



# PHRASAL VERBS

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2002



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Test Your Phrasal Verbs is part of the popular TEST YOUR series devised by Peter Watcyn-Jones. It features 60 tests providing motivating practice in using phrasal verbs in English. This fully revised and updated edition is more user-friendly than ever with new tips and information boxes, clear explanations and a full answer key.

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# TO THE STUDENT

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Phrasal verbs are compound verbs consisting of a verb, like *come* or *take*, and a particle (i.e. an adverb or a preposition), like *off* or *up*. They are a common and important part of English, especially in speaking and in informal writing. Often they have an equivalent formal word, for example, *make up* (informal phrasal verb), and *invent* (formal equivalent). New phrasal verbs are being created all the time, particularly by young people.

Phrasal verbs ('phrasals') are not difficult to learn and use, but you cannot always guess the meaning of a phrasal from its verb and particle. In addition, you need to be aware that the same phrasal verb can have more than one meaning.

The verb **take off**, for example, has several different meanings: you can take off (remove) your coat, you can **take off** (imitate) a person, and an aeroplane can **take off** (leave the ground). This book will help you test and increase your knowledge of phrasal verbs, starting with combinations of the most common verbs and particles.

There are 9 sections in this book. They will help you to use and understand:

- phrasal verbs with more than one meaning;
- formal and informal equivalents;
- idioms using phrasal verbs;
- three-part phrasal verbs  
(when a phrasal verb is followed by a preposition, e.g. *put up with*);
- adjectives and nouns formed from phrasal verbs, e.g. *pick-up truck* (adjective) and *outcome* (noun).

Each section begins with a short explanation of the points being tested, and most tests also have tips (advice) on how to do the test and what to look out for. Do read these explanations and tips: they are there to help you. There is also an Answers section at the back of the book so that you can check your answers.

There is no magic formula for learning phrasal verbs, but you should always consider the various meanings of the particle as well as the meaning of the verb. For example, the particle down has different meanings in the following phrases: *cut down a tree*, *turn down an offer* and *write down your address*.

When you come across a phrasal verb which is new to you, it is a good idea to learn it in a context. So, for example, don't simply learn '*make up* means invent'; learn '*make up a story*' or 'It isn't true: I just made it up'.

Look out not just for phrasal verbs, but also for adjectives and nouns formed from them: they are a rich part of the English language.

Above all, phrasal verbs are fun.

Enjoy them.

Jake Allsop

## SECTION 1: COMMON VERBS USED IN PHRASAL VERBS

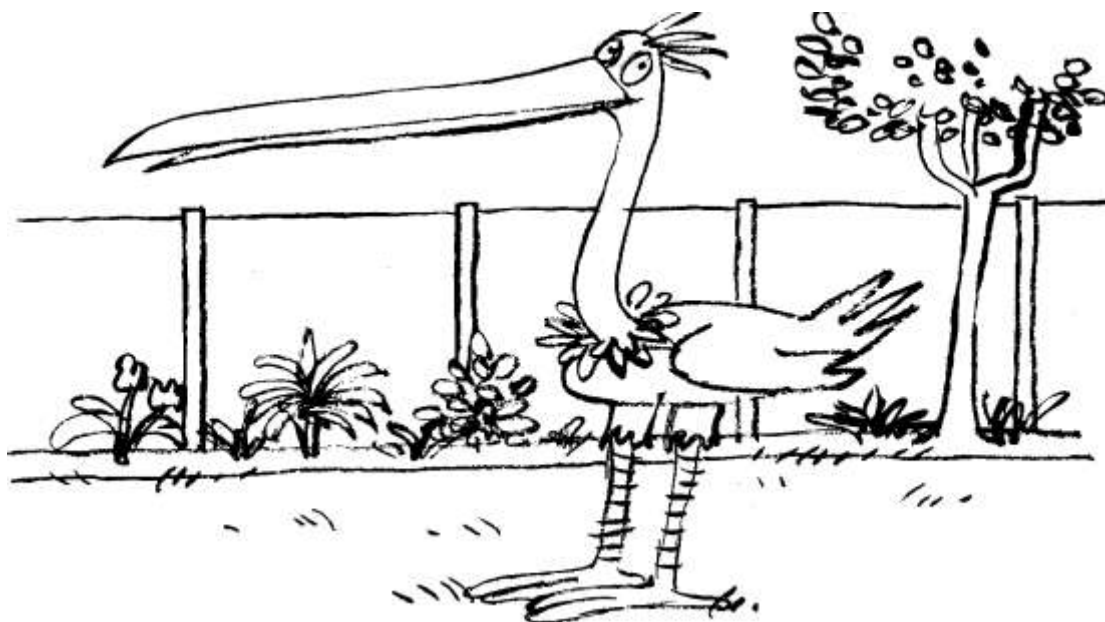
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A phrasal verb consists of a VERB like **come**, **get**, **give** combined with a PARTICLE like **up**, **on**, **away**, to give phrasal verbs like **come up**, **get on**, **give away**.

Sometimes the phrasal verb has a literal (everyday) meaning,  
e.g. *to **come up** the hill*, *to **get on** a bus*, *to **give** all your money **away***.

More often, the phrasal verb has a non-literal (transferred) meaning,  
e.g. *to **come up** to someone* (approach them),  
*to **get on** well* (to make progress),  
*to **give away** a secret* (to tell it to someone else).

The verbs used in phrasal verbs are usually very common like **come**, **go**, **get**, **take** - as in this section - but sometimes phrasal verbs are made from more uncommon verbs,  
e.g. *pop in* (visit someone without warning),  
*crop up* (arise),  
*buff in* (interrupt).



*'We had a strange bird in the garden the other day.'*

*'What was it like?'*

# 1. Phrasal verbs with BE, COME, GET, GO or TAKE

Complete these sentences by adding the correct verb from the box.  
In some cases, you will need to change the tense or form of the verb.

|          |          |           |           |           |
|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| be about | be for   | be like   | come back | come from |
| come off | get back | get in    | get up    | go away   |
| go on    | go with  | take back | take down | take off  |

- 'There was a strange bird in the garden the other day.'  
'What **was** it **like** ?'  
'It was grey with long legs and a long beak.'
- 'Do you like my new green-and-purple T-shirt?'  
'Well, it's very nice, but it doesn't really ..... your pink-and-orange trousers.'
- I lost the keys to my apartment, so I had to ..... through a window.
- I bought a mobile phone, but it didn't work, so I ..... it ..... to the shop and they gave me another one.
- I asked my father where babies ....., and he said 'the Maternity Hospital'.
- 'Leave my house at once, and never ..... !'
- As I was walking down the stair\*, I met a man who wasn't there.  
He wasn't there again today: Oh, how I wish he'd ..... !
- 'Right now, I am reading a book called Fermat's Last Theorem.'  
'How interesting. What ..... it ..... ?'  
'I have no idea!'
- If I invest in the Flat Earth Company, I'll be lucky to ..... my money ..... , let alone make a profit.
- We put up a poster to advertise our concert, but so many people complained about it that we had to ..... it .....
- There is a key on computer keyboards labeled 'Alt Gr', but nobody knows what it ..... !
- They say a plane ..... from O'Hare Airport in Chicago every four seconds. It must be a very busy airport!
- 'I'd really like to ask Michael for a date, but I am afraid he will say no.'  
' ..... , ask him. I know for a fact that he really likes you!'
- I hit a stone while I was cycling, the wheel ..... and I went head over heels into the hedge!
- I like to sleep late on Sundays because I have to ..... so early during the week.



**Come** suggests *from another place to here*.

**Go** suggests *from here to another place*.

**Get** literally means either *obtain* or *become*.

**Take** literally means *carry from here to another place*.

**Be** is a joining verb as in *she is an engineer*.

\* *Stair* (singular) meaning a flight of steps is poetic; in modern English we always refer to *stairs* (plural).

## 2. Phrasal verbs with BE

Complete these sentences by adding the correct particle from the box.

|       |       |        |      |      |         |      |      |
|-------|-------|--------|------|------|---------|------|------|
| about | after | around | away | back | for     | from |      |
| into  | like  | off    | on   | over | through | up   | with |

- 'Is your boss in?'  
'No, I'm afraid she's **away** on leave at the moment.'
- 'When will she be .....?'  
'Not until next Wednesday.'
- 'What a complicated instrument panel! What's this red button ..... ?'  
'It's the ejector seat. Please don't pre...'
- 'Shall we watch some television?'  
'If you like. What's ..... ?'
- 'Where are you ..... ?'  
'Birmingham.'
- 'What is Birmingham ..... ?'  
'I don't know. I left there when I was 3 months old, and I've never been back since.'
- 'I'm reading a novel called Moby Dick.'  
'What's it ..... ?'  
'Whales.'  
'Moby Dick doesn't sound like a Welsh name to me!'
- The traffic was so bad that by the time we got to the theatre, the concert was ..... .
- 'Haven't you finished yet?'  
'Don't worry, I'm nearly ..... .'
- 'Please hurry up!'  
'OK, I'll be ..... you in just a second.'
- 'What's ..... ? You look as if you had seen a ghost!'  
'Who said that?'
- It's getting late. I'd better be ..... before my father sends out a search party.
- [people chatting to each other online:]  
'I'm busy chatting to someone at the moment, but I'd love to have a chat with you too. Will you be ..... for a while yet?'  
'I won't log off for at least half an hour, I promise.'
- Rob is forever changing hobbies. Last year it was bird-watching. Now, he's really ..... stamp collecting.
- 'That's the third time this week that my sister has phoned me.  
I wonder what she's ..... .'  
'Maybe she isn't ..... anything. Maybe she just wants to talk to you.'



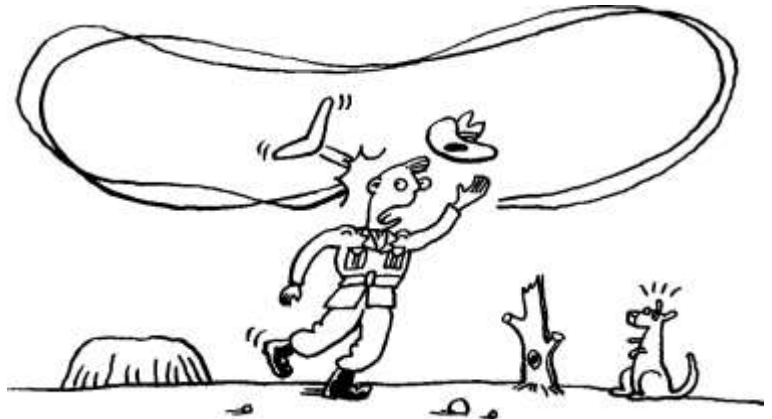
**Be** literally tells us that something exists, as in *There is food in the refrigerator.*  
**Be** is often a joining verb, as in *She is an engineer.*

### 3. Phrasal verbs with COME

Complete these sentences by adding the correct particle from the box.

|       |        |       |      |        |         |      |
|-------|--------|-------|------|--------|---------|------|
| about | across | along | back | before | forward | from |
| in    | into   | off   | on   | out    | round   | to   |
|       |        |       |      |        |         | up   |

1. A boomerang is a hunting weapon. It is shaped so that it will come **back** to the person who throws it.
2. 'Where do you come ..... ?'  
'Thailand.'
3. Please come ..... ! Make yourself at home.
4. **F** comes ..... **G** in the alphabet.
5. Why don't you come ..... to our house for dinner on Saturday?
6. The sergeant asked for volunteers, but only three came .....
7. Just look at these old photographs. I came ..... them when I was clearing out an old cupboard.
8. 'What magazine is that?'  
'It's a literary magazine called The Bookworm.'  
'How often does it come ..... ?'  
'Monthly.'
9. Oh dear! Pollution, global warming, the hole in the ozone layer: I don't know what the world is coming ..... !
10. 'Come ..... , Philip. Everyone else has finished except you!'
11. We're all going out for a pizza. Would you like to come ..... ?
12. I hear that Michelle has come ..... a lot of money. Her rich aunt died and left her half a million.
13. Every time the subject of holidays comes ..... , Ruth and her husband have an argument.
14. Pauline is working on a plan to convert her farmhouse into a bed and breakfast place. She reckons she'll make a fortune if it comes .....
15. There has been another big crash on the freeway just south of LA.  
How did it come ..... ?



*A boomerang is shaped so that it will come back to the person who throws it.*



**Come**, in sentences 1,3,5 and 6, refers literally to a movement *from another place to here*.

## 4. Phrasal verbs with GET

In this story some of the particles are wrong.

Write the correct particles in the column on the right.

Choose from the words in the box.

across away back behind down into on over round to

The river was flooded and Carole and I weren't sure how we would be able to get into.

1 across

'Let's take that boat we saw upstream,' I suggested.

'No way!' Carole replied. 'That's stealing, and anyway, we'd never get behind with it!'

2 .....

We decided to make a raft out of some logs. Carole tore her shirt into strips to tie them together, and then the two of us got round to the raft.

3 .....

Just at that moment, a huge log came floating downstream and Carole shouted to me to get to.

4 .....

We managed to leap back on to the bank just as the log hit our raft and smashed it to pieces.

5 .....

'We'll never get down the other side now!' I said in despair.

'Don't worry, every problem has a solution. We'll think of something. We'll get across it somehow,' Carole said cheerfully. She went to the water's edge and stepped in. It wasn't very deep but the current was really swift.

6 .....

'Come on, silly!' she said, 'I got you on "this mess and I'll get you out of it!" She turned and smiled at me.

7 .....

'Get over me and hold me round the waist,' she said, 'until I can find out how deep it is.'

8 .....

With the water up to her knees, she signaled to me to climb on her shoulders.

She went slowly, pausing with each step to make sure she had a firm foothold. Suddenly, I felt her slip. I screamed, but fortunately she regained her balance. When we were in shallow water, she told me it was safe for me to get away.

9 .....

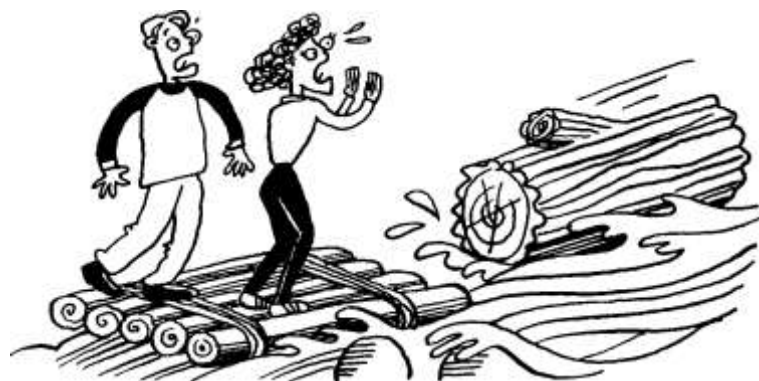
I think we both realised how close we had come to drowning in the swirling waters, and it took us a long time to get back the experience.

10 .....



**Get** literally describes a change from one state to another, as in *get angry*, i.e. *become angry*.

**Get** sometimes means receive or obtain, as in *get a rise in salary*.



## 5. Phrasal verbs with GO

A phrasal verb is wrong in each of the following sentences. Write the correct words.

1. One by one, the street lights went on, leaving us in total darkness.  
*the street lights went off*
2. The letter was returned to the sender with the words 'Gone over, no longer at this address' written on it.
3. 'I thought you liked Country and Western music'  
'Well, I used to, but I've really gone for it lately.'
4. There's an awful flu virus going up. I hope you don't catch it.
5. What a fascinating story. Do go away!
6. Mark was sure that he had picked up his key, but when he went outside his pockets, he couldn't find it anywhere.
7. I don't think that red blouse really goes for your orange miniskirt, Sophie.
8. 'Did you know that camels can go under water for thirty days?'  
'They must get very thirsty!'
9. What a lot of people! Do you think there will be enough food to go without?
10. This is a very complex computer program. You might need to go by the instructions again before you get the hang of it.

'I thought you liked Country and Western music.'  
'Well, I used to...'



**Go** suggests from here to another place, i.e. the *opposite of come*.  
**Go** also describes a change from one state to another,  
 as in *Don't let the fire go out*.

## 6. Phrasal verbs with TAKE

Replace each word in CAPITALS with a phrasal verb containing the verb take.  
Choose from the particles in the box.  
In some cases, you will need to change the tense or form of the verb.

after back down in off on out over up

1. 'Why have you REMOVED all the pictures in the sitting- room?'  
'Because I'm going to decorate it.' taken down

---

2. 'This radio I bought only picks up Radio Ulan Bator.'  
'Why don't you RETURN it to the shop where you bought it, then?'

---

3. Is *The Economist* a very good magazine?  
Because, if it is, I might START a subscription.

---

4. I'm not very fit, so I've decided to ADOPT an active hobby such as squash or jogging.

---

5. The Worldwide Chemicals Company was recently BOUGHT by its biggest rival.

---

6. 'What did you think of Tanga airport?'  
'Very nice, but our plane couldn't LEAVE until all the goats had been chased off the runway.'

---

7. 'Does John RESEMBLE his mother or his father?'  
'Well, he looks just like his father, but he has his mother's ears.'

---

8. One day, I painted little red spots all over my face, and told my father that I had caught measles. For a moment he was completely FOOLED, but then he realised that it was a joke.

---

9. 'Dad, is it all right if I leave school and get married?'  
'I can't advise you on that. You'd better DISCUSS it with your mother.'

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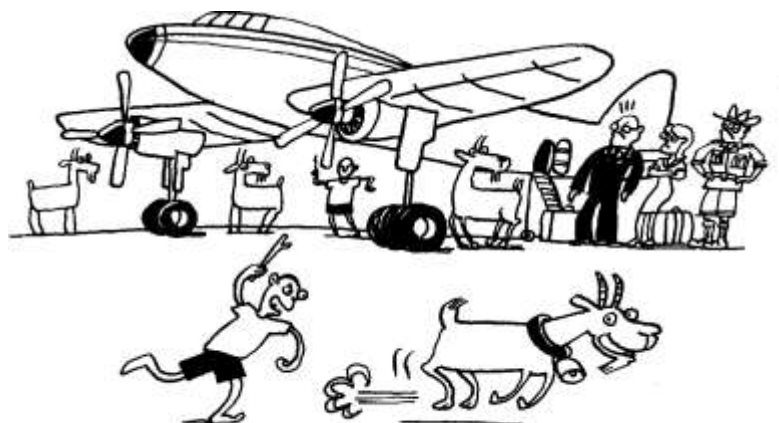
10. Because nobody else wanted to do it, Ms Winkle agreed to ASSUME the role of Director of Public Relations in the Ministry of Industry.

---




**Take** literally means carry from one place to another place.

**Take** is used in many idiomatic expressions such as *take up a hobby*.

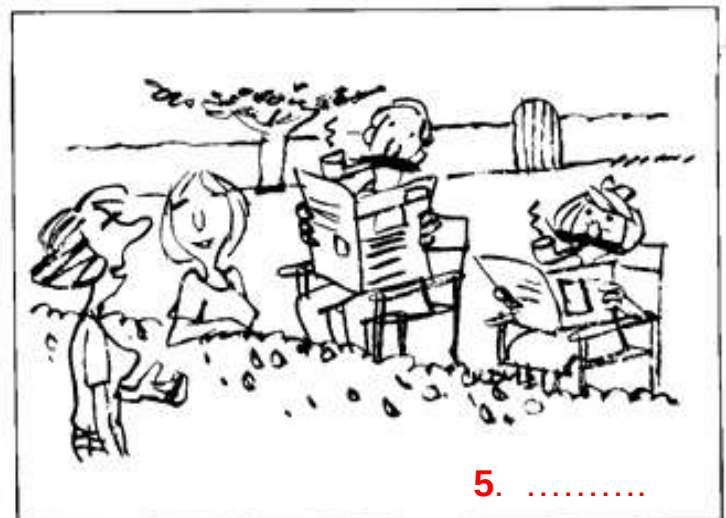
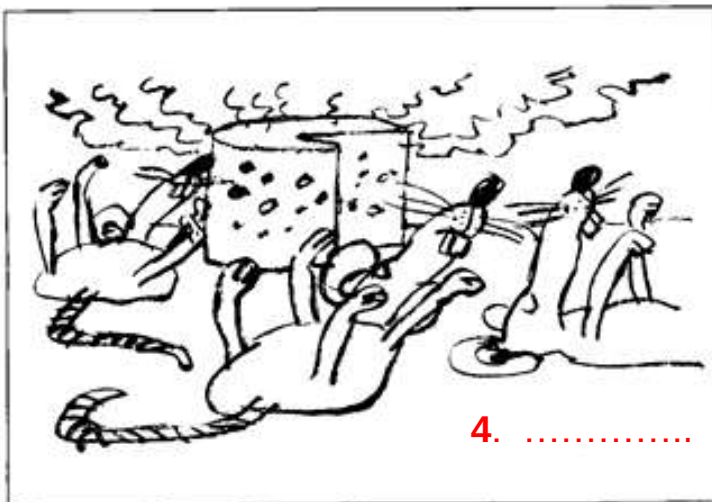
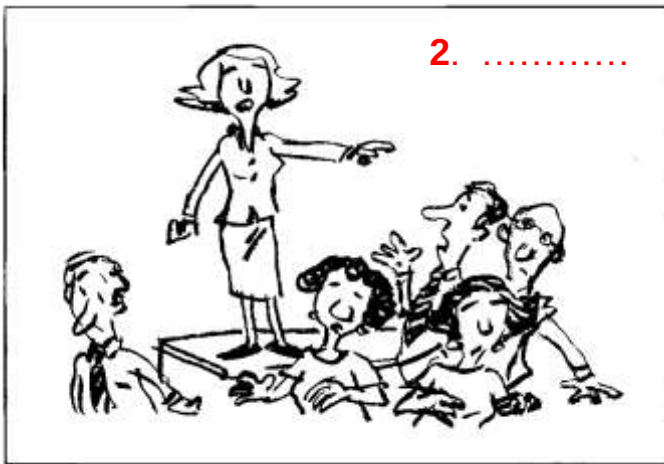
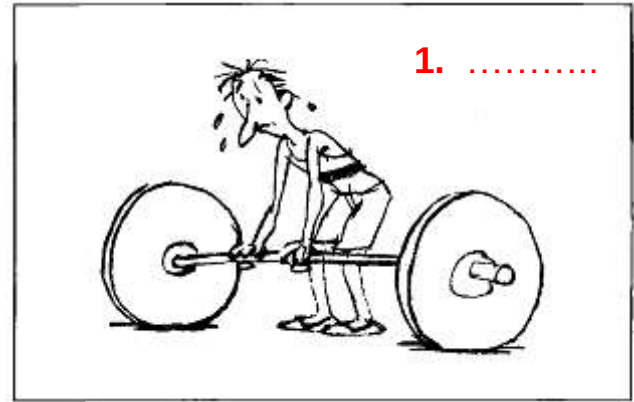


*The airport was very nice but...*

## 7. Find the caption 1

Match the correct caption with each cartoon.

- a 'OK, I give up. How did you get them across?'
- b 'You can see she takes after her father.'
- c 'I don't think he is really up to it.'
- d 'Do you think this cheese has gone off?'
- e 'She comes across as a very bossy person.'



## SECTION 2: COMMON PARTICLES USED IN PHRASAL VERBS

---

The meaning of a phrasal verb is often in the PARTICLE rather than in the VERB.

Sometimes, the particle has its literal (normal) meaning,

e.g. **run up** (the stairs), where **up** means *from a lower to a higher place*.

Sometimes, the particle has a slightly transferred (non-literal) meaning,

e.g. **turn up** (the volume on the radio), where **up** indicates *an increase of some kind*.

Sometimes, the particle has a completely transferred meaning,

e.g. **drink up**, where **up** means *fully and completely*.



*In an identity parade a witness is asked to **pick out** the suspect from the others.*

## 8. Phrasal verbs with OFF

Circle the following statements TRUE or FALSE.

|    |                                                                                           |      |       |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|
| 1  | CALL OFF<br>To postpone an event is to call it off.                                       | True | False |
| 2  | CUT OFF<br>A town surrounded by floodwater is completely cut off.                         | True | False |
| 3  | COME OFF<br>A plan that fails to work is one that comes off.                              | True | False |
| 4  | FIGHT OFF<br>You would be very miserable if you fought off a cold.                        | True | False |
| 5  | GET OFF<br>To leave a bus or a train is to get off.                                       | True | False |
| 6  | GO OFF<br>You would try to avoid drinking milk that had gone off.                         | True | False |
| 7  | PUT OFF<br>If you postpone a meeting, you put it off.                                     | True | False |
| 8  | RING OFF<br>To ring off is to change your mind about getting married.                     | True | False |
| 9  | TIP OFF<br>The police use informers who tip them off if a crime is about to be committed. | True | False |
| 10 | HOLD OFF<br>If the rain holds off, we can continue playing tennis.                        | True | False |



What does **off** mean?

- a) move from one place to another, as in *fall off your bike*
- b) disconnect, as in *switch off the light*
- c) disappear, as in *the effect of a drug wears off*

## 9. Phrasal verbs with DOWN, IN, OFF, OUT or AWAY

Complete these sentences by adding the correct verb from the box.  
In some cases, you will need to change the tense or form of the verb.

|       |      |      |      |      |      |       |    |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|----|
| break | call | chop | come | cut  | drop | get   | go |
| lie   | put  | see  | stay | take | take | throw |    |

- Never **get** off a bus while it is still moving!
- 'Waiter, there's a fly in my soup. Please ..... it away.'  
'I am sorry, sir, but I don't know how to catch flies!'
- 'Do you know where my newspaper is, dear?'  
'Oh, I thought you had finished with it, so I ..... it away. Sorry!'
- I picked up the book, but when I found that it was about Quantum Mechanics, I quickly ..... it down again.
- The tree next to my house had become so dangerous that I had to ..... it down.
- 'Where's grandma?'  
'She said she felt tired, so she's gone to ..... down on her bed.'
- In March, it's often warm enough to sit in the garden when the sun is out, but once the sun ..... in, everybody rushes back into the house!
- We haven't seen you for ages! Why don't you ..... in for a cup of coffee the next time you are passing the house?
- When we got back from our holiday, we found that thieves had ..... in and stolen all our furniture.
- Both my children caught bad colds and had to ..... away from school for a week.
- My sister was at the airport to ..... me off, and she was there to meet me when I got back.
- 'How do you get into the watch to repair it?'  
'Easy! Look, the back ..... off.'
- Will you please ..... the dog out for a walk? I'd do it myself, but I haven't got time.
- Rachel loves animals, so whenever she sees pictures of animals in a magazine, she ..... them out and puts them up on the wall of her bedroom.
- When I opened the book, a piece of paper ..... out.  
When I picked it up, I realised it was a secret message.



*Never get off a bus while it is still moving!*

## 10. Phrasal verbs with IN

Complete these sentences by adding the correct verb from the box.  
In some cases, you will need to change the tense or form of the verb.

|       |       |      |      |      |      |       |     |
|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|-----|
| break | bring | buy  | call | deal | dig  | draw  | get |
| give  | go    | hand | keep | show | stay | trade |     |

- How on earth did the robbers manage to **break** in without anyone seeing them?
- 'Are you going out tonight?'  
'No, I've got to ..... in and wash my hair.'
- He twisted my arm to make me tell what I knew, but I refused to ..... in.
- If you feel like crying, cry. Express your feelings: don't ..... them in.
- 'It's Ms Smith to see you, sir.'  
' ..... her in!'
- You ..... the food in and I'll buy the drinks, and we'll have a bit of a party.
- 'Has Fred been round to see you lately?'  
'Well, as a matter of fact, he said that he would be ..... in today on his way home from work.'
- 'Have you done your essay?'  
'Of course! I ..... it in last week.'
- I've decided to ..... in my old car for a new one.
- We ..... in enough food to last us through the winter.
- The days are really ..... in now: it's already dark by five o'clock at this time of year.
- It's quite cold now that the sun's ..... in. Do you really want to go for a swim in the river now?
- Help yourself! ..... in! There's enough food and drink for everybody!
- Nowadays, most multinationals ..... in more than one range of products. For example, an oil company might also ..... in cosmetics, plastics and food.
- I see this crazy government has just ..... in a new law making it illegal for shops to sell water pistols to children under sixteen.



What does IN mean?

- be inside a place or move into a place as in stay in (not go out)
- out of sight, as in the sun has gone in.

## 11. Phrasal verbs with DOWN

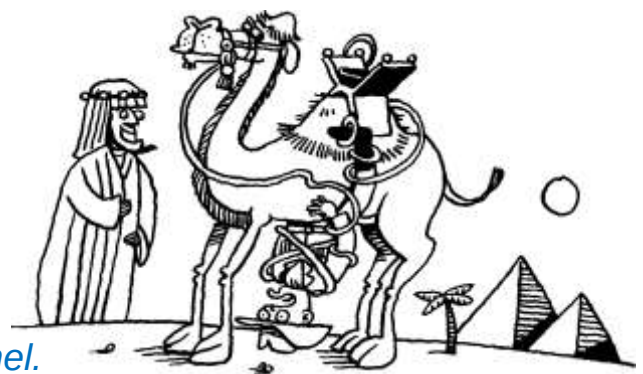
Column A contains definitions of phrasal verbs with DOWN.

Column B contains simple phrases or sentences in which you might use the phrasal verb. Complete each phrase in Column B using a phrasal verb with DOWN.

|    | Column A<br>Definition | Column B<br>Example of use                           |
|----|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | dismount               | It's not easy to <b>get down</b> off a camel.        |
| 2  | remove                 | t ..... the curtains in order to wash them           |
| 3  | refuse                 | t ..... an offer, such as a marriage proposal        |
| 4  | stop functioning       | Machines b ..... when they are neglected.            |
| 5  | reduce                 | c ..... on the amount of coffee you drink            |
| 6  | fall (of prices)       | Prices only c ..... during sales.                    |
| 7  | despise                | Don't l ..... on people just because they are poor.  |
| 8  | let go of              | too exciting a book to p .....                       |
| 9  | rest                   | If you're tired, go and l .....                      |
| 10 | suppress               | Governments always try to p ..... riots.             |
| 11 | make a note of         | Did you w ..... my details in your address book?     |
| 12 | locate                 | t ..... a phone number in the phone book             |
| 13 | erode                  | In time, water will always w ..... the hardest rock. |
| 14 | resign                 | s ..... as President and go into retirement          |
| 15 | disappoint             | l ..... someone by failing to keep your promise      |

What does DOWN mean?

- a) from a higher to a lower place, as in run down the hill
- b) destroy, as in cut down a tree
- c) no longer in working order, as in break down
- d) refuse, deny, as in turn down an application
- e) record something, as in write down an answer



*It's not easy to get down off a camel.*

## 12. Phrasal verbs with OUT

Complete these sentences by inserting the correct verb from the box.  
In some cases, you will need to change the tense or form of the verb.

|      |      |       |      |       |      |      |     |
|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|-----|
| cut  | drop | dry   | fall | help  | pass | pick | rub |
| show | slip | stand | take | throw | wipe | work |     |

- Charlie hung his wet socks on the clothesline and they soon **dried** out in the hot sun.
- To celebrate my examination success, my parents ..... me out for dinner.
- Pauline is a great Manchester United fan. She ..... out all the newspaper articles about the team and pastes them in a scrapbook.
- 'Do you really want all these old magazines or can I ..... them out?'  
'No, don't do that. I might want to look at them again one day.'
- Don always uses a pencil when he is writing a report, so that, if he decides to remove something from it, he can just ..... it out.
- The idea of an identity parade is quite simple. You stand a number of people in a line, including the suspected person. Then a witness is asked to ..... out the suspect from the others.
- It looks as if Sophie and her husband have ..... out again: they're not speaking to each other.
- Mr Kafka could never have found his way out of the building by himself, so it was a good thing that the boss's secretary offered to ..... him out.
- 'I hear that you and Vivienne have split up. What happened?'  
'Well, we tried to make a go of it, but things just didn't ..... out as we had hoped.'
- Justine is doing voluntary work in her spare time: she is ..... out at the old people's home in Winton.
- After the first year, very few students ..... out: most go on to complete their studies.
- 'Where's Jonathan?'  
'He won't be long. He's just ..... out to Video Rentals to get a couple of videos.'
- 'Do you like my new pink suit with the large blue spots on it?'  
'Well, it certainly makes you ..... out from the crowd.'
- If I could win the lottery, I could ..... out all my debts in one go.
- Some people are so nervous they ..... out at the sight of blood.



What does OUT mean?

- be outside a place or move out of a place, as in run out of the room;
- (cause to) fade or completely disappear, as in put the light out;
- become or be clearer or louder, as in work out an answer;
- distribute or give to each one, as in hand out leaflets.

## 13. Phrasal verbs with AWAY

Choose the word which best fits in these sentences.

1. Several children had to **stay** away from school because of the bus strike.  
a) play                      **(b) stay**                      c) go
2. Did you ever play that silly game of knocking on someone's door and then ..... away?  
a) banging                      b) turning                      c) running
3. 'I'd like a pizza marinara, please.'  
'To eat here or to ..... away?'  
a) take                      b) put                      c) throw
4. If you don't like injections, it's a good idea to ..... away when the doctor sticks the needle in.  
a) pass                      b) turn                      c) look
5. We decided to ..... away from the main party and form a new party called the Lunatic Party.  
a) stand                      b) break                      c) slide
6. He says the house is haunted, but I think that it's a story designed to ..... children away.  
a) beat                      b) explain                      c) frighten
7. I didn't want to disturb anyone, so I just ..... away quietly without saying goodbye.  
a) slipped                      b) shot                      c) ripped
8. If you park illegally in London, the police will either clamp your car or ..... it away.  
a) blow                      b) tow                      c) row
9. 'Old soldiers never die, They simply ..... away' (song)  
a) fade                      b) fire                      c) fall
10. The old tramp asked for something to eat, but the farmer ..... him away empty-handed.  
a) pushed                      b) took                      c) sent



What does AWAY mean?

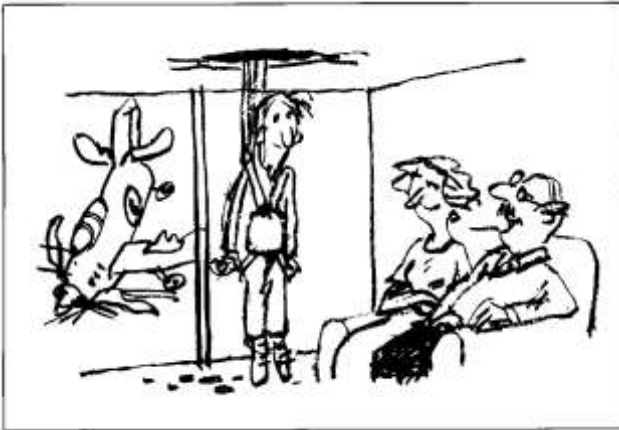
- a) from here to another place, as in *go away, throw away*
- b) slowly getting less or weakening, disappearing, as in *die away* (of a sound)
- c) continuously or without stopping, as in *work away* (at a task)

## 14. Find the caption 2

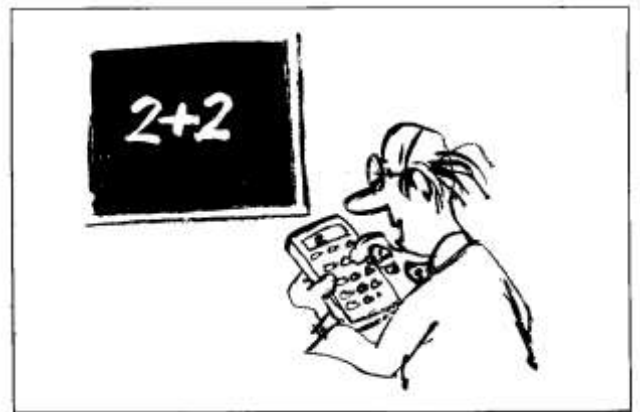
Add the missing particles to the captions and then match the correct caption to each cartoon.

- a 'You should have seen the fish that got ..... !'
- b 'He has slowed ..... a lot since his operation.'
- c 'How nice of you to drop ..... !'
- d 'Attendance has been dropping ..... lately.'
- e 'I'll soon work it .....'

1. ....



2. ....



3. ....



4. ....



5. ....



## SECTION 3: PHRASAL VERBS WITH MORE THAN ONE MEANING

---

A phrasal verb may have several meanings.

It may have a literal meaning,

e.g. when one car bumps into another car (one car hits another).

Or it may have a slightly transferred non-literal meaning,

e.g. when you bump into an old friend (meet a friend by chance).

But often the meaning can only be guessed from the context,

e.g. I wanted to buy a new computer, but I was put off by the price  
(it cost more than I wanted to pay).



*'It's really cold tonight, please don't let the fire go out.'*

## 15. Match the objects

Match the sentences in Group A with the pairs of objects listed in Group B.

### Group A

1. Two things that you can blow up ..... **g** .....
2. Two things that you can break off .....
3. Two things that you can bump into .....
4. Two things that you can cover up .....
5. Two things that you can give away .....
6. Two things that you can look up .....
7. Two things that you can make up .....
8. Two things that you run across .....
9. Two things that you can see through .....
10. Two things that you can take back .....

### Group B

- a** a stain on the carpet and facts that you don't want other people to know
- b** your face and a story
- c** a tree in the dark and a friend you haven't seen for a while
- d** what someone owes you and something unkind that you said
- e** all your money and a secret
- f** a field and something you didn't expect to find
- g** a balloon and a photograph
- h** a piece of bread and an engagement to be married
- i** a chimney and a word in the dictionary
- j** a lace curtain and a crazy scheme

## 16. Two meanings 1

Each sentence in Group 1 uses the same phrasal verb as a sentence in Group 2, but with a change of meaning.

Insert the following verbs into the sentences and then find the pairs and complete the table below. You may need to change the form of the verb.

|          |           |              |         |           |
|----------|-----------|--------------|---------|-----------|
| cut down | fall out  | fall through | go off  | go out    |
| hang up  | look into | make up      | put off | stand for |

### GROUP 1

- I like the taste of Gorgonzola cheese, but the smell **puts** me **off** .
- Put the milk in the refrigerator or it will .....
- Richard is a typical untidy boy: he never ..... his clothes .....
- Jill opened her purse, turned it upside down and all her money .....
- There used to be a lovely wood here, but the farmer ..... all the trees .....
- What do the letters Ctrl ..... on a computer keyboard?
- My little brother ..... a hole in the ice and nearly drowned.
- Is it true that your mother is an astronaut, or did you just ..... that ..... ?
- ..... my eyes and tell me what you see there!
- I never ..... after dark; I prefer to stay in and surf the internet.

### GROUP 2

- The film Titanic has encouraged several groups to ..... ways of raising the sunken ship.
- If someone phones you trying to sell you something, don't waste your time: just ..... !
- 'I thought you were going to move to a new house.'  
'We were, but the buyers of our old house changed their minds, and the sale ..... '
- There'll be a riot if they ban the wearing of baseball caps back to front: students won't ..... it.
- The group's drummer is ill, so they have had to **put off** their rehearsal until next Friday.
- 'Don't let the sun set on your anger,' they say. So let's kiss and ..... !
- I used to like horror movies, but I've ..... them lately.
- It's really cold tonight; please don't let the fire .....
- Jane and Ann are really good friends, but they have ..... and are not speaking to each other.
- If you really want to lose weight, you should ..... on carbohydrates and fatty foods.

|          |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| <b>1</b> | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| <b>e</b> |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |

Think of the meaning of the verb, and think of the meaning of the particle. For example, **cut** and **down** are used literally in **cut down a tree**, but non-literally in **cut down on (reduce) the amount of fat you eat**.



## 18. Two meanings 3

Complete the cartoon captions using the phrasal verbs from the box. Each phrasal verb is used twice but with different meanings. You may need to change the tense or form of the verb.

come off

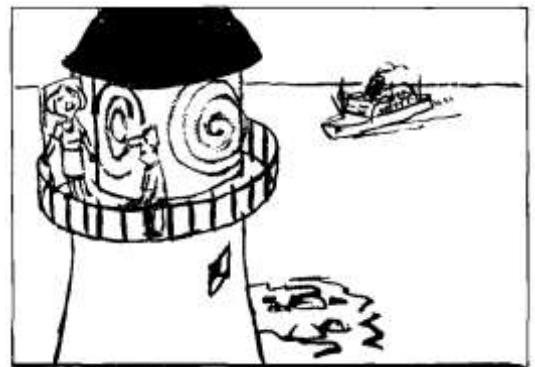
take off

switch off

1. 'The artist has tried to give the idea of "Young Love" but I don't think it quite **comes off**'.



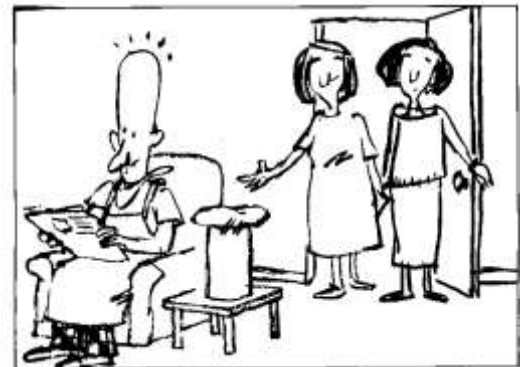
2. 'It's not likely to ..... today, is it?'



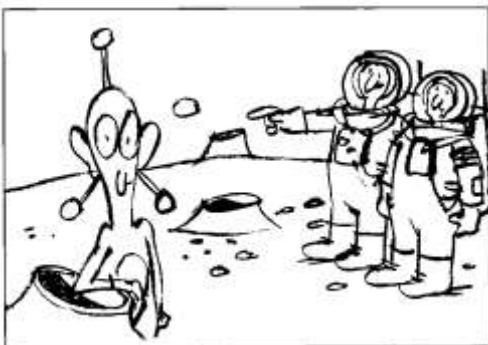
3. 'Don't forget to ..... the light before you go to bed.'



4. 'Are they supposed to ..... like that?'



5. 'He never ..... his hat ..... in public'



6. 'When he is bored, he simply .....'

## 19. Two meanings 4

Each sentence in Group 1 uses the same phrasal verb as a sentence in Group 2, but with a change of meaning. Insert the following verbs into the sentences and then find the pairs and complete the table below.

You may need to change the form of the verb.

|          |         |            |              |           |
|----------|---------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| catch on | dry up  | fall off   | fall through | look up   |
| make up  | put off | run across | see through  | take back |

### GROUP 1

- There's a hole in the floor. Mind you don't **fall through** it.
- Whenever there is a period without rain, all the lakes .....
- The President is very popular, but not with me: her false smile really ..... me .....
- They quarrel every morning, but they always ..... afterwards.
- I've had some bad luck lately, but things are beginning to ..... , I'm glad to say.
- Once you have started something, you ought to ..... it ..... to the end.
- Hold the handlebars with both hands or you might ..... !
- This coat I bought is too small for me. Do you think I should ..... it ..... to the shop?
- Have you seen Ethan lately? Yes, I happened to ..... him in Ankara a couple of months ago.
- Janet's children are very intelligent. When you explain something to them, they seem to ..... very quickly.

### GROUP 2

- If you don't know the meaning of a word, you can always ..... it ..... in the dictionary.
- Is that a true story, or did you just ..... it ..... ?
- Sword swallowing is very popular in Albania, they tell me. Do you think it will ever ..... here?
- Actors hate it when they forget their words, and simply .....
- It is dangerous to let children ..... busy roads.
- He tried to deceive her with his talk about marriage, but she was able to ..... him very easily.
- We've made all the arrangements. Let's hope our plans don't **fall through** at the last moment.
- I said that Jim was a lazy good-for-nothing, but I was wrong: I ..... everything I said about him.
- We used to get a lot of people at our meetings, but attendance has started to ..... lately.
- The launch of the Pluto satellite, which was scheduled for today, has been ..... until next week for technical reasons.

|          |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| <b>1</b> | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| <b>g</b> |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |

Think of the meaning of the verb, and think of the meaning of the particle. For example, *see* and *through* may be used literally, as in *see through the window* or they may be used non-literally as in *see through (not be fooled by) a dishonest scheme*.

## 20. Two meanings 5

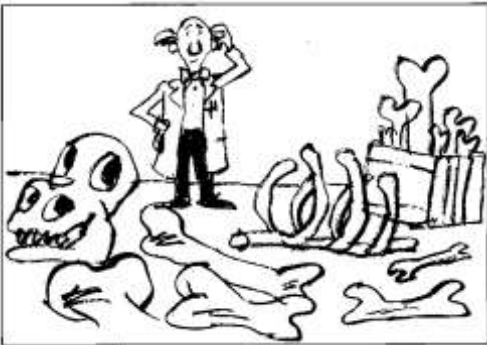
Complete the cartoon captions using the phrasal verbs from the box. Each phrasal verb is used twice but with different meanings. You may need to change the tense or form of the verb.

go out

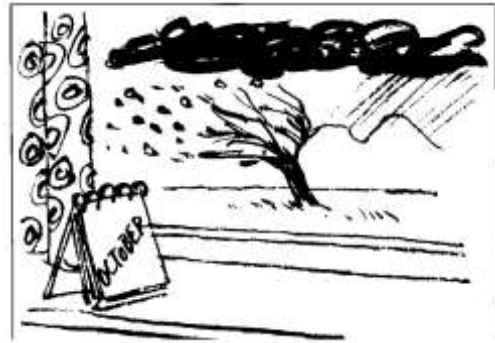
put back

blow up

1. He **goes out** at the same time every night.



2. 'Please ..... all the bones  
..... in their proper place.'

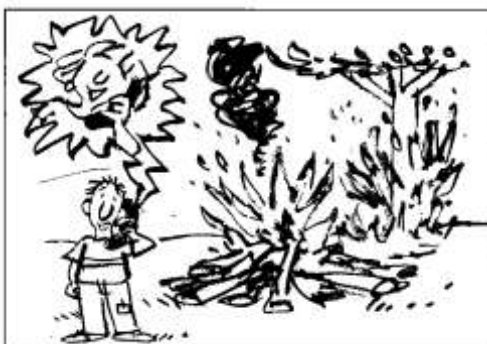
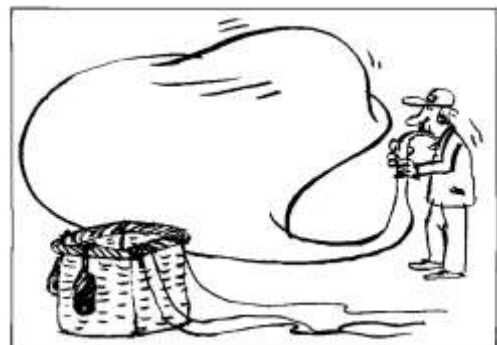


3. 'That's the end of the summer. Time to  
..... the clocks



4. 'But WHY do you want to .....  
..... the Houses of Parliament?'

5. 'Come on, .....  
the balloon and let's get started.'



6. 'Now, don't let the fire ..... !'



## SECTION 4:

# NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES FORMED FROM PHRASAL VERBS

---

*Nouns and adjectives formed from phrasal verbs may have a literal or a transferred (non-literal) meaning. There are two patterns for these nouns and adjectives formed from phrasal verbs. The first type (literal) is much more common.*

### VERB + PARTICLE

*breakdown*

have a *breakdown* while driving your car

literal

have a nervous *breakdown*

transferred

*throwaway*

a *throwaway* razor

literal

a *throwaway* remark

transferred

### PARTICLE + VERB

*intake*

the air *intake* on a car

literal

a new *intake* of students

transferred

*outstanding*

an *outstanding* performance (excellent)

literal

an *outstanding* invoice (unpaid)

transferred



*I decided to treat myself to a new outfit, including new shoes, to go on holiday.*

## 22. Nouns beginning with OUT

Nouns can be made from phrasal verbs, e.g. *overspill* from *to spill over*.

Complete the following sentences with a noun beginning with OUT plus one of the verbs from the box.

|       |       |      |      |     |     |     |     |      |     |
|-------|-------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| break | burst | cast | come | cry | fit | lay | let | look | set |
|-------|-------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|

1. I decided to treat myself to a new ... **out fit** ..., including new shoes, to go on holiday.
2. 'And now the weather forecast. Today, there will be rain everywhere. The out ..... for the weekend: more rain.'
3. An out ..... of typhoid has been reported.
4. A shop is a retail out ..... for manufactured goods.
5. Apart from the initial out ..... on equipment, it cost us very little to set up our business.
6. Suddenly, Tom lost his temper and started screaming and swearing. Everyone was shocked by his out .....
7. There has been a huge public out ..... against the proposal to demolish the village church.
8. A man rejected by his own people is an out .....
9. We are still waiting to hear the out ..... of the government enquiry into the rail disaster.
10. Everyone knew from the out ..... that the plan would not work.

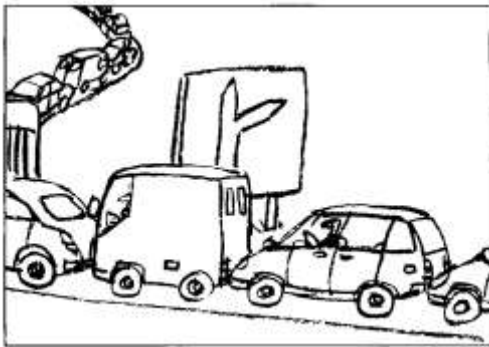
Nouns having the pattern PARTICLE + VERB are written as one word, as in *outbreak*.

## 23. Complete the caption 1

Complete the caption beside each picture using nouns made from the following verbs and particles.

|            |       |       |      |     |         |      |
|------------|-------|-------|------|-----|---------|------|
| VERBS:     | break | check | hold | lay | tail    | take |
| PARTICLES: | away  | back  | by   | out | through | up   |

1. If you don't feel like cooking, go and get something from the Mexican **takeaway**.



2. The joys of modern travel: a five-mile ..... on the freeway!



3. A non-stick frying pan! The scientific ..... we've all been waiting for!

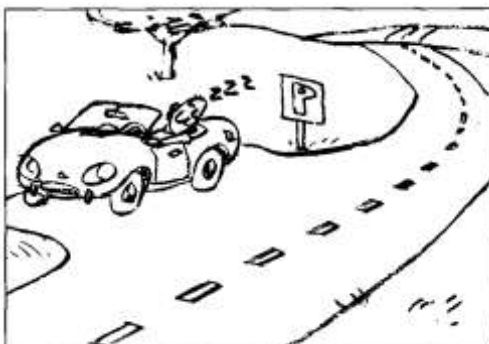


4. It takes minutes to fill your basket, and hours to get through the supermarket .....

5. A bank .....



6. If the traffic gets too bad, pull into a ..... and have a rest.



## 24. Match the definitions

All these words are nouns or adjectives formed from phrasal verbs. Each one has two meanings. Match each word with the correct pair of definitions. Then try to use each one in a sentence of your own.

**breakdown**  
**mixed-up**

**fallout**  
**outfit**

**handout**  
**outlook**

**holdup**  
**standby**

**make-up**  
**take-off**

1. .... **handout** .....  
something given as an act of charity, e.g. money to a beggar  
or  
a document containing information, often given by teachers to their students
2. ....  
mentally confused  
or  
all grouped together, not in separate categories
3. ....  
a delay caused by traffic during a very busy time  
or  
a robbery from a bank
4. ....  
the view you have from your house  
or  
what you think the future might bring
5. ....  
lipstick, powder, mascara, etc., to beautify the face  
or  
a person's nature or temperament
6. ....  
an analysis of figures by an accountant  
or  
the situation where a car or other machine has stopped working
7. ....  
the results or consequences of an action  
or  
specifically, the radioactive cloud after an atomic explosion
8. ....  
an organisation or company  
or  
a set of matching clothes
9. ....  
the moment when a plane leaves the ground  
or  
an amusing imitation of how someone behaves
10. ....  
waiting to see if there are any spare seats on an aeroplane  
or  
something you keep handy to use in an emergency

Always think first of the phrasal verb from which the noun or adjective has been formed, e.g. *break out* leads to *outbreak*. This will often give you a clue as to the meaning of the noun or adjective.

## 25. Find the definition

Choose the correct definition a, b, c or d for each of the following nouns.

1. *Grown-ups* are...

- a) clothes which used to belong to your older brother or sister
- b) mature trees which should be cut down before they fall down
- c) adult people, such as parents**
- d) lumps which grow on the backs of people's necks

2. *A flyover* is...

- a) a road bridge built over another road to make the traffic move faster
- b) a lot of mosquitoes or other biting insects
- c) a stage curtain in a theatre
- d) a non-stop journey

3. *If you are on standby*, it means that you...

- a) are waiting in a long queue to go to the toilet
- b) are watching other people doing something, such as fighting or playing football, without joining in yourself
- c) have been abandoned by your lover, and are hoping to find another
- d) haven't reserved a place on an aeroplane flight, but are waiting in case there is a spare seat

4. *The word leftovers* could describe...

- a) arm movements in swimming
- b) the remains of a meal
- c) socialists with extremist opinions
- d) girls that nobody wants to dance with

5. *A dropout* is...

- a) a person who abandons education or career to lead a different life
- b) a lump of bread or other food which you find on the floor after a messy eater has finished a meal
- c) a piece of litter, such as an empty polystyrene cup or a sweet wrapper, thrown from a moving car
- d) the ugly fold of flesh that hangs over a fat man's belt

---

6. The word *stopover* is used to describe...

- a) someone who stays too long at a party
- b) a place you stay at to break a long journey
- c) the highest note you can play on a musical instrument
- d) a common stomach problem that people get when they go on holiday

7. A *drawback* is...

- a) a drawing of someone done on the back of an envelope
- b) a refund of money to someone who has paid too much tax
- c) the act of reversing a car round a corner
- d) a disadvantage in a plan

8. A *tip-off* is...

- a) something that has fallen off the back of a truck
- b) information about a crime given to the police
- c) a word to describe the problems of a very short person
- d) the act of raising your hat to a lady

9. A *setback* is...

- a) something which happens, such as a delay, to spoil your plans
- b) a house which is a long way from the main road
- c) in chess, returning a piece to the square it came from
- d) a pain caused by standing for a long time in one position

10. A *toss-up* is...

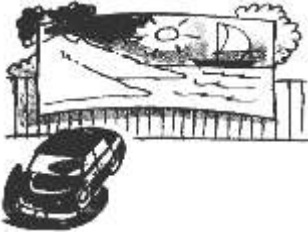
- a) the way a bed looks in the morning when you have slept very badly
- b) a way of wishing someone a happy birthday by throwing him or her up into the air
- c) a choice between two equally attractive alternatives
- d) the mark left on the ceiling when someone has tried to turn over an omelette in a pan

## 26. Complete the caption 2

Using combinations of the following words,  
complete the caption beneath each picture with the correct adjective.

VERBS: cast drive get knock lean lock pick pop roll slip

PARTICLES: away down in off on to up



1. You can stay in your car: this is a **drive-in** movie.



2. These shoes have no laces: they are ..... shoes.



3. This is not an aerosol deodorant: it is a ..... deodorant.



4. The crooks used this as a ..... vehicle.



5. This is a ..... book.



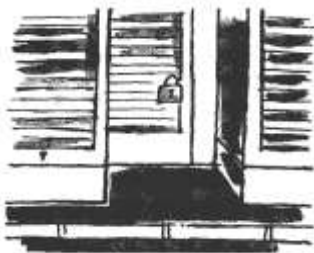
6. This is a ..... truck.



7. This is ..... clothing.



8. There is a sale on: everything at ..... prices.



9. The shop owner does not live here: it is a ..... shop.



10. This shed is not freestanding: it is a ..... shed.

Adjectives having the pattern VERB + PARTICLE may be written as one word, e.g. *takeaway*, or hyphenated, e.g. *take-away*. Usually, the shorter and the commoner the adjective, the more likely it is to be written as one word. If you are not sure, use a hyphen!

## 27. Adjectives from phrasal verbs

Choose the adjective which best completes each sentence.

As a follow-up exercise, see if you can use the others in sentences of your own.

1. Outside the town, the speed limit is 70 mph. In **built-up** areas, the speed limit is reduced to 30 mph.  
a) made-up      b) packed-up      **(c) built-up**      d) filled-in
2. An industrial society which makes goods that are not designed to last is known as a ..... society.  
a) fallout      b) takeaway      c) set-aside      d) throwaway
3. A neglected part of a city is called a ..... area.  
a) washed-out      b) leftover      c) cast-off      d) run-down
4. Someone who is mentally confused can be described as a ..... person.  
a) cast-off      b) mixed-up      c) patched-up      d) broken-down
5. A very old carpet could be described as a ..... carpet.  
a) throwaway      b) worn-out      c) written-off      d) used-up
6. If you think and behave as if you are better than everyone else, people may describe you as a ..... person.  
a) wound-up      b) dressed-up      c) pop-up      d) stuck-up
7. After a lesson or a course, the teacher may give you additional tasks to do. These are known as ..... activities.  
a) follow-up      b) stick-on      c) workout      d) standby
8. A blouse that is transparent is called a ..... blouse.  
a) look-in      b) peepshow      c) offbeat      d) see-through
9. When one company tries to gain control of another by offering a high price for its shares, it is making a ..... bid.  
a) breakthrough      b) showdown      c) makeup      d) takeover
10. A person who is rather reserved or cold in behaviour can be described as a ..... person.  
a) stand-offish      b) stuck-up      c) overdrawn      d) outcast

## 28. Words and pictures

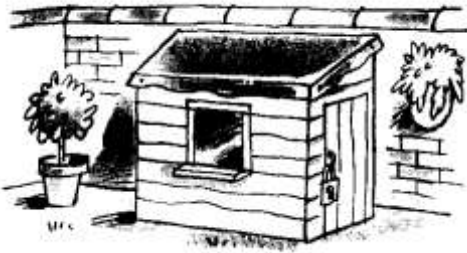
Write each word or expression from the box under the correct picture.

a handout  
make-up

a hangover  
a pick-up

a lean-to  
a pinup

a lie in  
a showdown



1. *a lean-to*



2. ....



3. ....



4. ....



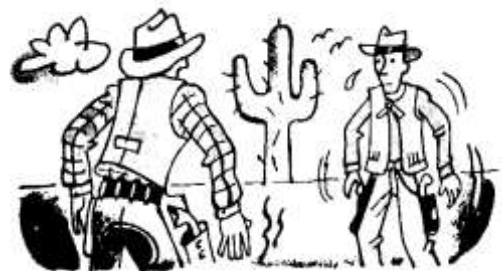
5. ....



6. ....



7. ....



8. ....

## SECTION 5: THREE-PART PHRASAL VERBS

---

The pattern VERB + PREPOSITION is quite common, e.g. *look for*.

In some cases the verb itself might be in two parts, i.e. it might be a phrasal verb consisting of VERB + ADVERB (e.g. *look up*).

When a preposition (e.g. *to*) is added, this gives a so-called three-part phrasal verb (*look up to*).

Three-part phrasal verbs always have the pattern

VERB + ADVERB + PREPOSITION.

The commonest adverb particles used in these three-part phrasals are *up*, *out*, *in* and *down*. The commonest prepositions used are *with*, *on*, *to* and *for*. Of course, the object always follows the preposition, e.g. *I like to **look back on** my childhood*.



*It's rude to drop in on other people's conversation. It's called 'eavesdropping'.*

## 29. Mix and match 1

Join each phrasal verb in Column A with a word or phrase from Column B to give a common expression.

Then match the verbs in Column A with the correct definitions in

| COLUMN A |                 |          | COLUMN B |                                |
|----------|-----------------|----------|----------|--------------------------------|
| 1        | come in for...  | <b>d</b> | <b>a</b> | ...another teacher's lesson    |
| 2        | go in for...    |          | <b>b</b> | ...temptation                  |
| 3        | sit in on...    |          | <b>c</b> | ...an opportunity              |
| 4        | stand in for... |          | <b>d</b> | ...a lot of criticism          |
| 5        | fall in with... |          | <b>e</b> | ...friends                     |
| 6        | give in to...   |          | <b>f</b> | ...a sport or hobby            |
| 7        | tune in to...   |          | <b>g</b> | ...other people's conversation |
| 8        | listen in on... |          | <b>h</b> | ...somebody else's plans       |
| 9        | cash in on...   |          | <b>i</b> | ...an absent colleague         |
| 10       | drop in on...   |          | <b>j</b> | ...a programme on the radio    |

| COLUMN C |                   |          |
|----------|-------------------|----------|
| I        | listen to         | <b>7</b> |
| II       | replace           |          |
| III      | observe           |          |
| IV       | take advantage of |          |
| V        | not resist        |          |
| VI       | visit             |          |
| VII      | receive           |          |
| VIII     | show support for  |          |
| IX       | practise          |          |
| X        | eavesdrop         |          |

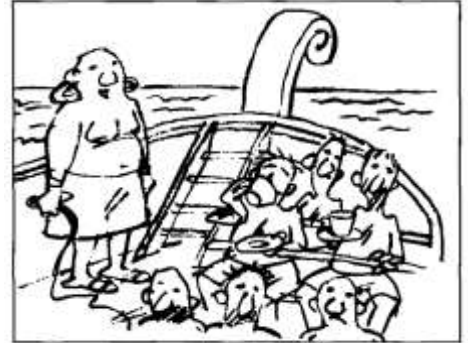
It is a good idea to learn three-part phrasal verbs as part of a complete expression. So, for example, don't just learn *come up against*; learn *come up against a difficulty*.  
 Note: The commonest combinations with *in* are *in on* and *in for*.

### 30. Complete the caption 3

Complete the cartoon captions using the words in the box (adverb + preposition).

back to    behind with    up for    out against    out of    out on

1. 'OK, everybody. Tea break over.  
Time to get **back to** work!'



2. 'We speak ..... injustice  
wherever we find it.'



3. 'The problem is that we've run  
..... matches.'



4. 'My wife has walked ..... me.  
I can't think why.'

5. 'Please don't wait ..... me.'



6. 'This is what happens when you fall  
..... the rent.'

## 32. Complete the caption 4

Complete the cartoon captions using the words in the box (adverb + preposition).

away for    away with    down to    forward to    on about    out of

1. 'SEND **away for** YOUR COPY TODAY!  
ONLY TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS!'



2. 'What it really boils ..... then,  
is that you don't love me any more. Is that it?'



3. 'You'll never get ..... it!'



4. Not everyone looks ..... Christmas.

5. 'Don't worry, he's just a puppy.  
He'll soon grow ..... it.'



6. 'It's no good going ..... it -  
you lost, and that's all there is to it.'

### 33. Mix and match 2

Join each phrasal verb in Column A with a word or phrase from Column B to give a common expression. Then match the verbs in Column A with the correct definitions in Column C.

#### COLUMN A

|    |                    |          |
|----|--------------------|----------|
| 1  | come down with...  | <b>i</b> |
| 2  | cut down on...     |          |
| 3  | look down on...    |          |
| 4  | get down to...     |          |
| 5  | be down to...      |          |
| 6  | be up on...        |          |
| 7  | check up on...     |          |
| 8  | end up in...       |          |
| 9  | stand up for...    |          |
| 10 | come up against... |          |

#### COLUMN B

|          |                               |
|----------|-------------------------------|
| <b>a</b> | ...people who are beneath you |
| <b>b</b> | ...your specialist subject    |
| <b>c</b> | ...a difficulty               |
| <b>d</b> | ...expenses                   |
| <b>e</b> | ...your beliefs               |
| <b>f</b> | ...prison                     |
| <b>g</b> | ...your last penny            |
| <b>h</b> | ...someone's movements        |
| <b>i</b> | ...flu                        |
| <b>j</b> | ...some hard work             |

#### COLUMN C

|      |                        |          |
|------|------------------------|----------|
| I    | investigate            | <b>7</b> |
| II   | apply yourself to      |          |
| III  | despise                |          |
| IV   | defend                 |          |
| V    | know a lot about       |          |
| VI   | meet                   |          |
| VII  | catch                  |          |
| VIII | have nothing else left |          |
| IX   | reduce                 |          |
| X    | finally go to          |          |

The verb in the three-part phrasal verb often gives you a clue to the meaning of the whole phrasal verb, as in *stand up for your rights*; you might literally stand up in a public meeting and speak about your rights.  
 Note: The commonest combinations with down are down to and down on.

### 34. Mix and match 3

Join each phrasal verb in Column A with a word or phrase from Column B to give a common expression. Then match the verbs in Column A with the correct definitions in Column C.

#### COLUMN A

|  |                  |          |
|--|------------------|----------|
|  | come up to...    | <b>c</b> |
|  | face up to...    |          |
|  | look up to...    |          |
|  | own up to...     |          |
|  | stand up to...   |          |
|  | come up with...  |          |
|  | put up with...   |          |
|  | catch up with... |          |
|  | get down to...   |          |
|  | split up with... |          |

#### COLUMN B

|          |                          |
|----------|--------------------------|
| <b>a</b> | .. .business             |
| <b>b</b> | ...your crimes           |
| <b>c</b> | ...expectations          |
| <b>d</b> | ...your girl/boyfriend   |
| <b>e</b> | ...noisy neighbours      |
| <b>f</b> | ...your responsibilities |
| <b>g</b> | ...a good idea           |
| <b>h</b> | ...the car in front      |
| <b>i</b> | ...a bully               |
| <b>j</b> | ...someone you respect   |

#### COLUMN C

|      |          |          |
|------|----------|----------|
| I    | admit to | <b>4</b> |
| II   | reach    |          |
| III  | accept   |          |
| IV   | leave    |          |
| V    | start    |          |
| VI   | fulfil   |          |
| VII  | produce  |          |
| VIII | defy     |          |
| IX   | tolerate |          |
| X    | admire   |          |

Note: The commonest combinations with *up* are *up to* and *up with*.

## 35. Word search

Find the phrasal verbs in the word search and match them with the definitions in the list. The words may be horizontal, vertical or diagonal, and they may be written backwards or forwards.

|    | Definition         | Hint: Think of...                           | Phrasal verb   |
|----|--------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1  | explode/inflate    | a bomb, a balloon                           | <i>blow up</i> |
| 2  | improve            | your knowledge of English                   |                |
| 3  | demand             | a reform                                    |                |
| 4  | resume (work)      | the work you were doing                     |                |
| 5  | enter              | a room                                      |                |
| 6  | arise              | a matter, a question                        |                |
| 7  | forgo              | a pleasure, such as candies                 |                |
| 8  | complete           | your income tax return                      |                |
| g  | adapt              | mixing well with other people               |                |
| 10 | not stop           | someone who talks too much                  |                |
| 11 | admit, reveal      | a secret                                    |                |
| 12 | invent             | a lie, something that isn't true            |                |
| 13 | admit              | a fault, a mistake you made                 |                |
| 14 | withdraw           | someone leaving a team or a group           |                |
| 15 | postpone           | a tennis match when it starts to rain       |                |
| 16 | cheat, swindle     | being charged too much for something        |                |
| 17 | relax              | a class going quiet when the teacher enters |                |
| 18 | arrive unannounced | your long-lost cousin from Patagonia!       |                |
| 19 | exhaust            | a really old car engine                     |                |
| 20 | deduce, solve      | the answer to a crossword clue              |                |

Find the phrasal verbs in the word search and match them with the definitions in the list.

The words may be horizontal, vertical or diagonal, and they may be written backwards or forwards.

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | E | T | T | L | E | D | O | W | N | J | L |
| E | T | U | O | L | L | U | P | O | I | K | E |
| C | A | R | R | Y | O | N | A | R | L | S | T |
| L | L | N | F | B | S | P | N | K | L | X | O |
| B | R | U | S | H | U | P | D | O | I | R | N |
| L | U | P | S | E | Y | M | U | U | F | I | C |
| O | L | E | K | S | P | F | F | T | U | P | A |
| W | E | A | R | O | U | T | B | F | O | O | L |
| U | M | I | G | A | E | N | I | I | S | F | L |
| P | U | N | W | O | M | M | F | T | O | F | F |
| O | R | M | E | C | O | M | E | I | N | T | O |
| T | U | O | T | U | C | N | B | N | Y | E | R |

## SECTION 6: PHRASAL EQUIVALENTS OF MORE FORMAL VERBS

There is a difference between informal and formal language.

Informal language is used every day in ordinary conversations.

Sometimes people want to be more formal.

There are several reasons why people use formal language:

- to impress other people
- to make a speech
- to write something serious

For example, instead of the informal **try**, you might say **endeavour**.

Phrasal verbs are part of the everyday language, and many have formal equivalents, e.g.

INFORMAL

**fill in** a form

**put up with** a noise

FORMAL

**complete** a form

**tolerate** a noise



*'Don't take any notice of Ruth. She always likes to show off in front of visitors.'*

## 36. Formal and informal 1

Replace the underlined word(s) with the phrasal verbs in the box.

|           |          |           |            |            |
|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| brush up  | clear up | come into | come round | go on      |
| look into | make up  | pull out  | stand for  | think over |

1. Shall I continue painting this wall, or would you like me to do something else?  
*go on*
2. If I won a lot of money, I would need to consider carefully how I would spend it.  
.....
3. If someone faints, put their head between their knees and they will soon regain  
consciousness.  
.....
4. I believe that my next-door neighbour has recently inherited a lot of money.  
.....
5. Nobody knows yet where 'Odmedod', the latest computer virus, came from. Experts  
 from Virus Busters have been brought in to investigate the incident. ....
6. I'm glad that we have been able to resolve our little misunderstanding.  
.....
7. I don't think the people will tolerate another increase in taxes.  
.....
8. Switzerland had intended to enter a team for the International Tiddlywinks Contest,  
 but had to withdraw at the last moment when they realised that nobody in  
 Switzerland knew how to play the game. ....
9. I need to improve my French. I learned it at school but I haven't spoken it for years.  
.....
10. If you haven't got a genuine reason for being late, you'll simply have to invent an  
 excuse. ....

Often the meaning of a phrasal verb is easy to work out from the two parts; the VERB and the PARTICLE. Sometimes, though, the phrasal is an idiomatic expression, which you simply have to learn, as in *take someone off*, which means *impersonate someone*.

## 37. Formal and informal 2

Combine these verbs and particles to make phrasal verbs which can replace the definitions underlined in the sentences.

VERBS:            break    carry    clear    draw    fill    give    make    put    step    turn  
 PARTICLES:    away    down    forward    in    off    out    up

1. I hate people who reveal the end of a film that I haven't seen yet. **give away**
2. With the introduction of computers, we have been able to increase production by 25 per cent. ....
3. A soldier is expected to obey a superior officer's orders without question. ....
4. Harry says he intends to terminate his engagement to Naomi because she always opens her boiled eggs at the wrong end. ....
5. It's important in a relationship to resolve little misunderstandings before they turn into big problems. ....
6. Before we do anything else, we ought to prepare a plan of action. ....
7. Was that a true story about you hacking into the Pentagon computer?  
 No, I invented it! ....
8. Our society has become so bureaucratic that you even have to complete a form before you are allowed to die. ....
9. As nobody seems to know what to do next, may I propose a solution? ....
10. Alan is very upset. The Team Manager intends to reject his application to play in goal on the grounds that his legs are too thin. ....

When the phrasal verb consists of a verb and an adverb, where does the object go?

If the object is a personal pronoun, it must come between, as in *pick it up*.

If it consists of a very short phrase, it may come between, as in *pick the best ones out* (in a crowd); or after the particle, as in *pick out the best ones*.

If the object consists of a long phrase, put it after the particle, as in *pick up all the books you've left lying on the floor*.

When in doubt, put the object after a particle!

## 38. Definitions 1

Use these phrasal verbs to complete the sentences.

come round      fall off      fall out      run down      show up  
split up      think over      throw away      tip off      touch on

- To make someone look foolish or embarrass them in front of other people is to **show** them **up**.
- The Buddha said 'If you can't say anything good about a person, say nothing.'  
That is why I never criticise people or ..... them .....
- When two lovers quarrel, we say that they .....
- If the two lovers separate, we say that they . ....
- If someone makes a suggestion to you, and you decide to consider it very carefully before agreeing, we say that you are going to ..... it .....
- If you happen to mention a subject briefly, we say that you ..... it.
- When you know that something bad is going to happen, and you warn people about it, we say that you ..... them .....
- If a boxer is knocked out, when he eventually regains consciousness, we say that he has finally .....
- When the number of students attending a class decreases, we say that attendance has started to .....
- When you discard something because you no longer need it, you ..... it .....

When the particle is a PREPOSITION, as in look after, the object always comes after the particle, e.g. *Will you look after me when I am old and grey?*

The particles *after, at, for, from, into, to, with* and *without* are always prepositions.

The particles *away, back, forward* and *out* are always adverbs.

All other particles, e.g. *In, off, over* and *up*, may be either prepositions or adverbs.

### 39. Formal and informal 3

Use these verbs and particles to make phrasal verbs which can replace the formal versions underlined in the sentences.

VERBS:           brush   come   do   explain   go   let   pick   settle   stand   strip

PARTICLES:   away   down   for   into   off   on   out   round   up   without

- 1 Please be quiet and pay attention, everybody! **settle down**
- 2 Distance-learning programmes can help you to study for a degree, or to improve your knowledge of a foreign language. .....
- 3 Get undressed and wait for the doctor. .....
- 4 Do you think there is enough food to feed everybody? .....
- 5 I don't think the people will tolerate another increase in taxes. .....
- 6 A tall person is always easy to distinguish in a crowd. .....
- 7 If we cannot get any bread, we'll just have to manage. .....
- 8 All my brother's knives and forks have got 'Hotel Excelsior, Cairo' stamped on them. I don't know how he is going to convince people that there is nothing wrong with this situation. .....
- 9 Please don't mention anything to the children about the party: I want it to be a surprise. .....
- 10 When Aunt Jane died, I expected to inherit a fortune, but all I got was a pair of binoculars and a stuffed owl. .....

## 40. Definitions 2

Using the verbs and particles given, make up phrasal verbs which complete the definitions of the words in *italics*.

VERBS:            **blow   call   carry   cut   fit   set   shake   slip   wear   work**

PARTICLES:    **down   for   in   off   on   out   up**

1. If you decide to **reduce** the amount of food you eat, we say that you have decided to **cut down** .
2. To **embark** on a journey is to ..... .
3. To **destroy a bridge using explosive** is to ..... it ..... .
4. When people **demand** something, for example, a change in the law, we say that they ..... a change.
5. After a long time and lot of use, a machine may **no longer function properly**. We say that it has started to ..... .
6. To **commit an error** is to ..... .
7. To **deduce** the answer to a problem is to ..... the answer.
8. To **continue** doing something is to ..... doing it.
9. If you **recover easily and quickly** from a cold, we say that you were able to ..... your cold.
10. If new people join an established group and they **quickly become accepted**, we say that they were able to ..... very well.

## 41. Formal and informal 4

Using the following verbs and particles, make phrasal verbs which mean the same as the formal word or expression in capital letters. In some cases, you will need to change the tense or form of the verb.

VERBS:            drop   get   give   look   play   pull   put   turn

PARTICLES:    away   down   in   off   out   of   through   up

1. ARRIVE UNANNOUNCED

I just **dropped in** to wish you a Merry Christmas!

2. ARRIVE CASUALLY

John is not very punctual. He usually ..... ten minutes after the lesson has started.

3. MINIMISE THE IMPORTANCE

After the accident at the nuclear power station, the authorities tried to ..... the danger to the public from radioactivity.

4. WITHDRAW FROM

A number of people had to ..... the New York Marathon because they were just not fit enough to complete the distance.

5. POSTPONE

Because of the heavy rains during the week, the match, which was to take place on Saturday, has been ..... until next Wednesday.

6. ABANDON

Robert Brent has ..... his attempt to beat the record for eating hard-boiled eggs, because he is afraid of getting salmonella.

7. SCRUTINISE/REVIEW

Several people ..... the draft report, but there were still a number of spelling mistakes in the final version.

8. ESCAPE

The police chased the thieves for several miles but the thieves managed to ..... because their car was faster.

9. LEAVE

If we can manage to ..... from the office early enough, we intend to go to the theatre.

## 42. Crazy Headlines 1

Underline the spelling mistake in each of these newspaper headlines.

1

DR MARTEN'S  
BOYS TOLD:  
'LACE UP TO YOUR  
RESPONSIBILITIES'

2

MAN ADMITS TO KNIFE  
ATTACK ON NOISY  
NEIGHBOURS: 'IT WAS  
IMPOSSIBLE TO CUT UP  
WITH THEM ANY MORE,'  
HE SAYS.

3

PEOPLE IN BIG CARS  
ALWAYS TRY TO  
MATCH UP WITH  
THE CAR IN FRONT

4

SCUBA DIVER 'DRIPPED  
IN' ON SUBMARINE.  
'I JUST WANTED TO SAY  
HELLO.'

5

OVERPRICED  
HAIRDRESSERS  
COMB IN FOR A  
LOT OF CRITICISM

6

OUTBREAK OF MYSTERY  
ILLNESS AMONGST  
POULTRY. MINISTRY OF  
AGRICULTURE PROMISES  
TO CHICK UP ON IT.

7

HOW TO STAY CALM:  
CUP DOWN ON THE  
AMOUNT OF COFFEE  
YOU DRINK!

8

ECONOMISTS PREDICT BIG  
INCREASE IN POTATO  
SALES. FARMERS ADVISED  
TO MASH IN ON THIS  
OPPORTUNITY

9

STOP COMPARING YOURSELF  
WITH YOUR NEIGHBOUR.  
ADVISES SOCIAL WORKER:  
'USELESS TO TRY TO PEEP UP  
WITH THE JONESES'

10

POST OFFICE  
PROMISES BETTER  
MAIL DELIVERY:  
'HAPPY TO CALL IN  
WITH CUSTOMERS'  
WISHES'

## SECTION 7: PHRASAL VERBS IN CONTEXT

---

This section is about deducing (working out) the meaning of a phrasal verb even when you don't know the verb. Each sentence gives you a context, that is, each sentence describes a situation which gives you a clue as to the meaning of the phrasal verb. This is, indeed, how we learn new words and expressions in our own language.

For example, suppose you hear the sentence: *'Please speak clearly. When you grurple, I can't understand a word you are saying.'*

You haven't heard the word *grurple* before (there is no such word!), but you can deduce that it means something like *mumble* or *speak indistinctly*.

Remember, too, that the particle in a phrasal verb also carries part of the meaning.



*Mrs Milton has forty-three cats. I don't know how she copes with them all.*

## 43. Phrasal verbs in context 1

Choose the phrasal verb which best completes the sentence.

1. Dad, I'm sorry to **bring up** the matter again, but I really need to have a computer of my own now that I'm preparing for my final exams.  
a) set forth      b) call out      c) bring up      d) hint at
2. Chico is a strange man: I cannot ..... him .....  
a) make out      b) string along      c) root out      d) spur on
3. It's no use ..... the children when they are naughty.  
It only makes them worse!  
a) blowing up      b) shouting at      c) running into      d) putting off
4. I'm sorry, but I don't think you and I have met before. Are you sure you're not ..... me ..... with somebody else?  
a) pairing off      b) putting together      c) fitting in      d) mixing up
5. I couldn't remember where I had left my car, when it suddenly .....  
..... me that I didn't have a car!  
a) dawned on      b) ran into      c) went through      d) tumbled to
6. That's the third time you've asked me where I got the money to buy my car.  
I'm not sure what you're ..... , but I didn't steal the money, if that's what you mean!  
a) coming to      b) working on      c) making up      d) getting at
7. The subject of human rights seems to ..... in every discussion lesson in my school.  
a) burst out      b) zero in      c) crop up      d) harp on
8. Whole villages have been ..... by the floods.  
a) wiped out      b) mopped up      c) called off      d) run down
9. The business had been allowed to ..... to such an extent that it was sold for only a quarter of its true market value.  
a) tail off      b) fade away      c) play out      d) run down
10. Ruth wanted to go to Cyprus or Rhodes, her husband Peter wanted to go to Scotland or Ireland. In the end they ..... Cyprus.  
a) hit on      b) jumped at      c) plumped for      d) plunged into

NOTE: Sometimes all the options (a, b, c and d) will fit in some way, but only one really makes sense in the context. For example, in 3, it is possible to *blow up the children*, *run into them* or *put them off*. But the only option that makes sense is *shouting at*.

## 44. Phrasal verbs in context 2

Choose the phrasal verb which best completes the sentence.

1. Simon never takes anything seriously. He just likes **fooling around** .  
a) splashing out   b) acting up   c) **fooling around**   d) playing along
2. 'Is it raining?'  
'Raining? It's absolutely ..... !'  
a) pouring down   b) streaming away   c) spurting out   d) flooding in
3. It is a serious operation for a woman as old as my grandmother. She's very frail.  
I hope she .....  
a) gets away   b) comes round   c) pulls through   d) stands up
4. This message is in very bad handwriting. I can't ..... it .....  
a) make out   b) put in   c) bring off   d) carry on
5. Charlie had such bad stomach ache that he was ..... with pain.  
a) bent down   b) folded over   c) doubled up   d) snapped off
6. 'The name Cindy keeps ..... in conversation.  
Who on earth is Cindy?' - 'Isn't that your wife's name, sir?'  
a) bursting out   b) slipping by   c) cropping up   d) harping on
7. The crowd was so angry that it took their leaders ages to get them to .....  
a) peter out   b) sober up   c) simmer down   d) whittle away
8. The factory is now fully automated, which means that we have been able to  
..... production.  
a) run on   b) step up   c) turn over   d) double up
9. Why don't you try praising your students occasionally instead of .....  
..... them all the time?  
a) crying to   b) shouting at   c) rushing into   d) falling over
10. When I got into trouble, all my friends deserted me. My best friend was the only  
person who ..... me.  
a) stuck by   b) stood for   c) held to   d) leant on

Look up new words in a dictionary, but don't be surprised if not have its literal meaning as it is used in the phrasal verb. For example, a *crop* is something that *grows or comes up out of the ground*, from which we get the phrasal verb *to crop up* in the sense of *something that is mentioned (comes up) in conversation*.

## 45. Choose the verb

In each sentence, choose the verb that best fits.

1. 'Are you ill? You look terrible!'  
'Well, I am a bit **run** down. The doctor says I must rest.'  
a) run                      b) turned                      c) knocked
2. Some people can just ..... off a cold, but mine last for ages.  
a) shrug                      b) wash                      c) slide
3. Isn't this terrible weather for April! ..... on summer!'  
a) Roll                      b) Call                      c) Drag
4. I just want to ..... myself up a bit before we go out to dinner.  
a) freshen                      b) liven                      c) touch
5. You must be ..... me up with someone else. I am NOT an actor!  
a) mixing                      b) matching                      c) pairing
6. Poor Malcolm was completely taken in for a while. He'll never be able to ..... it down.  
a) live                      b) hold                      c) keep
7. If you never put oil in your engine, one day it will ..... up completely.  
a) seize                      b) shut                      c) crash
8. When he ran off with the company funds, the Board tried to ..... up the whole affair.  
a) hush                      b) close                      c) tuck
9. I was at a party, and people kept staring at me. Then it ..... on me:  
I was at the wrong party!  
a) dawned                      b) hit                      c) shone
10. I have a busy day tomorrow, so I think I'll ..... in now. Good night!  
a) turn                      b) lie                      c) lay

## 46. Phrasal verbs in context 3

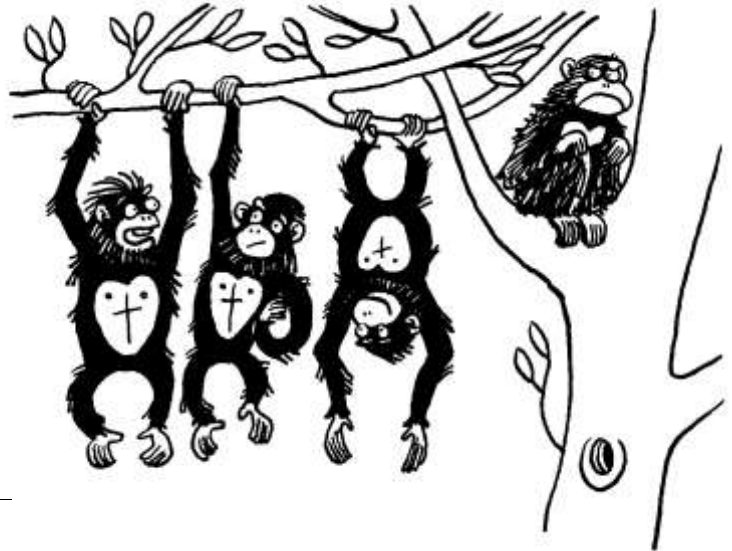
Choose the phrasal verb which best completes the sentence.

1. Teachers tend to **skate over** certain subjects that they find difficult to talk about.  
a) boil down      b) string along      c) skate over      d) track down
2. The new office block ..... well with its surroundings.  
a) blends in      b) stands out      c) shaped up      d) sets off
3. Whole villages have been ..... by the floods.  
a) wiped out      b) mopped up      c) called off      d) run down
4. You may not like what has happened but you cannot simply .....  
It really happened, and you must face up to that fact.  
a) dream up      b) wish away      c) run away      d) tone down
5. It's a good idea to ..... people before taking them into your confidence.  
a) tumble to      b) root out      c) bank on      d) size up
6. Mrs Milton has forty-three cats. I don't know how she ..... them all.  
a) looks for      b) stands by      c) keeps to      d) copes with
7. 'Have you any plans for the summer vacation?'  
'I'm glad you ..... the subject. I was thinking of getting  
a job as a windsurfing instructor.'  
a) set forth      b) called out      c) brought up      d) hinted at
8. When the dentist has finished drilling the bad parts from your tooth, she will offer  
you a glass of peculiar pink liquid and tell you to ..... your mouth .....  
a) brush off      b) wash up      c) rinse out      d) scrub down
9. Unfortunately, somebody spoke to a reporter, and the whole thing .....  
a) poured forth      b) spilled over      c) leaked out      d) splashed down
10. I don't know whether Sabrina and her husband would be interested in joining our  
Conservation Society. I'll ..... them ..... about it.  
a) chat up      b) sound out      c) tell off      d) spur on

## 47. Which one doesn't fit?

In each of the sentences 1 to 5, underline the three verbs that are correct. Then complete sentences **a** to **e** below with the verbs you didn't use. In some cases, you will need to change the tense or form of the verb.

1. My father doesn't approve of the people I ..... around with.  
a) go  
b) hang  
c) play  
d) knock
2. When people panic, they usually ..... out at the nearest person.  
a) lash  
b) strike  
c) hit  
d) rush
3. I've had to ..... out for four new tyres for my car.  
a) hold  
b) fork  
c) shell  
d) pay
4. If you're not careful, you'll ..... up with a face like mine.  
a) stock  
b) end  
c) land  
d) finish
5. 'Why don't you come round to our place for a drink one night?'  
'Tell you what, I'll ..... in on you on the way home.'  
a) butt  
b) drop  
c) look  
d) call



*'My father doesn't approve of the people I hang around with.'*

REMEMBER: Three of the choices are correct; one is not.

For example, two people are having a conversation about the crime rate. They are *speaking about it, talking about it, chatting about it* or *minding about it*. The first three (*speak, talk, chat*) fit, but the fourth one (*mind*) doesn't.

- a** ..... out for the result you want.
- b** I didn't mean to ..... in on your conversation, but I couldn't help overhearing my name mentioned.
- c** When the pop star left the theatre, all his fans ..... out at him.
- d** I was just ..... around with this digital camera when I dropped it. Luckily it wasn't damaged.
- e** Are you expecting bad weather? Do you always ..... up with enough food to last you six months?

## 48. Phrasal verbs in context 4

Choose the phrasal verb which best completes the sentence.

1. The interrogation seemed to **drag on** for ages, but in fact it only lasted 20 minutes.  
a) fritter away    **b) drag on**    c) spin off    d) play out
2. It's none of your business: please don't ..... things that don't concern you.  
a) bump into    b) meddle with    c) tot up    d) come across
3. 'He's only a mailman, but he has just bought a brand new Cadillac. I wonder how he can afford it.'  
'I can see what you're ..... You think he might be a crook, right?'  
a) coming to    b) working on    c) making up    d) getting at
4. 'That was a very dirty trick you played on your colleagues.'  
'I know. I feel badly enough about it as it is. You don't need to ..... it .....'  
a) turn on    b) clamp down    c) stick up    d) rub in
5. The man in the market was selling leather coats very cheaply: they were such bargains that they were soon .....  
a) cleared of    b) done for    c) bought out    d) snapped up
6. I was so tired that I just ..... in the armchair.  
a) flaked out    b) broke up    c) dropped out    d) fell over
7. I always wanted to be an actor, so when they offered me a part as the back end of a pantomime horse, I ..... the chance!  
a) burst into    b) seized on    c) ran after    d) jumped at
8. It's really hard work trying to find the right Smith in the London telephone directory: you may have to ..... about thirty pages of Smiths.  
a) waded through    b) rip out    c) tramp across    d) peer at
9. I watched a very old professor giving a lecture the other day. He ..... for ages before getting to the point.  
a) rambled on    b) ran forward    c) went ahead    d) circled round
10. When we won some money on the lottery, I wanted to buy a new car but my partner wanted to spend it on a holiday. After a lot of discussion, we ..... the holiday.  
a) came to    b) plumped for    c) agreed with    d) jumped on

## SECTION 8: PHRASAL VERBS IN IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

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Phrasal verbs occur in many idiomatic expressions.

Sometimes you can guess the meaning from the verb and/or the particle, e.g. *dry* means there is no water, and *up* can mean completely.

Literally, *a lake might dry up*.

When someone is making a speech but then cannot think of what to say next, we can say that *that person has dried up* - there are no more words, just as there is no more water in the lake.

Sometimes, though, you need to guess the meaning from the context.

For example, in the sentence *It's raining now but it should clear up later on*, the word *but* tells you that the rain will stop soon.

So, *clear up* must mean something like *stop raining*.



*Anna loves tinkering with old sports cars.*



## 51. Phrasal verbs in idiomatic expressions 2

Choose the alternative which best matches the meaning of the phrasal verb in capitals.

1. Janet is very upset. I'd like you to try and SMOOTH things OVER if you can.  
 a) tidy the place up for her                      **b) calm her down**  
 c) tell her not to be silly                      d) hide the truth from her
2. Jamie needs a place to stay? I can PUT him UP here.  
 a) give him some money                      b) send him away  
 c) let him stay here                      d) recommend a good hostel
3. They had a quarrel one evening, but they PATCHED things UP next morning.  
 a) hid their feelings                      b) repaired the furniture  
 c) continued to quarrel                      d) settled their differences
4. I knew exactly what she wanted me to do: she didn't need to SPELL it OUT for me.  
 a) tell me how to write it down                      b) help me to do it  
 c) explain it any further                      d) plan my life for me
5. Bill had to DIP INTO his savings account to pay for his holiday.  
 a) increase                      b) close  
 c) take money from                      d) put money into
6. It was so hot in the examination room that several students NODDED OFF.  
 a) left the room                      b) started arguing  
 c) fell asleep                      d) fainted
7. I think we should WIND UP the discussion now: it's getting late and we have to be up early in the morning.  
 a) postpone                      b) end  
 c) cancel                      d) restrict
8. My father TOLD me OFF because I used his electric razor.  
 a) reprimanded me                      b) was proud of me  
 c) laughed at me                      d) congratulated me
9. Andy wanted to go to the ball, so poor Anne had to COUGH UP fifty pounds for the tickets.  
 a) reluctantly pay out                      b) easily save up  
 c) confidently ask for                      d) unwillingly borrow
10. I need twenty pounds to TIDE me OVER until the end of the month.  
 a) cover my expenses                      b) pay off my debts  
 c) spend                      d) borrow



*'My father told me off because I used his electric razor.'*

## 52. Phrasal verbs in idiomatic expressions 3

Choose the alternative which best matches the meaning of the phrasal verb in capitals.

1. The police officer SHOT OFF before anyone could stop her.  
a) left in a hurry                      b) told everyone the truth  
c) fired her gun                      d) closed all the doors
2. The teacher told her students to stop MESSING ABOUT, especially now that their examinations were only two weeks away.  
a) bringing food to the class              b) coming late all the time  
c) being absent from class              d) wasting time
3. The doctor is busy right now, but she could probably FIT you IN later on.  
a) examine you                      b) try to cure you  
c) find time to see you              d) send you away
4. Have you managed to TRACK DOWN that book I asked you about?  
a) sell                      b) read through  
c) find                      d) get back
5. He had no business there, so I told him to CLEAR OFF.  
a) do the dishes                      b) leave at once  
c) put everything in its place              d) find something useful to do
6. I'm sorry to BUTT IN, but I couldn't help overhearing what you said.  
a) interrupt you                      b) contradict you  
c) speak so rudely to you              d) refuse you
7. As it was getting late, I decided to PRESS ON.  
a) find a place to sleep                      b) phone for help  
c) finish the ironing                      d) keep going
8. I knew that nobody would help me, so I decided to SOLDIER ON.  
a) let someone else do the work              b) continue by myself  
c) abandon the job                      d) join the army
9. I get up very early in the morning, so I am ready to TURN IN by about 8 pm!  
a) give up                      b) go to bed  
c) switch off the light                      d) go home
10. I didn't want to do it, but the other boys EGGED me ON.  
a) threw eggs at me                      b) called me names  
c) encouraged me                      d) lifted me off the ground

## 53. Phrasal verbs in idiomatic expressions 4

Choose the alternative which best matches the meaning of the phrasal verb in capitals.

1. If you got up earlier, you wouldn't need to BOLT your breakfast DOWN.  
 a) miss your breakfast                      b) eat your breakfast very quickly  
 c) go without breakfast                      d) make your own breakfast
2. The war in Hernia seems to be DRAGGING ON.  
 a) coming to an end                      b) involving more and more people  
 c) getting worse                      d) continuing indefinitely
3. If you spend half the night on the internet, it's not surprising if you DOZE OFF in class!  
 a) forget where you are                      b) fall asleep  
 c) feel very ill                      d) forget to take your medicine
4. She looked really WASHED OUT after her operation.  
 a) very clean                      b) soaking wet  
 c) very tired and pale                      d) very untidy
5. It is snowing heavily at the moment, but it is expected to EASE OFF later.  
 a) stay the same                      b) freeze  
 c) move away                      d) lessen
6. Joanna managed to SCRAPE THROUGH her final examinations.  
 a) arrive late for                      b) barely pass  
 c) stay awake during                      d) just fail
7. I know Sam said he would lend you some money, but I wouldn't BANK ON it if I were you.  
 a) borrow from him                      b) spend the money all at once  
 c) save the money                      d) depend on him to do it
8. Mail is PILING UP at all the main sorting offices because of the postal strike.  
 a) not being posted                      b) getting lost  
 c) accumulating                      d) being put into large boxes
9. You must try not to DWELL ON your brother's problems.  
 a) think too much about                      b) forget  
 c) benefit from                      d) remember
10. We TARTED UP the house in order to be able to sell it quickly.  
 a) offered it at a low price                      b) advertised it widely  
 c) decorated it cheaply and quickly                      d) refurnished it

*'If you got up earlier, you wouldn't need to bolt your breakfast down.'*



## 54. Phrasal verbs in idiomatic expressions 5

Choose the alternative which best matches the meaning of the phrasal verb in capitals.

1. 'Ann said I was the nicest man she had ever met. Do you think she's in love with me?'  
'I wouldn't READ too much INTO her words if I were you. She says that to every man she meets!'  
a) interpret her                      b) try to understand her  
c) make sense of her                d) take her too seriously
2. 'My teacher says if you hold a guinea pig by its tail, its eyes will fall out.'  
'She's HAVING you ON! Guinea pigs don't have tails!'  
a) being friendly with you        b) teasing you  
c) making you angry                d) trying to please you
3. Traffic on the main Interstate out of El Paso was HELD UP for three hours because of a serious accident.  
a) delayed                              b) diverted  
c) returned                              d) expected
4. 'I answered an advertisement which said: Send me ten pounds and I will tell you how to get rich.' 'Oh, how could you FALL FOR that old trick!'  
a) take advantage of                      b) get into trouble with  
c) let yourself be persuaded by        d) misunderstand
5. 'Is your flight to San Diego non-stop?'  
'No, it TOUCHES DOWN IN Phoenix.'  
a) makes a stop at                      b) stays in  
c) flies low over                        d) is forced to land in
6. Everyone agreed the old program was not user-friendly. Finally, the company HIT UPON the idea of installing this new one in all our computers.  
a) finally rejected                      b) suddenly thought of  
c) openly criticised                      d) carefully developed
7. 'May I ask you a question?'  
'FIRE AWAY!'  
a) Don't worry! There's no danger      b) No!  
c) Go ahead!                              d) Please leave me alone!
8. I was so late this morning that I hardly had time to GULP DOWN a cup of tea.  
a) spill                                      b) leave unfinished  
c) make myself                          d) drink quickly
9. My older sisters were going on a picnic, and they said that I could TAG ALONG.  
a) pay for the drinks                      b) walk behind them  
c) go with them                          d) carry the picnic basket
10. Why is it that Christopher always WRIGGLES OUT OF doing the washing-up?  
a) gets paid for                          b) avoids  
c) complains about                      d) never seems to mind

1. At first, the Managing Director insisted that she was right and everyone else was mistaken, but in the end she was forced to CLIMB DOWN.

|                           |                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) apologise              | b) admit that she was wrong    |
| c) join in the discussion | d) resign as managing director |
2. 'What did the security guards say to you?'  
'They told me to CLEAR OFF.'

|                   |                                 |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) go away        | b) tidy the place up            |
| c) finish my work | d) push the boat into the water |
3. Simon hasn't got a job, and isn't trying to get one: he just SPONGES OFF his friends.

|                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) works with them         | b) complains to them       |
| c) borrows money from them | d) takes advantage of them |
4. Anna loves TINKERING WITH old sports cars.

|                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| a) taking people out in | b) driving fast in  |
| c) buying and selling   | d) trying to repair |
5. Rioting in the capital was SPARKED OFF by the arrest of the rebel leader.

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| a) prevented | b) caused   |
| c) delayed   | d) exploded |
6. I was not a success as a door-to-door salesperson. The first house I went to, a man opened the door and told me to BUZZ OFF.

|                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) stop ringing the doorbell  | b) shut up                     |
| c) try to be more interesting | d) go away and leave him alone |
7. My cousins are always HARKING BACK TO the time when they were in the army.

|                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| a) complaining about | b) telling us about   |
| c) arguing about     | d) telling lies about |
8. When the German army occupied Norway during the Second World War, many people refused to KNUCKLE UNDER.

|                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| a) submit to them  | b) stand up to them      |
| c) pay their taxes | d) shake hands with them |
9. Some conference speakers have very little to say, but they're still able to SPIN OUT their material.

|                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) change the subject     | b) remember their words     |
| c) make it seem important | d) make it last a long time |
10. The boss sometimes lets her staff KNOCK OFF at four o'clock.

|                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| a) hand in their work | b) stop for a tea break |
| c) leave work         | d) make suggestions     |

## SECTION 9: JUST FOR FUN!

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This section consists of two crossword puzzles and three crazy headline puzzles.

With a couple of exceptions, all of the phrasal verbs in these puzzles have appeared in earlier tests in the book.

Enjoy!



## 56. Crazy Headlines 2

Underline the spelling mistake in each of these newspaper headlines.

1.

MEAT PRICES ARE  
DOWN AGAIN.  
HOUSEWIVES ADVISED  
TO CHOP AROUND FOR  
THE BEST BARGAINS

2.

DON'T KNICK OFF  
EARLY ON FRIDAY  
AFTERNOONS,  
WORKERS WARNED

3.

LOCAL COUNCIL  
TELL GRAFFITI  
ARTISTS TO  
'FUZZ OFF'

4.

NEW WEBSITE BOASTS  
BIGGEST ENCYCLOPAEDIA  
OF THE WORLD'S WINES.  
'WELL WORTH SIPPING  
INTO,' SAY THE EXPERTS

5.

SAILING IS NOW THIRD  
MOST POPULAR HOBBY.  
'MEN LOVE TO MISS  
ABOUT IN BOATS,' SAYS  
LEISURE FIRM.

6.

SWIMMER'S  
DEATH SHARKS  
OFF A SAFETY  
ENQUIRY

7.

AMAZON  
EXPLORERS DECIDE  
TO DRESS ON  
DESPITE THE HEAT

8.

'ATTENDANCE AT  
WATER POLO  
EVENTS DRIPPING  
OFF' SAYS OFFICIAL  
REPORT

9.

IMMIGRANT WORKERS  
FEEL ALIENATED:  
HAVE A HARD TIME  
SITTING IN

10.

EIGHTY-YEAR-OLD JUDGE  
CRITICISED FOR RODDING  
OFF DURING TRIAL. 'IF HE  
CAN'T STAY AWAKE, HE  
SHOULD RETIRE,' LAWYER  
COMMENTS

## 57. Crazy headlines 3

Underline the spelling mistake in each of these newspaper headlines.

1.

FIRE BRIGADE ON  
ALERT AS VANDALS  
THREATEN TO TURN  
DOWN FARM  
BUILDINGS

2.

BRITISH ATHLETE  
INTENDS TO CRY FOR  
NEW WORLD RECORD  
AT COMING  
COMMONWEALTH GAMES

3.

NEW ZEALAND NOCTURNAL  
GROUND PARROT IN  
DANGER: 'WE MUST  
CONSERVE ITS HABITAT OR  
IT WILL DIG OUT SOON,'  
SAYS LEADING NATURALIST,

4.

SHOCK MEDICAL  
REPORT: STUDENTS  
CRANKING UP UNDER  
EXAMINATION  
PRESSURE

5.

POLICE SURROUND  
PRISON AS  
DANGEROUS  
CRIMINALS TRY TO  
FREAK OUT

6.

SECURITY  
LIGHTENED UP AT  
AIRPORTS AS NEW  
TERRORIST  
CAMPAIGN BEGINS

7.

AFTER FIFTEEN  
YEARS, HUSBAND  
FINALLY MUMBLES  
TO WIFE'S LOVER

8.

MANCHESTER MAN  
JUMPS INTO LONG-  
LOST BROTHER IN  
NEW YORK  
NIGHTCLUB

9.

LADY CHATTERLEY TO  
MARRY HER GARDENER:  
'I JUST HOPE IT FORKS  
OUT FOR THEM,' SAY HER  
PARENTS

10.

HOUSEWIVES TIRED OF  
BEING TIED TO THE  
KITCHEN SINK: 'THERE  
MUST BE MORE TO LIFE  
THAN LASHING UP,'  
THEY SAY

## 58. Crossword

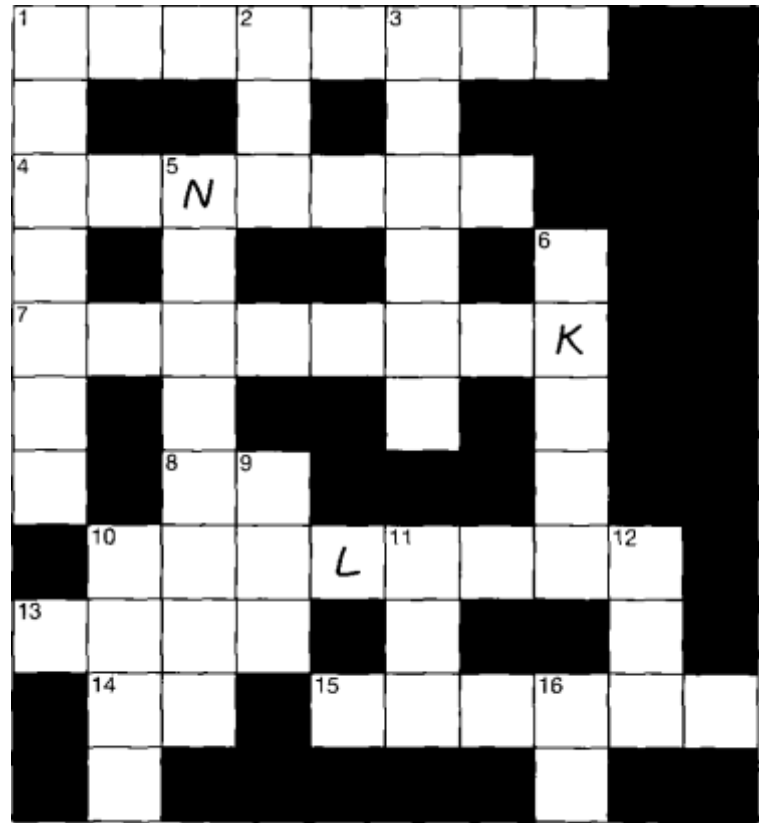
Study the clues and complete the crossword.

### ACROSS

1. Go up one side of the mountain and ..... the other side. (4,4)
4. If you want something from the mail order catalogue, you will have to ..... for it. (4,3)
7. When a typhoid epidemic breaks out, we say there has been an ..... of typhoid. (8)
8. Verb used in the expression '..... away with' meaning 'get rid of'. (2)
10. This is a phrasal verb from the game of cricket. If somebody finds you very attractive, we say that you have ..... ed them .....  
The verb describes the way the ball is sent to the batsman. (4,4)
13. Opposite of 'up'. (4)
14. Opposite of 'off'. (2)
15. You use this to tie up parcels. (6)

### DOWN

1. '..... - .....' clothing is clothing which you no longer want. (4,3)
2. If you break the law, you may finally ..... up in jail. (3)
3. A method of printing. The first part of the word is the same as the particle in 4 across and 1 down. (6)
5. If you want to remember exactly what someone said, don't rely on your memory: ..... it ..... . The particle here is the same word as 13 across. (4,4)
6. When you ..... on thin ice, you are in danger of going through and into deep water. (5)
9. To '..... up' is to admit that you did something. The word is also used in the expression 'on my ..... ', meaning 'alone'. (3)
10. Restaurants in Wellington usually ..... up very quickly on Saturdays, so it is a good idea to phone up and reserve a table. (4)
11. The opposite of 16 down. It is also the first part of 7 across. (3)
12. When you see the train about to leave the station, you have to ..... to catch it. The same verb is used in the expression 'to ..... somebody down', meaning to criticise them or give them a bad name. (3)
16. A particle used in many phrasal verbs, such as 'turn ..... ', meaning to go to bed, and 'give ..... ', meaning to surrender. (2)



## 59. Double definitions crossword

The answer to each clue is a two-part phrasal verb (or a noun or adjective derived from a phrasal verb). Each clue consists of two parts.

The first part gives a dictionary definition; the second gives a typical sentence in which the phrasal verb might be used. The following verbs and particles are used.

### VERBS

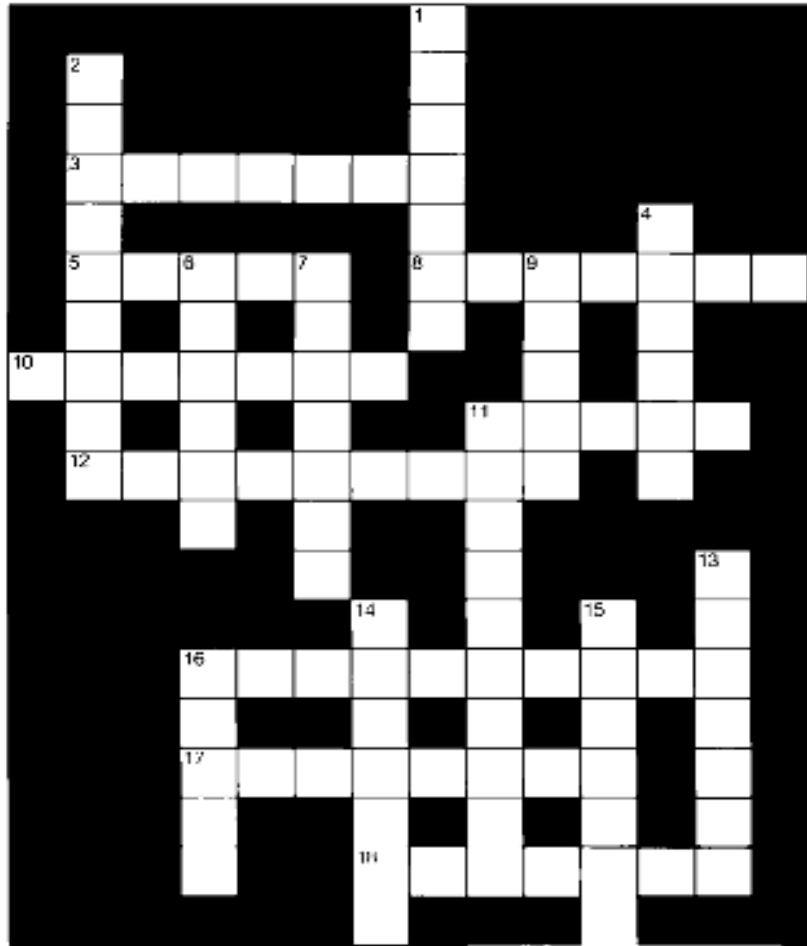
|     |      |       |        |       |      |      |      |      |
|-----|------|-------|--------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| aim | book | burn  | carry  | cast  | fall | lie  | look | make |
| set | sit  | stand | switch | touch | turn | walk | work |      |

### PARTICLES

|       |    |      |    |      |    |     |    |     |      |    |
|-------|----|------|----|------|----|-----|----|-----|------|----|
| about | at | back | by | down | in | off | on | out | over | up |
|-------|----|------|----|------|----|-----|----|-----|------|----|

### ACROSS

3. Be careful, take care. (4,3)  
'.....!'  
There's a car behind you!'
5. Point towards. (3,2)  
'Hold the dart like this and  
..... at the bull's eye.'
8. The dust that comes from a  
nuclear explosion. (7)  
'The trouble with nuclear  
..... is that it is  
radioactive and dangerous.'
10. Solve, deduce. (4,3)  
'Don't ask me what the answer is.  
Try to ..... it ..... for  
yourself.'
11. Pay attention. (3,2)  
'Then I told him what I really  
thought of him. That made him  
..... all right!'
12. Land (of an aeroplane). (5,4)  
'Everyone gave a big sigh of relief as soon as they saw the plane
16. A kind of railway at an amusement park. (10)  
'I love the way a ..... railway twists and turns.'
17. Total amount of money taken by a company during the year. (8)  
'Did you know that the Little Inking Company more than doubled its .....  
last year?'
18. Become extinguished. (4,3)  
'We let the fire ..... itself .....



1. Something you no longer need, especially clothing. (4,3)  
'Oxfam is always glad to receive ..... - ..... clothing.'
2. Wander. (4,5)  
'The best way to see a town is to park your car and just ..... for an hour or two.'
4. Make a reservation. (4,2)  
'If you want a ticket for Hamlet, you really ought to ..... now.'
6. Lipstick, face powder, eye shadow, etc. (6)  
'Do you think that men as well as women should use ..... ?'
7. Improve something by adding or removing small details. (5,2)  
'I haven't got time to repaint the garage door. I think I'll just ..... it ..... here and there.'
9. Stay in bed a bit longer in the morning. (3,2)  
'I have to get up at six every day to make the breakfast, so I like to ..... on Sunday mornings.'
11. Change from one thing to another. (6,4)  
'We have decided to ..... from oil to gas fired central heating.'
13. Discern, just be able to see. (4,3)  
'We could only just ..... the farmhouse in the early morning mist.'
14. Ready and waiting to get a place or go into action, etc. (7)  
'On Fridays, all the flights out of Cologne are fully booked, and dozens of people are on ..... '
15. Continue. (5,2)  
'After the police arrested the man, the Princess was able to ..... with her tour of inspection.'
16. Organise, establish. (3,2)  
'The government has ..... a special committee to look into the problem of drug smuggling.'

## 60. Crazy headlines 4

Underline the spelling mistake in each of these newspaper headlines.

1

CONTROVERSY OVER  
SUNDAY OPENING OF  
INDIAN SHOPS IN  
CARACAS: SHOPOWNERS  
SAY THEY INTEND TO  
CURRY ON AS USUAL

2

YOUNGSTERS  
LUCK IN AT  
VILLAGE  
FEAST

3

OLD PEOPLE  
ADVISED TO TRAP  
UP WELL DURING  
COLD SPELL

4

ANGRY SCENES IN  
CONGRESS: BRAZIL'S  
PRESIDENT WASHES  
OUT AT OPPOSITION'S  
'DISHONEST TACTICS'

5

OFFICIALS CRITICISED  
FOR SCANNING  
ABOUT IN EXPENSIVE  
CARS AT TAXPAYERS'  
EXPENSE

6

WHOLE TRIBES  
WIRED OUT BY  
FLU EPIDEMIC

7

SEA BREEZES OVER  
IN COLDEST  
WINTER IN LIVING  
MEMORY

8

VILLAGERS MOUNT  
CAMPAIGN TO  
STUMP OUT TREE  
VANDALISM

9

CAT, TWENTY-FIVE  
YEARS OLD, PUSSES  
AWAY AFTER  
SHORT ILLNESS

10

SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR  
PROMISES TO ROOF  
OUT CORRUPTION IN  
THE HOUSE OF  
COMMONS

# ANSWERS

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## TEST 1

|             |              |              |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 was like  | 6 come back  | 11 is for    |
| 2 go with   | 7 go away    | 12 takes off |
| 3 get in    | 8 is about   | 13 go on     |
| 4 took back | 9 get back   | 14 came off  |
| 5 come from | 10 take down | 15 get up    |

## TEST 2

|        |           |                |
|--------|-----------|----------------|
| 1 away | 6 like    | 11 up          |
| 2 back | 7 about   | 12 off         |
| 3 for  | 8 over    | 13 around      |
| 4 on   | 9 through | 14 into        |
| 5 from | 10 with   | 15 after (x 2) |

## TEST 3

|          |           |          |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1 back   | 6 forward | 11 along |
| 2 from   | 7 across  | 12 into  |
| 3 in     | 8 out     | 13 up    |
| 4 before | 9 to      | 14 off   |
| 5 round  | 10 on     | 15 about |

## TEST 4

|          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1 across | 6 round  |
| 2 away   | 7 into   |
| 3 on     | 8 behind |
| 4 back   | 9 down   |
| 5 to     | 10 over  |

## TEST 5

- 1 It should be 'the street lights went off.'
- 2 It should be 'Gone away'.
- 3 It should be 'I've really gone off it lately'.
- 4 It should be 'flu virus going round'.
- 5 It should be 'Do go on!'
- 6 It should be 'when he went through his pockets'.
- 7 It should be 'really goes with'.
- 8 It should be 'can go without water'.
- 9 It should be 'enough food to go round'.
- 10 It should be 'go through' or 'go over' the instructions.

## TEST 6

|                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1 taken down   | 6 take off   |
| 2 take it back | 7 take after |
| 3 take out     | 8 taken in   |
| 4 take up      | 9 take it up |
| 5 taken over   | 10 take on   |

## TEST 7

- 1 c
- 2 e
- 3 a
- 4 d
- 5 b

### TEST 8

1 False  
2 True

3 False  
4 False

5 True  
6 True

7 True  
8 False

9 True  
10 True

### TEST 9

1 get  
2 take  
3 threw  
4 put  
5 chop

6 lie  
7 goes  
8 call  
9 broken  
10 stay

11 see  
12 comes  
13 take  
14 cuts  
15 dropped

### TEST 10

1 break  
2 stay  
3 give  
4 keep  
5 show  
6 get  
7 calling  
8 handed

9 trade  
10 bought  
11 drawing  
12 gone  
13 dig  
14 deal (x2)  
15 brought

### TEST 11

1 get down  
2 take down  
3 turn down  
4 break down  
5 cut down  
6 come down  
7 look down  
8 put down

9 lie down  
10 put down  
11 write down  
12 track down  
13 wear down  
14 stand down  
15 let down

### TEST 12

1 dried  
2 took  
3 cuts  
4 throw  
5 rub  
6 pick  
7 fallen  
8 show

9 work  
10 helping  
11 drop  
12 slipped  
13 stand  
14 wipe  
15 pass

### TEST 13

1 stay  
2 running  
3 take  
4 look  
5 break

6 frighten  
7 slipped  
8 tow  
9 fade  
10 sent

### TEST 14

|           |      |
|-----------|------|
| Caption a | away |
| Caption b | down |
| Caption c | in   |
| Caption d | off  |
| Caption e | out  |

- 1 'How nice of you to drop in!'
- 2 'I'll soon work it out.'
- 3 'Attendance has been dropping off lately.'
- 4 'You should have seen the fish that got away!'
- 5 'He has slowed down a lot since his operation.'

### TEST 15

|     |      |
|-----|------|
| 1 g | 6 i  |
| 2 h | 7 b  |
| 3 c | 8 f  |
| 4 a | 9 j  |
| 5 e | 10 d |

### TEST 16

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 puts off     | a look into    |
| 2 go off       | b hang up      |
| 3 hangs up     | c fell through |
| 4 fell out     | d stand for    |
| 5 cut down     | e put off      |
| 6 stand for    | f make up      |
| 7 fell through | g gone off     |
| 8 make up      | h go out       |
| 9 look into    | i fallen out   |
| 10 go out      | j cut down     |

- |     |      |
|-----|------|
| 1 e | 6 d  |
| 2 g | 7 c  |
| 3 b | 8 f  |
| 4 i | 9 a  |
| 5 j | 10 h |

### TEST 17

- |               |               |     |      |
|---------------|---------------|-----|------|
| 1 cut out     | a tuck in     | 1d  | 6 g  |
| 2 give away   | b tore off    | 2 c | 7 j  |
| 3 drop in     | c give away   | 3 i | 8 a  |
| 4 turn in     | d cut out     | 4 f | 9 h  |
| 5 tear off    | e hang up     | 5 b | 10 e |
| 6 look into   | f turn in     |     |      |
| 7 break off   | g look into   |     |      |
| 8 tucks in    | h turn around |     |      |
| 9 turn around | i drop in     |     |      |
| 10 hang up    | j break off   |     |      |

### TEST 18

- 1 'The artist has tried to give the idea of "Young Love" but I don't think it quite comes off.'
- 2 'It's not likely to take off today, is it?'
- 3 'Don't forget to switch off the light before you go to bed.'
- 4 'Are they supposed to come off like that?'
- 5 'He never takes his hat off in public'
- 6 'When he is bored, he simply switches off.'

### TEST 19

- |                |              |               |                |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 fall through | a look up    | 6 see through | f see through  |
| 2 dry up       | b make up    | 7 fall off    | g fall through |
| 3 puts off     | c catch on   | 8 take back   | h take back    |
| 4 make up      | d dry up     | 9 run across  | i fall off     |
| 5 look up      | e run across | 10 catch on   | j put off      |

- |     |      |
|-----|------|
| 1 g | 6 f  |
| 2 d | 7 i  |
| 3 j | 8 h  |
| 4 b | 9 e  |
| 5 a | 10 c |

### TEST 20

- 1 He goes out at the same time every night.
- 2 'Please put all the bones back in their proper place.'
- 3 'That's the end of summer. Time to put the clocks back.'
- 4 'But WHY do you want to blow up the Houses of Parliament?'
- 5 'Come on, blow up the balloon and let's get started.'
- 6 'Now don't let the fire go out!'

### TEST 21

|              |               |     |      |
|--------------|---------------|-----|------|
| 1 let off    | a set off     | 1d  | 6 j  |
| 2 stand by   | b leaked out  | 2 i | 7 g  |
| 3 look over  | c look over   | 3 c | 8 a  |
| 4 clear up   | d let off     | 4 e | 9 f  |
| 5 cut down   | e clear up    | 5 h | 10 b |
| 6 cover up   | f playing at  |     |      |
| 7 bump into  | g bumped into |     |      |
| 8 set off    | h cut down    |     |      |
| 9 playing at | i stand by    |     |      |
| 10 leaks out | j cover up    |     |      |

### TEST 22

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1 outfit   | 6 outburst |
| 2 outlook  | 7 outcry   |
| 3 outbreak | 8 outcast  |
| 4 outlet   | 9 outcome  |
| 5 outlay   | 10 outset  |

### TEST 23

- 1 If you don't feel like cooking, go and get something from the Mexican takeaway.
- 2 The joys of modern travel: a five-mile tailback on the freeway!
- 3 A non-stick frying pan! The scientific breakthrough we've all been waiting for!
- 4 It takes minutes to fill your basket, and hours to get through the supermarket checkout.
- 5 A bank holdup.
- 6 If the traffic gets too bad, pull into a lay-by and have a rest.

### TEST 24

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 handout  | 6 breakdown |
| 2 mixed-up | 7 fallout   |
| 3 holdup   | 8 outfit    |
| 4 outlook  | 9 take-off  |
| 5 make-up  | 10 standby  |

### TEST 25

- |     |      |
|-----|------|
| 1 c | 6 b  |
| 2 a | 7 d  |
| 3d  | 8 b  |
| 4 b | 9 a  |
| 5 a | 10 c |

### TEST 26

- 1 You can stay in your car: this is a drive-in movie.
- 2 These shoes have no laces: they are slip-on shoes.
- 3 This is not an aerosol deodorant: it is a roll-on deodorant.
- 4 The crooks used this as a getaway vehicle.
- 5 This is a pop-up book.
- 6 This is a pick-up truck.
- 7 This is cast-off clothing.
- 8 There is a sale on: everything at knockdown prices.
- 9 The shop owner does not live here: it is a lock-up shop.
- 10 This shed is not freestanding: it is a lean-to shed.

### TEST 27

- |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 built-up  | 6 stuck-up      |
| 2 throwaway | 7 follow-up     |
| 3 run-down  | 8 see-through   |
| 4 mixed-up  | 9 takeover      |
| 5 worn-out  | 10 stand-offish |

### TEST 28

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1 a lean-to | 5 make-up    |
| 2 a pinup   | 6 a hangover |
| 3 a pick-up | 7 a lie in   |
| 4 a handout | 8 a showdown |

### TEST 29

- |     |      |       |        |
|-----|------|-------|--------|
| 1d  | 6 b  | i 7   | vi 10  |
| 2 f | 7 j  | ii 4  | vii 1  |
| 3 a | 8 g  | iii 3 | viii 5 |
| 4 i | 9 c  | iv 9  | ix 2   |
| 5 h | 10 e | v 6   | x 8    |

### TEST 30

- 1 'OK, everybody. Tea break over. Time to get back to work!'
- 2 'We speak out against injustice wherever we find it.'
- 3 'The problem is that we've run out of matches.'
- 4 'My wife has walked out on me. I can't think why.'
- 5 'Please don't wait up for me.'
- 6 'This is what happens when you fall behind with the rent.'

### TEST 31

- |                   |               |              |                |                    |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 come up against | 3 run out of  | 5 look up to | 7 put up with  | 9 catch up with    |
| 2 get down to     | 4 cut down on | 6 give in to | 8 listen in on | 10 look forward to |

### TEST 32

- 1 'SEND AWAY FOR YOUR COPY TODAY! ONLY TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS!'
- 2 'What it really boils down to, then, is that you don't love me any more. Is that it?'
- 3 'You'll never get away with it!'
- 4 Not everyone looks forward to Christmas.
- 5 'Don't worry, he's just a puppy. He'll soon grow out of it.'
- 6 'It's no good going on about it -you lost, and that's all there is to it.'

### TEST 33

- |     |      |       |        |
|-----|------|-------|--------|
| 1 i | 6 b  | i 7   | vi 10  |
| 2d  | 7 h  | ii 4  | vii 1  |
| 3 a | 8 f  | iii 3 | viii 5 |
| 4 j | 9 e  | iv 9  | ix 2   |
| 5 g | 10 c | v 6   | x 8    |

### TEST 34

- |     |    |   |       |        |
|-----|----|---|-------|--------|
| 1 c | 6  | g | i 4   | vi 1   |
| 2 f | 7  | e | ii 8  | vii 6  |
| 3 i | 8  | h | iii 2 | viii 5 |
| 4 b | 9  | a | iv 10 | ix 7   |
| 5 i | 10 | d | v 9   | X 3    |

### TEST 35

- |            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| 1 blow up  | 11 let on      |
| 2 brush up | 12 make up     |
| 3 call for | 13 own up      |
| 4 carry on | 14 pull out    |
| 5 come in  | 15 put off     |
| 6 come up  | 16 rip off     |
| 7 cut out  | 17 settle down |
| 8 fill in  | 18 turn up     |
| 9 fit in   | 19 wear out    |
| 10 go on   | 20 work out    |



### TEST 36

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1 go on      | 6 clear up  |
| 2 think over | 7 stand for |
| 3 come round | 8 pull out  |
| 4 come into  | 9 brush up  |
| 5 look into  | 10 make up  |

### TEST 37

- |             |            |               |
|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 1 give away | 5 clear up | 9 put forward |
| 2 step up   | 6 draw up  | 10 turn down  |
| 3 carry out | 7 made up  |               |
| 4 break off | 8 fill in  |               |

### TEST 38

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 show up    | 6 touch on    |
| 2 run down   | 7 tip off     |
| 3 fall out   | 8 come round  |
| 4 split up   | 9 fall off    |
| 5 think over | 10 throw away |

### TEST 39

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 settle down | 6 pick out     |
| 2 brush up    | 7 do without   |
| 3 strip off   | 8 explain away |
| 4 go round    | 9 let on       |
| 5 stand for   | 10 come into   |

### TEST 40

- |            |            |             |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 cut down | 5 wear out | 9 shake off |
| 2 set off  | 6 slip up  | 10 fit in   |
| 3 blow up  | 7 work out |             |
| 4 call for | 8 carry on |             |

### TEST 41

- |              |               |                  |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1 dropped in | 4 pull out of | 7 looked through |
| 2 turns up   | 5 put off     | 8 pull away      |
| 3 play down  | 6 given up    | 9 get away       |

### TEST 42

1. DR MARTEN'S BOYS TOLD: 'FACE UP TO YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES'
2. MAN ADMITS TO KNIFE ATTACK ON NOISY NEIGHBOURS: 'IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO PUT UP WITH THEM ANY MORE,' HE SAYS.
3. PEOPLE IN BIG CARS ALWAYS TRY TO CATCH UP WITH THE CAR IN FRONT
4. SCUBA DIVER 'DROPPED IN' ON SUBMARINE. T JUST WANTED TO SAY HELLO.'
5. OVERPRICED HAIRDRESSERS COME IN FOR A LOT OF CRITICISM
6. OUTBREAK OF MYSTERY ILLNESS AMONGST POULTRY. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE PROMISES TO CHECK UP ON IT.
7. HOW TO STAY CALM: CUT DOWN ON II IF, AMOUNT OF COFFE YOU DRINK!
8. ECONOMISTS PREDICT BIG INCREASE IN POTATO SALES. FARMERS ADVISED TO CASH IN ON THIS OPPORTUNITY
9. STOP COMPARING YOURSELF WITH YOUR NEIGHBOUR, ADVISES SOCIAL WORKER: 'USELESS TO TRY TO KEEP UP WITH THE JONESES'
10. POST OFFICE PROMISES BETTER MAIL DELIVERY: 'HAPPY TO FALL IN WITH CUSTOMERS' WISHES'

### TEST 43

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 bring up    | 6 getting at   |
| 2 make out    | 7 crop up      |
| 3 shouting at | 8 wiped out    |
| 4 mixing up   | 9 run down     |
| 5 dawned on   | 10 plumped for |

### TEST 44

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1 fooling around | 6 cropping up |
| 2 pouring down   | 7 simmer down |
| 3 pulls through  | 8 step up     |
| 4 make out       | 9 shouting at |
| 5 doubled up     | 10 stuck by   |

### TEST 45

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 1 run     | 6 live   |
| 2 shrug   | 7 seize  |
| 3 Roll    | 8 hush   |
| 4 freshen | 9 dawned |
| 5 mixing  | 10 turn  |

### TEST 46

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 skate over | 6 copes with |
| 2 blends in  | 7 brought up |
| 3 wiped out  | 8 rinse out  |
| 4 run away   | 9 leaked out |
| 5 size up    | 10 sound out |

### TEST 47

- |                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| 1 go, hang, knock   | a hold    |
| 2 lash, strike, hit | b butt    |
| 3 fork, shell, pay  | c rushed  |
| 4 end, land, finish | d playing |
| 5 drop, look, call  | e stock   |

### TEST 48

- |               |              |              |                 |                |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 drag on     | 3 getting at | 5 snapped up | 7 jumped at     | 9 rambled on   |
| 2 meddle with | 4 rub in     | 6 flaked out | 8 waded through | 10 plumped for |

### TEST 49

- |             |             |                    |             |
|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1 bite off  | 3 turn over | 5 look after (x 2) | 7 runs away |
| 2 throw out | 4 put off   | 6 comes out        | 8 pick up   |

- A Don't bite off more than you can chew.
- B The sun always comes out after the rain.
- C Look after the pennies and the pounds will look after themselves.
- D See a pin and pick it up, and all day long you'll have good luck.
- E Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
- F He who fights and runs away, Lives to fight another day.
- G Don't throw out the baby with the bath water.
- H Turn over a new leaf.

**TEST 50**

1a 6 b  
 2 c 7 c  
 3 b 8 a  
 4 d 9 d  
 5 a 10 b

**TEST 51**

1b 6 c  
 2 c 7 b  
 3d 8 a  
 4 c 9 a  
 5 c 10 a

**TEST 52**

1a 6 a  
 2d 7 d  
 3 c 8 b  
 4 c 9 b  
 5 b 10 c

**TEST 53**

1 b 6 b  
 2 d 7 d  
 3 b 8 c  
 4 c 9 a  
 5 d 10 c

**TEST 54**

1 d 6 b  
 2 b 7 c  
 3 a 8 d  
 4 c 9 c  
 5 a 10 b

**TEST 55**

1 b 6 d  
 2 a 7 b  
 3 c 8 a  
 4 d 9 d  
 5 b 10 c

**TEST 56**

- 1 MEAT PRICES ARE DOWN AGAIN. HOUSEWIVES ADVISED TO SHOP AROUND FOR THE BEST BARGAINS
- 2 DON'T KNOCK OFF EARLY ON FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, WORKERS WARNED
- 3 LOCAL COUNCIL TELL GRAFFITI ARTISTS TO 'BUZZ OFF'
- 4 NEW WEBSITE BOASTS BIGGEST ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF THE WORLD'S WINES. 'WELL WORTH *DIPPING* INTO,' SAY THE EXPERTS
- 5 SAILING IS NOW THIRD MOST POPULAR HOBBY. 'MEN LOVE TO MESS ABOUT IN BOATS,' SAYS LEISURE FIRM.
- 6 SWIMMER'S DEATH SPARKS OFF A SAFETY ENQUIRY
- 7 AMAZON EXPLORERS DECIDE TO PRESS ON DESPITE THE HEAT
- 8 'ATTENDANCE AT WATER POLO EVENTS DROPPING OFF' SAYS OFFICIAL REPORT.
- 9 IMMIGRANT WORKERS FEEL ALII'.NATKD: HAVE A HARD TIME FITTING IN
- 10 EIGHTY-YEAR-OLD JUDGE CRITICISED FOR NODDING OFF DURING TRIAL. 'IF HE CAN'T STAY AWAKE, HE SHOULD RETIRE,' LAWYER COMMENTS

**TEST 57**

- 1 FIRE BRIGADE ON ALERT AS VANDALS THREATEN TO BURN DOWN FARM BUILDINGS
- 2 BRITISH ATHLETE INTENDS TO TRY FOR NEW WORLD RECORD AT COMING COMMONWEALTH GAMES
- 3 NEW ZEALAND NOCTURNAL GROUND PARROT IN DANGER: 'WE MUST CONSERVE ITS HABITAT OR IT WILL DIE OUT SOON,' SAYS LEADING NATURALIST.
- 4 SHOCK MEDICAL REPORT: STUDENTS CRACKING UP UNDER EXAMINATION PRESSURE
- 5 POLICE SURROUND PRISON AS DANGEROUS CRIMINALS TRY TO BREAK OUT
- 6 SECURITY TIGHTENED UP AT AIRPORTS AS NEW TERRORIST CAMPAIGN BEGINS
- 7 AFTER FIFTEEN YEARS, HUSBAND FINALLY TUMBLES TO WIFE'S LOVER
- 8 MANCHESTER MAN BUMPS INTO LONG-LOST BROTHER IN NEW YORK NIGHTCLUB
- 9 LADY CHATTERLEY TO MARRY HER GARDENER: 'I JUST HOPE IT WORKS OUT FOR THEM,' SAY HER PARENTS
- 10 HOUSEWIVES TIRED OF BEING TIED TO THE KITCHEN SINK: 'THERE MUST BE MORE TO LIFE THAN WASHING UP,' THEY SAY

## TEST 58

### Across

- 1 come down
- 4 send off
- 7 outbreak
- 8 do
- 10 bowl over
- 13 down
- 14 on
- 15 string

### Down

- 1 cast off
- 2 end
- 3 offset
- 5 note down
- 6 skate
- 9 own
- 10 book
- 11 out
- 12 run
- 16 in

## TEST 59

### Across

- 3 look out
- 5 aim at
- 8 fallout
- 10 work out
- 11 sit up
- 12 touch down
- 16 switchback
- 17 turnover
- 18 burn out

### Down

- 1 cast-off
- 2 walk about
- 4 book up
- 6 make-up
- 7 touch up
- 9 lie in
- 11 switch over
- 13 make out
- 14 standby
- 15 carry on
- 16 set up

## TEST 60

- 1 CONTROVERSY OVER SUNDAY OPENING OF INDIAN SHOPS IN CARACAS: SHOPOWNERS SAY THEY INTEND TO CARRY ON AS USUAL
- 2 YOUNGSTERS TUCK IN AT VILLAGE FEAST
- 3 OLD PEOPLE ADVISED TO WRAP UP WELL DURING COLD SPELL
- 4 ANGRY SCENES IN CONGRESS: BRAZIL'S PRESIDENT LASHES OUT AT OPPOSITION'S 'DISHONEST TACTICS'
- 5 OFFICIALS CRITICISED FOR SWANNING ABOUT IN EXPENSIVE CARS AT TAXPAYERS' EXPENSE
- 6 WHOLE TRIBES WIPED OUT BY FLU EPIDEMIC
- 7 SEA FREEZES OVER IN COLDEST WINTER IN LIVING MEMORY
- 8 VILLAGERS MOUNT CAMPAIGN TO STAMP OUT TREE VANDALISM
- 9 CAT, TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD, PASSES AWAY AFTER SHORT ILLNESS
- 10 SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR PROMISES TO ROOT OUT CORRUPTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

