's amazing **how well she sings!**

how she sings well!

she sings how well!

how well she sings!

68. Choose the best option to complete each sentence.

68a. She likes **all/every** people.

68b. I like **every/all** person in this room.

68c. I can do **every/all** task on this list.

69. Choose the best option to complete each sentence.

We can meet on Wednesday or Thursday - **either day/all days/every day/both days** is OK.

70. Choose the best option to complete each sentence.

70a. Of what/What colour is your new car?

71. Choose the best option.

71a.

Poor little one!

Poor little!

71b.

The most important thing is to be healthy and happy.

The most important is to be healthy and happy.

71c.

James is the most experienced of the department.

James is the most experienced member of the department.

72. Complete the sentences with two words.

72a. I worked all day yesterday, from 9.00 in the morning until 10 o'clock at night.

72b. She worked every day except Friday last week.

73. Complete the sentences with one word only.

What an amazing film!

What a terrible day!

74. Choose the best option to complete each sentence.

74a. We did an/a experience/research/ **experiment** in class lesson to see if you could get chlorine gas from salt.

74b. We did some experience/**research**/experiment before class to help us with our presentation.

74c. I'm **experimenting**/experiencing/researching with a new diet.

75. Choose the best option to complete each sentence.

He feels ill/himself ill today.

Mary often **feels**/feels herself depressed.

76. Choose the best option to complete each sentence.

76a. We work about **half an hour**/a half an hour away from here.

76b. I only drank a half a/ **half a** pint of beer.

77. Choose the best option in each case.

77a.

Did you hear that? It sounded like a dog barking.

Did you listen to that? It sounded like a dog barking.

77b.

I listened to the music for hours, it was beautiful.

I heard the music for hours, it was beautiful.

77c.

I suddenly heard a loud noise.

I suddenly listened to a loud noise.

78. Choose the best option in each case.

78a.

Can you help me find my hat?

Can you help me finding my hat?

78b.

Let me help you (to) wash up.

Let me help you (to) washing up.

**79. Fill the gaps to form negative statements.
Use the correct form of the word in brackets**

next to each sentence. You can use more than one word.

79a.

I hope **it doesn't rain** tomorrow. (RAIN) 'I hope Peter **isn't coming** today' (COMING)

80. Fill the gaps. Use the correct form of the word in brackets next to each sentence. You can use more than one word.

80a. I **crashed** my bike **into** a tree yesterday.
(CRASH) 80b. The car **crashed into** a sign and then exploded. (CRASH)

CHAPTER 13. LINKING WORDS

LINKING MARKERS

Openers

Co-ordinating

ADDITION

In addition [to NP], ...

Moreover, ...

Also, ...

Apart from [NP], ...

Furthermore, ...

CONTRAST

However, ...

Nevertheless, ...

On the other hand, ...

In contrast, ...

In spite of [NP], ...

Despite [NP], ...

CAUSE/

So...

EFFECT

As a result...

Consequently...

Therefore...

Thus...

Hence...

For this reason...

Because of [NP],...

POSITIVE

In that case,...

CONDITION

If so,...

Conjunctions

Subordinating

...and ...

not only ...,

but also ...

...but ...

...(and) yet...

...(and) so...

...(and) hence...

...and...

...and (then)...

,w ho...

,w hich...

,w here...

,w hen...

a lthough...

w hereas...

w hile...

i n s p i t e o f t h e f a c t t h a

d e s p i t e t h e f a c t t h a t...

s o...

s o t h a t...

b e c a u s e...

d u e t o t h e f a c t t h a t...

i f...

a s / s o l o n g a s...

Note: [NP] = Noun Phrase, which may include a noun, or a verbal noun (-ing form):

*e.g. Instead of complaints, it would be better to offer advice
Instead of complaining.*

Exercise 1

Rewrite the information below in 3 or 4 sentences. You must decide how the ideas are logically related and then use a marker or conjunction (coordinating or subordinating) to match your meaning.

Learning French is not easy. Many people would argue that learning Spanish is harder.

French and English share a lot of similarities in their vocabulary. French and Spanish both have different articles for masculine and feminine nouns. You have to change the endings of adjectives to match the nouns. This is hard for speakers of English. English does not use adjective endings.

Most people believe that speaking English helps you to start learning French and Spanish. When you have passed the basic stages, English is less helpful. At an advanced level of Spanish and French, knowing English is arguably not very helpful.

Answers:

Learning French is not easy, but many people would argue that learning Spanish is harder, because French and English share a lot of similarities in their vocabulary. Nevertheless, French and Spanish both have different articles for masculine and feminine nouns. Therefore, you have to change the endings of adjectives to match the nouns, which is hard for speakers of English since English does not use adjective endings. Most people believe that speaking English helps you to start learning French and Spanish but when you have passed the basic stages, English is less helpful and at an advanced level of Spanish and French, knowing English is arguably not very helpful.

CHAPTER 14. BONUS. FREE WEBSITES FOR ENGLISH PRACTICE

Reading

Links	Descriptions / Instructions
www.breakingnewsenglish.com/	News articles. Full lesson plans, including speaking and listening. GREAT EXERCISES! DO THE LESSON WITH A PARTNER!
http://esl.about.com/od	Various articles and resources with activities. Under <u>Categories</u> choose <u>Advanced English</u> . Under <u>Subtopics</u> choose <u>Advanced Reading Skills</u> . Select one of the <u>Articles & Resources</u> that interests you.
www.5minuteenglish.com/reading.htm	International Women's Day

	• Night Study in Korea
www.bbc.co.uk	The news in English. NO EXERCISES.
www.cnn.com/	The news in English. NO EXERCISES.

Grammar

Links	Descriptions / Instructions
www.englishlearner.com/tests/test.html	Various grammar and vocabulary exercises. Do <u>Upper Intermediate</u> and <u>Advanced</u> sections.

Listening

Links	Descriptions / Instructions
www.ello.org/	Listen to the <u>Audio Archives (001-751+)</u> and answer the questions.
www.ello.org/english/Points.htm	Short lectures with test-type questions.
www.esl-lab.com/	Listen to conversations

	from the <u>Difficult</u> section of the <u>General Listening Quizzes</u>. Listen to recordings from the <u>Medium</u> and <u>Difficult</u> sections of the <u>Listening Quizzes for Academic Purposes</u> (EXAM-TYPE QUESTIONS).
www.dictationsonline.com/	Take dictation from the Upper-Intermediate and Advanced listenings. Includes punctuation vocabulary. YOU NEED A PEN AND SOME PAPER.

Research and Writing

Links	Descriptions / Instructions
https://www.flo-joe.co.uk	Some good examples of writing corrections although be careful with errors on the website and inaccurate questions.
www.plainenglish.co.uk/proofreading.pdf	Proofreading - 10 ways to make

	your writing better.
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Study Skills

Links	Descriptions / Instructions
www.how-to-study.com	Tips on studying effectively.

Pronunciation

Links	Descriptions / Instructions
www.shiporsheep.com/	Hear and practise similar sounds.
www.fonetiks.org/engsou5.html	Hear and practise similar consonants.
www.fonetiks.org/nameseng.html	Hear and practise English names.
www.fonetiks.org/difficult.html	Hear and practise difficult words.
www.howjsay.com/	A pronunciation dictionary.
www.spokenenglish.org/	Hear the pronunciation of various English grammar points.
www.foniks.org	Hear and practise sounds.

ADVANCED LEVEL SPEAKING PHRASES (ADVANCED & PROFICIENCY)

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Likes/dislikes

I'm into...

I'm a keen/avid (surfer)

I'm keen on/fond of
(surfing)

I (go surfing) to unwind,
to escape the stresses
and strains of my day to
day life.

I like nothing more than
(to go surfing)

I'm itching to try/go.... (I
really want to)

Opinion

As far as I'm
concerned,

As I see it,
From my point
of view,
In my humble
opinion,
I'd say that...

Comparing/contrasting

Both pictures show...

In this picture they look
as though they are....

Whereas/while in this
picture...

In contrast

On the other hand

**Describing
pictures**

The first thing
that strikes me
about this
picture is...

The thing that
really jumps out
of this picture
is...

In this picture it
looks as
if/though they
are...

They
could/might/may
be...

They
could/might/may
have just...

I'm pretty sure
that they're

	feeling... I'd guess that they are...
Agreeing We see eye to eye. Yeah, I'd go along with that. Absolutely! You took the words right out of my mouth. I couldn't agree more. You have a point there. I'm with you 100% on this one.	Disagreeing We don't see eye to eye. I take your point but... I tend to disagree with you there. That's not always the case I beg to differ Isn't it more a case of...
Starting to make a conclusion Let's get down to the nitty gritty. The bottom line is we have to choose one... It's a tough one, I'm torn between ... and Shall we go with?	Asking for opinion What's your take on....? Where do you stand on....? In my opinion....., would you go along with that? What are your thoughts on this?
Personalising Speaking from personal experience,... For me personally,.. This is a topic that is particularly close to my heart...	Impressive structures Another point I'd like to add about ... is... It's also worth bearing in mind

It's funny I was just thinking about this the other day. My gut/initial reaction is... If I were to choose one of these situations (part 2 pictures), I'd go with... because...	that... Coming back to what (Javi) was saying about I'd also like to point out that... I think it's important not to forget that... The vast majority of people tend to think that... At the end of the day... When all's said and done...
Tips Eye-contact Active listening Open body language Speak up Don't dominate	Asking for repetition I beg your pardon, I didn't catch that. Sorry would you mind repeating that? Could you repeat the question please?

FINAL 15. HOW TO LEARN THOUSANDS OF WORDS IN

ENGLISH IN ONLY 6 MONTHS

Do you spend a lot of time and effort in learning vocabulary but still find difficulty using it when required? Have you spent a lot of time memorizing vocabulary words but forget them when you need them the most? Don't worry if you answered a big resounding "YES" to any of these questions because you are not alone. There are a number of useful tools, methods, and exercises which will have you not only remembering, but using your extended vocabulary with minimal effort. Let's get started!

Use Mnemonic Devices

What are mnemonic devices? Well they include a variety of techniques and methods that help remember or recall information.

FANBOYS

For example, many students often need to recall the conjunctions used in English grammar. Remembering FANBOYS is a good tool to recall these words (For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So). The best part of this is you can use your creativity to make it interesting and different. You could create a song out of the words, similar to what many children do when they learn names of countries and capitals. Finding some words that rhyme together would give your song some rhythm, so get creative and don't be afraid to try something a bit silly. Silly is good because it helps the brain remember.

Tongue twisters

Tongue twisters are a fun way of practicing sounds, and this repetition of sounds creates another type of rhythm: *Silly Sally sat by the seashore collecting seashells.*

This can be done with words that begin with the same sound or even have similar sounds within or at the end of a word. It can create an interesting beat or jingle which helps you remember easily and quickly.

Teach it to the mirror!

One of the best and easiest ways to remember anything is to teach someone else. If you can't teach someone else, then teach yourself in the mirror!

Share your knowledge. In order to teach vocabulary to someone else, you need to have a good grasp of the word and the many contexts in which it is used. In fact, if you refer to a dictionary you may find that there are multiple definitions related to the word itself. Before teaching, it's important to study and thoroughly understand the word first. Look for sentences that contain that word so you can understand how it can be used with other words for meaning. Practice making your own sentences as well. Encourage the "student" to ask questions for understanding and clarity.

Make it a part of your daily routine

Now it's important to use what you have learned. As the saying goes: "If you don't use it, you lose it." The first step here is to look for ways to use the new words.

Notecards or post-it notes

Notecards or post-it notes are useful as they are handy. You can stick post-its anywhere as a reminder. Just write the name, short definition, or even a sentence as an example. Here's what your notecard could look like: Impart: to make known

Synonyms: tell, disclose

Sentence: Teachers impart knowledge to their students.

Learn Suffixes

Suffixes are word endings that may change a word's meaning. They can be used to change a word so that it maintains the rules of grammar. Consider the following sentences *It is a tradition in Chinese culture to eat using chopsticks.*

The older generation is more traditional than today's youth.

The wedding ceremony is traditionally conducted by a priest.

Learning suffixes and how they change words is a useful tool. With the suffix -ally, as in "traditionally", it is understood that we are using an adverb describing an action. The -tion in "tradition" makes it a noun, so it's often placed at the beginning of a sentence. Understanding placement of words will help you make sure sentences are grammatically correct.

Read, Read, and Read!

Today's fast paced lifestyle makes it challenging, if not impossible, to make the time to read. However, for increasing English vocabulary, it's absolutely essential. Read what you enjoy reading in your own language but read it in English! If you like music, read about music, if you like business, read business!

The 30 minute Rule

The 30 minute Rule states that thirty minutes of pleasurable reading every day will lead to amazing results in your level of English over time. 'Thirty minute readers', people who read for fun for at least 30 minutes per day, tend to have a vast vocabulary. Furthermore, several studies have suggested that the health benefits can be considerable: living longer, increasing IQ, and reducing stress among other perks. Over time, reading regularly can also increase vocabulary and make it easier to utilize these words in practical and functional situations.

Don't worry if you can't find the time in a busy lifestyle to pick up a book to read.

Look for friends or colleagues who enjoy reading. Often times, interacting with bookworms or avid readers will help you pick up vocabulary or new expressions from them. Don't hesitate to ask about anything that is unfamiliar.

Read Newspapers

A newspaper is a very valuable tool that has a wealth of information at your fingertips. Whether it's the paper version or the electronic version, it doesn't matter. Newspapers are a tool which will spark curiosity and encourage you to read more about a variety of topics.

Spend time interacting with expert professionals in various fields if you can.

That doesn't mean you need to spend time at colleges or universities. Expand your field of awareness and interest to connect to those outside your circle of friends and colleagues. You can join various chat forums or groups in social media. Learn new vocabulary and subjects. You will definitely see the difference.

Download a dictionary app

Anyone who wants to improve their vocabulary really must download an app to their phone. It's not at all practical to lug around a dictionary. A dictionary app on a smartphone can be accessed quickly. Also, being familiar with some online tools that give sentence examples using the words in different contexts is extremely useful. Remember that words fit together in sentences based on their meaning, so it's important to always understand the context or surrounding words so that the sentence or expression makes sense.

Record sentences and structures in your notebook, never single words

NEVER write a single word followed by a definition in your notebook! Always add an example sentence and pay attention to the original sentence where you saw this word. English words can often change meanings depending on the prepositions they go with or the type of sentence they are in.

For example:

He was turned away at the door because he was wearing trainers.

Meaning: He was rejected

He turned away when I tried to speak to him because he was very angry.

Meaning: He looked the other way or turned his head towards a different direction so he didn't have to look at me.

Make it fun!

Learning new English vocabulary words doesn't have to be a chore! Find ways to make it fun, interesting, and rewarding. Download a few gaming apps that focus on building or using vocabulary words. A common one is "Words with Friends" where you get to share and learn new words with your own circle of friends. Try it! You will see the results.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Learn more about Marc at

https://www.amazon.com/Marc-Roche/e/B07FZ9S1V6?ref=sr_ntt_srch_lnk_1&qid=1548070478&sr=8-1

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Master Legal Vocabulary & Terminology- Legal Vocabulary In Use: Contracts, Prepositions, Phrasal Verbs + 425 Expert Legal Documents & Templates

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