

301

Phrasal Verbs

A Reference Guide to Phrasal Verbs

*301 meanings and examples of use
with exercises and answer keys*

Take up the challenge
Brush up your phrasal verbs
Set aside some time
Chew over meanings
Press on with learning
Try out the tests

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Introduction

Verbs, Prepositions and Particles

In English it is very common for verbs to be followed by prepositions. In many cases you can easily understand the meaning. Verbs that are followed by one or more prepositions are called prepositional verbs, if the preposition does not change the meaning of the verb.

When a verb is followed by one or more prepositions and the meaning of the verb changes then it is called a phrasal verb. For the student of English phrasal verbs always present problems because it is not obvious what the meaning of the phrasal verb is.

A phrasal verb consists of a *verb* + *particle(s)*, where a particle is a preposition or an adverb. In this book we'll always refer to the particle as a preposition.

Phrasal verbs are very common in English, even in formal English, so you'll need to understand them if you read or listen to English a lot.

No rules.. but only a few verbs and particles to learn

Unfortunately there are no rules to help you to decide the most suitable phrasal verb to use. You'll just have to learn them. Although this book gives 301 meanings of phrasal verbs if you look carefully at the lists that follow you'll see that there is a small number of verbs that are commonly used to form phrasal verbs. They are :

ask	be	break	come
fall	find	get	give
go	keep	let	look
make	put	run	set
take	turn		

You'll also see that the range of particles is mostly limited to the following prepositions and adverbs:

about	across	along	around
away	back	by	down
forward	in	off	on
out	over	through	under
up			

Some phrasal verbs take objects ... others don't

Some phrasal verbs are not followed by an object.

The suspect package **blew up** as they investigated it.
My car **broke down** on the motorway

Other phrasal verbs are followed by an object.

They **broke off** diplomatic relations.
They **brought forward** the meeting by 1 hour.

If the object is a noun phrase you can move the particle after it

They **brought forward** the meeting by 1 hour.
They **brought** the meeting **forward** by 1 hour.

If the object is a personal pronoun (e.g. he, she, it, they..) then the pronoun must appear *before* the particle like this:

Did you remember the meeting?
They **brought it forward** by 1 hour.

The pronoun cannot appear *after* the particle like this:

Did you remember the meeting?
They ~~**brought forward it**~~ by 1 hour.

The Phrasal Verb List

On the pages that follow we list each phrasal verb alphabetically with a meaning, an example sentence using the phrasal verb, and the example rewritten without the phrasal verb. Some phrasal verbs appear more than once in the list - this is because phrasal verbs often have more than one meaning !

The Meaning List

The Meaning List presents the phrasal verbs in a different way - by meaning or associated concept. For example you'll find that there are at least 5 phrasal verbs associated with the concept of *appearance*.

The Exercises

The lists are followed by some exercises for students. The exercises are based on the examples given in the Phrasal Verb List but include additional materials. There is an answer key for each exercise.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

add up *to make sense.*

When you take everything into account it just doesn't add up.

When you take everything into account the result doesn't make sense.

allow for *to make adequate preparation*

You should allow for delays at the airport.

You should prepare yourself for delays at the airport.

ask after *to enquire.*

At the hospital the parents asked after the health of their son.

At the hospital the parents enquired about the health of their son.

back down *to withdraw.*

Although nominated for president he backed down at the last moment.

He withdrew his nomination for presidency at the last moment.

back off *to retreat.*

They look dangerous - I think we should back off.

They look dangerous - I think we should retreat.

back out of *to withdraw.*

They may try to back out of our agreement.

They may try to withdraw from our agreement.

back up *to support.*

Have you any evidence to back up your claim?

Have you any evidence to support your claim?

bail out *to remove from a situation.*

If you get into trouble again I'm not going to bail you out.

If you get into trouble again I'm not going to help you get out of it.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

be through *to be finished.*

I'm through with this report.

I've finished (reading/writing) this report.

bear away *to turn away.*

Bear away or you'll hit the vehicle on your right.

Turn away or you'll hit the vehicle on your right.

bear out *to allow to continue.*

Bear me out until I have finished.

Let me continue until I have finished.

bear out *to prove.*

The evidence bears out his story.

The evidence proves his story.

beat up *to attack.*

Those who beat up other people are called thugs.

Those who physically attack other people are called thugs.

blow out *to extinguish.*

Can you blow out the candles before you go to bed ?

Can you extinguish the candles before you go to bed ?

blow over *to finish.*

Although they are arguing now it will blow over soon.

Although they are arguing now it will finish soon.

blow up *to explode.*

The ship blew up unexpectedly.

The ship exploded unexpectedly.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

break away *to separate from.*

The southern states of America broke away from the Union.

The southern states of America separated from the Union.

break down *fail to operate.*

My car broke down on the motorway.

My car stopped working on the motorway.

break in *to interrupt abruptly.*

He kept breaking in on our conversation.

He kept interrupting our conversation.

break out *to happen.*

Civil war broke out after the riots in the city.

Civil war started after the riots in the city.

break up *to stop.*

The police were called out to break up the riots.

The police were called out to stop the riots.

bring about *to cause something to happen.*

The merger of the two companies brought about many changes.

The merger of the two companies resulted in many changes.

bring around *to change someone's viewpoint.*

Give me a few days and I could bring them around to our ways of thinking.

Give me a few days and I could persuade them to adopt our ways of thinking.

bring in *to introduce.*

The new law was brought in on January 1st.

The new law was introduced on January 1st.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

bring off *to succeed in something difficult.*

I didn't think they'd persuade everybody but they certainly brought it off.

I didn't think they'd persuade everybody but they achieved it.

bring out *to make clear.*

The covering letter brings out the main points of the report.

The covering letter highlights the main points of the report.

bring round *to change someone's viewpoint.*

Give me a few days and I could bring them round to our ways of thinking.

Give me a few days and I could persuade them to adopt our ways of thinking.

bring round *to help back to consciousness.*

Although she fainted and collapsed the doctor brought her round.

Although she fainted and collapsed the doctor helped to return her to consciousness.

bring up *to raise (children).*

She brought up 4 children all by herself.

She raised 4 children all by herself.

brush up *to improve knowledge.*

These exercises will help you brush up your English.

These exercises will help you improve your English.

call off *to cancel.*

I think we'll have to call off our meeting this afternoon.

I think we'll have to cancel our meeting this afternoon.

call round *to visit.*

You could call round after work.

You could visit us after work.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

carry forward *to transfer to something that follows.*

The account totals were carried forward to the following year.

The account totals were transferred to the accounts for the following year.

carry off *to win.*

They carried off 3 gold medals at the Olympics.

They won 3 gold medals at the Olympics.

carry on *to play, in a foolish way.*

She told the children "Stop carrying on there".

She told the children to stop playing around.

carry on *to proceed to continue.*

I asked my boss if I should continue the project. He said "Carry on".

I asked my boss if I should continue the project. He said that I should continue it.

carry out *to implement a plan, put into practice.*

They've been carrying out repairs on the bridge for a long time.

They've been doing repairs on the bridge for a long time.

carry through *to complete an action or process.*

If you carry through the plan it's bound to work.

If you implement the plan it will almost certainly work.

catch on *to become popular.*

Bungee jumping didn't catch on until recently.

Bungee jumping didn't become popular until recently.

catch on *to understand.*

I've explained it in great detail to her but she hasn't caught on yet.

I've explained it in great detail to her but she hasn't fully understood it yet.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

catch up with *to bring up to date with news.*

I've been away on holiday so I need to catch up on what's been happening.

I need to know what has been happening while I've been away on holiday.

catch up with *to succeed in reaching.*

His knee injury meant that it was impossible for him to catch up on the other athletes.

His knee injury meant that it was impossible for him to succeed in reaching the athletes in front.

chew over *to think about.*

He chewed over the problem for a few minutes.

He thought about the problem for a few minutes.

chip in *to contribute.*

She chipped in with an interesting comment. They all chipped in to his retirement present.

She made an interesting comment. They all contributed to his retirement present.

close down *to stop operating.*

Many small businesses have to close down if they're not profitable.

Many small businesses have to stop operating if they're not profitable.

come across *to appear as.*

He comes across as a gentle and tolerant person.

He appears to be a gentle and tolerant person.

come along *to accompany.*

"Who is coming along with you tonight?" he asked.

"Who is accompanying you tonight?" he asked.

come along *to progress.*

I asked the author how his novel was coming along.

I asked the author how his novel was progressing.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

come around *to be persuaded.*

I think they'll come around to agreeing with us.

I think they'll be persuaded to agree with us.

come away *to detach.*

The handle came away from the door.

The handle became detached from the door.

come back *to return.*

Please come back tomorrow.

Please return tomorrow.

come by *to find, obtain.*

"How did you come by those photographs?" she asked.

"How did you obtain those photographs?" she asked.

come down on/upon *to use authority.*

Your boss may come down on you if you do something wrong.

Your boss may use his authority against you if you do something wrong.

come forward *to present.*

Police asked for witnesses to the accident to come forward.

Police asked for witnesses to the accident to present themselves.

come out *to appear in public.*

The news came out in yesterday's newspaper.

The news was published in yesterday's newspaper.

come out with *to express.*

My daughter came out with her first words today.

My daughter spoke her first words today.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

come round *to be persuaded.*

I think they'll come round to our way of thinking soon.

I think they'll be persuaded to follow our ideas soon.

come round *to become conscious.*

She fainted in the heat, but came round soon after.

She fainted in the heat, but became conscious soon after.

come up with *to create an idea or solution.*

The engineers came up with the idea of a new type of engine.

The engineers had an idea for a new type of engine.

come upon *to find (often accidentally)*

My mother came upon some old photographs of me.

My mother found some old photographs of me.

crop up *to arise.*

His youth in America often cropped up in conversations with him.

The topic often arose in conversations with him.

cut across *to take a shorter route.*

You can cut across the fields to save yourself time.

You can take a shorter path across the fields to save yourself time.

cut back *to reduce.*

You smoke too much. You ought to cut back/cut down.

You smoke too much. You ought to reduce.

cut down *to remove by cutting.*

The old trees were so dangerous that they had to cut them down.

The old trees were so dangerous that they had to remove them by cutting them.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

cut down (on) *to reduce.*

You should really cut down on the amount of chocolate you eat.

You should really reduce the amount of chocolate you eat.

cut in *to interrupt.*

He cut in many times as I was explaining the procedure.

He interrupted many times as I was explaining the procedure.

cut in *to push in suddenly.*

I was driving along the road when another car cut in ahead of me.

I was driving along the road when another car moved in suddenly ahead of me.

cut off *to stop.*

The electricity supply was cut off after they hadn't paid the bills.

The electricity supply was stopped after they hadn't paid the bills.

cut up *to become upset.*

I'm really cut up by the news of the accident.

I'm really upset by the news of the accident.

do away with *to remove the need for.*

Now that we have computers they've done away with the old typewriters.

Now that we have computers they've removed the old typewriters.

do up *to repair, decorate.*

After buying their new home they did it up themselves.

After buying their new home they decorated it themselves.

drag up *to produce, introduce (in an undesirable way)*

When they meet they often drag up the subject of taxes.

They always talk about the same subject of taxes (and I'm getting tired of hearing about it again).

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

dress up *to improve the appearance of.*

We can dress up the proposals so that they become more attractive.

We can improve the proposals so that they become more attractive.

drift off *to fall asleep.*

I drifted off to sleep soon after I went to bed last night.

I fell sleep soon after I went to bed last night.

drop off *to fall asleep.*

I was so tired I dropped off in the armchair

I was so tired I fell asleep in the armchair.

drop out *to leave.*

He decided to drop out of university while in his second year.

He decided to leave university while in his second year.

drum up *to produce.*

We'll need to drum up some support from our colleagues.

We'll need to encourage our colleagues to support us.

eat up *to consume or use excessively.*

This car eats up gasoline.

This car uses a lot of gasoline!

face up to *to accept as a fact.*

You'll just have to face up to paying a lot of money if you want to buy that house.

You'll just have to accept that you will have to pay a lot of money if you want to buy that house.

fall back on *to rely on.*

If the computer breaks down we'll have to fall back on using calculators.

If the computer breaks down we'll have to rely on using calculators.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

fall behind *to move further away from.*

The athlete soon fell behind the others as his knee injury worsened.

The athlete soon became further away from the others.

fall in *to get in line or position.*

Soldiers are often told to 'Fall in'.

Soldiers are often told to arrange themselves in a line.

fall in with *to meet with.*

I'm afraid he fell in with bad company last year.

I'm afraid he met some bad people last year.

fall off *to decline.*

The number of pandas in the world is falling off each year.

The number of pandas in the world is decreasing each year.

fall out *to disagree.*

The sisters fell out and didn't speak to each other for a long time.

The sisters disagreed and didn't speak to each other for a long time.

fall short of *to fail to reach (narrowly).*

They fell short of reaching their goal of \$US 500 000.

They narrowly failed to reach their goal of \$US 500 000.

fall through *to fail.*

Their plans for opening the Beijing office fell through.

Their plans for opening the Beijing office did not succeed.

fall together *to bring together.*

I can now see how all these ideas fall together to produce a solution.

I can now see how bringing all these ideas together helps to produce a solution.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

fall under *to be categorised.*

Textbooks on Unix fall under the heading 'Software'.

Textbooks on Unix are categorised under the heading 'Software'.

fall within *to be included.*

Finland, Ireland and England all fall within the European Union.

Finland, Ireland and England are part of the European Union.

fill in *to complete a document.*

Fill in the application form and return it to us.

Complete the application form and return it to us.

fill out *to complete (a document).*

Please fill out the form and return it to us.

Please complete the form and return it to us.

find for oneself *to provide one's own means of support.*

Although life was difficult he found a job for himself.

Although life was difficult he managed to get a job.

find out *to discover.*

After detailed investigations they found out who the thief was.

After detailed investigations they discovered who the thief was.

fix up *to accommodate.*

My friend asked if I could fix him up with a room for the night.

My friend asked if I could give him accommodation for the night.

get across *to explain.*

He tried to get his ideas across to the audience.

He tried to explain his ideas to the audience.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

get along with *to be comfortable with.*

Even though we couldn't speak the same language we got along with each other very well.

Even though we couldn't speak the same language we were comfortable in each other's company.

get at *to attempt, to try (to say)*

"What are you getting at?" she asked.

"What are you trying to say?" she asked.

get back *to return.*

Although the concert was cancelled, we got our money back.

Although the concert was cancelled, our money was returned.

get in *to be elected to a position.*

After the election two new politicians got in to the government.

After the election two new politicians were elected to the government.

get off *to leave.*

They got off the train at Lyons.

They left the train at Lyons.

get on *to make progress.*

"How did you get on in the examination?" he asked.

"How well did you do in the examination?" he asked.

get on to *to move to a new subject or topic.*

We'll get on to learning about future tenses later.

We'll start to learn about future tenses later.

get out of *to avoid.*

We often try to get out of difficult situations.

We often try to avoid difficult situations.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

get over *to overcome a difficult experience.*

They'll get over the death in the family eventually.

They will eventually learn to live with the death in the family.

get round *to avoid.*

How can we get round this problem if we can't solve it?.

How can we avoid the problem if we can't solve it.

get through *to make a connection (telephone).*

I tried phoning several times but I couldn't get through to him.

I tried phoning several times but I was unable to speak to him.

get through *to send a message or idea.*

They tried to get it through to him that the plan wouldn't work.

They tried to convince him that the plan wouldn't work.

get up *to rise (wind, sea).*

It looks like the wind will get up later.

It looks like the wind will become stronger later.

give away *to provide.*

They're giving away free tickets to the exhibition.

They're providing people with free tickets to the exhibition.

give away *to reveal.*

Don't give away your password to anyone.

Don't reveal your password to anyone.

give back *to return.*

They gave me back my money when the conference was cancelled.

They returned my money when the conference was cancelled.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

give in *to be unable to do something.*

"What is the square root of 364? ". "I am sorry, I give in ! ".

"I am sorry - I cannot calculate it ! ".

give in to *to surrender to someone.*

The bank robbers eventually gave themselves in to the police.

The bank robbers eventually surrendered to the police.

give out *to provide.*

They're giving out discount vouchers at the new store.

They're providing the public with discount vouchers at the new store.

give up *to stop.*

"When will you give up smoking?" she asked.

"When will you stop smoking ?" she asked.

give up *to surrender to someone.*

The bank robbers eventually gave themselves up to the police.

The bank robbers eventually surrendered to the police.

go about *to be able to.*

"How do you go about registering for the language course?" he asked.

"What's the procedure for registering on the language course?" he asked.

go ahead *to proceed.*

They went ahead with plans to develop the new shopping centre.

They proceeded with plans to develop the new shopping centre.

go along with *to agree with someone.*

I'd go along with you on that idea.

I'd agree with you on that idea.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

go back on *to change one's viewpoint.*

He promised to do it, but he went back on his word.

He promised to do it, but he changed his mind.

go before *to appear in front of.*

After they were arrested they went before the court.

After they were arrested they appeared in court.

go for *to aim for an objective.*

Competitors in the Olympic Games try to go for gold medals.

Competitors in the Olympic Games try to win gold medals.

go for *to attack.*

The guard dog will go for intruders.

The guard dog will attack intruders.

go in for *to apply for.*

The athlete went in for the 100 metres sprint.

The athlete entered the 100 metres sprint.

go off *to become sour (milk, dairy products).*

Milk goes off if you leave it in warm conditions.

Milk becomes sour if you leave it in warm conditions.

go off *to explode.*

The bomb went off at 12 noon.

The bomb exploded at 12 noon.

go off *to lose interest in something.*

I used to think about retiring to an island in Pacific, but I've gone off the idea.

I used to think about retiring to an island in Pacific, but I've lost interest in the idea.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

go on *to continue.*

When I stopped he asked me to go on with my story.

When I stopped he asked me to continue my story.

go out *to extinguish.*

A candle flame will go out in strong winds.

Strong winds will extinguish a candle flame.

go over *to examine.*

Let's go over the accounts.

Let's examine the accounts.

go over to *to change positions.*

If we can't persuade them, they may go over to the other group.

If we can't persuade them, they may join the other group.

go round *to circulate, continue*

The problem still keeps going round in my head.

I continue to think about the problem.

go round *to visit.*

Let's go round to your parents.

Let's visit your parents.

go through *to examine.*

I'll go through those records tomorrow.

I'll examine those records tomorrow.

go through with *to complete.*

They'll go through with their plans, I'm sure of it.

They'll implement their plans, I'm sure of it.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

go under *to disappear.*

Companies must be careful with finance or they will go under.

Companies must be careful with finance or they will go out of business.

grow out of *to no longer be suitable.*

As we become older we should grow out of our childish ways.

As we become older we should no longer behave like children.

grow up *to develop (with age).*

The children have grown up since I last saw them 5 years ago.

The children have developed since I last saw them 5 years ago.

hang on *to wait.*

If you hang on a moment I'll find the sales figures for you.

If you wait a moment I'll find the sales figures for you.

hang on to *to listen carefully.*

Although he had a strong accent, I could hang on to much of what he said.

Although he had a strong accent, I was able to hear much of what he said.

hang up *to end (a telephone call).*

After I answered the phone the caller hung up.

After I answered the phone the caller ended the call.

join up *to become a member of.*

He joined up with the gang when he was 15.

He became a member of the gang when he was 15.

jot down *to make notes.*

I jotted down the main points of the conversation.

I made brief notes on the main points of the conversation.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

keep away from *to avoid.*

I've got influenza. Please keep away from me.

I've got influenza. Please do not approach me.

keep in with *to continue to develop a relationship.*

I'd keep in with him if I were you - He's a good person to know.

I'd continue to develop a relationship with him if I were you - He's a good person to know.

keep off *to stay away from.*

Keep off the grass.

Don't walk on the grass.

keep on *to continue.*

They kept on writing to each other for years.

They continued writing to each other for years.

keep up *to continue.*

Keep up the good work.

Continue the good work.

keep up with *to continue.*

His knee injury meant that it was impossible for him to keep up with the other athletes.

His knee injury meant that it was impossible for him to continue in the company of the other athletes.

lay off *to make redundant.*

Fifty workers were laid off at the factory.

Fifty workers became unemployed at the factory.

lay on *to make available.*

Lunch was laid on for us at the conference.

Lunch was provided for us at the conference.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

leave in *to include.*

They left in two of the most important paragraphs in the contract.

They included two of the most important paragraphs in the contract.

leave off *to keep switched off.*

They left off the lights in their home when they went out to the restaurant.

The lights in their home remained switched off when they went out to the restaurant.

leave on *to keep switched on.*

They left on the lights in their home when they went out to the restaurant.

The lights in their home remained switched on when they went out to the restaurant.

leave out *to omit.*

They left out two of the most important paragraphs in the contract.

They excluded two of the most important paragraphs in the contract.

let down *to disappoint.*

Although she said she would come she let me down - she didn't arrive at all.

Although she said she would come she disappointed me - she didn't arrive at all.

let in *to admit.*

They won't let you in unless you are 18 years old.

They won't admit you unless you are 18 years old.

let in for *to become involved in.*

I wasn't sure what I was letting myself in for when I applied for the job.

I wasn't sure what I would become involved in when I applied for the job.

let off *to excuse from punishment.*

After serving 5 years in prison he was let off for good behaviour.

After serving 5 years in prison he was released because of his good behaviour.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

let off *to explode.*

People were advised not to let off fireworks indoors.

People were advised not to use fireworks indoors.

let off *to leave.*

The bus driver will let me off at a bus stop close to my home.

The driver will let me leave the bus at a stop close to my home.

let on *to reveal a secret.*

The birthday party will be a surprise so don't let on to anyone.

The birthday party will be a surprise so don't tell anyone.

let out *to release.*

Who let the cat out on the balcony ?.

Who allowed the cat to be released onto the balcony ?.

let up *to become less severe.*

When the hurricane came the winds didn't let up for hours.

When the hurricane came the winds didn't reduce their strength for hours.

live on *to survive on something.*

We wouldn't survive long if we had to live on bread and water.

We wouldn't survive long if our only source of food was bread and water.

live through *to survive a difficult experience.*

We didn't expect to live through the hurricane in our fragile shelter.

We didn't expect to survive the hurricane because our shelter could have easily been destroyed.

live up to *to maintain a required standard.*

We expect everyone to live up to the company name and its standards.

We expect everyone to maintain the company standards.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

look after *to care for.*

My sister looked after my father when he was ill.

My sister cared for my father when he was ill.

look back *to think about (in the past).*

Sometimes it is not a good idea to look back on one's past.

Sometimes it is not a good idea to reflect on one's past.

look for *to search for.*

Can you help me look for my wallet ?

Can you help me search for my wallet ?

look in *to visit.*

She's old and living alone and I look in on her every day.

She's old and living alone and I visit her every day.

look into *to investigate.*

The police looked into the robbery.

The police investigated the robbery.

look out *to warn.*

Look out! There's a car coming.

Be careful. There's a car coming.

look out for *to watch for.*

Look out for Janna. She'll be wearing a white jacket.

You should be able to recognise Janna. She'll be wearing a white jacket.

look over *to examine, but not in detail.*

Can you look over these notes please ?

Can you quickly check these notes please ?

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

look through *to examine, in some detail.*

Could you look through this chapter for any mistakes please?.

Could you check this chapter for any mistakes please?.

look up *to find something specific.*

I looked up his address in the telephone directory.

I searched for his address in the telephone directory.

look up to *to respect.*

Children should always look up to their parents.

Children should always respect their parents.

make after *to follow.*

Make after the man in the black jacket. He lives in the same street.

Follow the man in the black jacket. He lives in the same street.

make for *to move in the direction of.*

First, make for the city centre, then find the railway station.

First, travel to the city centre, then find the railway station.

make off with *to leave with something in one's possession.*

The thief made off with several thousand dollars.

The thief stole several thousand dollars and escaped.

make out *to succeed in something.*

How did you make out at the interview ?.

How well did your interview go ?.

make out *to understand.*

His handwriting is so bad that I couldn't make out his signature.

His handwriting is so bad that I couldn't understand his signature.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

make out *to write a document.*

The old lady was encouraged to make out a will.

The old lady was encouraged to write a will.

make out of *to consist of.*

We make yoghurt out of dairy products.

Yoghurt is composed of dairy products.

make out to *to sign.*

Please make the cheque out to the ABC Company Ltd.

Please write the cheque and make it payable to the ABC Company Ltd.

make up *to complete.*

This last delivery makes up the total order for the customer.

This last delivery completes the order for the customer.

make up *to invent.*

I don't believe him. I think he's making up the story.

I don't believe him. I think he's inventing the story.

make up for *to compensate.*

The concert was cancelled but the organisers made up for it by giving us a refund.

The concert was cancelled but the organisers compensated us by giving a refund.

mark up *to indicate.*

The prices were marked up on labels.

The prices were indicated on labels.

move in *to occupy.*

We're moving in to our new offices next week.

We're occupying our new offices next week.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

move out *to leave.*

We're moving out next week.

We're leaving next week.

pass out *to faint.*

She passed out when she became ill.

She fainted when she became ill.

press on *to continue, with difficulty.*

I must press on with my homework or else I'll never get it done.

I must continue with my homework or else I'll never get it done.

put about. *to change course or turn in the opposite direction.*

They put about when they found that the rest of the journey was too difficult.

When they couldn't go any further they turned around and came back.

put about *to circulate, publish.*

They put about rumours concerning her health.

They circulated rumours about her health.

put across *to present an idea or person.*

She put herself across very well at the interview.

She presented herself very well at the interview.

put aside *to save or to store.*

Jane put aside \$25 a week from her salary.

Jane saved \$25 a week from her salary.

put away *to save.*

I put away a few dollars a week into a savings account with the bank.

I save a few dollars a week in a savings account with the bank.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

put away *to tidy.*

The children were told to put away their toys.

The children were told to put their toys in the proper place and make the place tidy.

put back *to change clock time.*

We put the clocks back in winter by one hour.

We change the time by changing clock time back 1 hour in the winter.

put back *to delay.*

The meeting was put back 2 hours.

The meeting was delayed for 2 hours.

put down *to attribute to something.*

If the tape recorder isn't working I'd put it down to a flat battery.

A flat battery would explain why the tape recorder isn't working.

put down *to land (an aircraft).*

We put down at Heathrow Airport at 7 am.

We landed at Heathrow Airport at 7 am.

put down *to record, in writing.*

I put down "Computer Programmer" on the application form.

I wrote down "Computer Programmer" on the application form.

put down *to suppress, to stop.*

The army put down the fighting in the city.

The army stopped the fighting in the city.

put forward *to change clock time.*

We put the clocks forward in spring by one hour.

We change the time by adding 1 hour to our clocks in the Spring.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

put forward *to propose a person for a position or task.*

John was put forward for membership of the committee.

John was proposed as a member of the committee.

put forward *to propose an idea or plan.*

They put forward their plans for the company reorganisation.

They presented/proposed their plans for the company reorganisation.

put in for *to apply for a post / position / job.*

There's a new post in personnel. I think I'll put in for it.

I think I'll apply for the job in personnel.

put off *to delay.*

The meeting was put off until the following day.

The meeting was postponed until the following day.

put on *to get dressed.*

Your mother told you to put on your red blouse.

Your mother told you to wear your red blouse.

put out *to extinguish (fire).*

The fire brigade was called to put out the burning house.

The fire brigade was called to extinguish the fire.

put out *to send or remove from a place.*

We put the cat out each night.

We remove the cat from the house every night.

put over *to get something heard or received.*

He tried to put over his ideas to the board of management.

He tried to persuade the board of management to accept his ideas.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

put through *to cause something to be accepted.*

They persuaded the Government to put through the new law.

They persuaded the Government to implement the new law.

put through *to place a telephone connection.*

I'm putting you through now (on the telephone).

I'm connecting you with the person you want to speak to (on the telephone).

put together *to add (numbers).*

If you put together 5, 6 and 9 you get 20.

If you add 5, 6 and 9 you get 20.

put together *to reach a conclusion*

When they put the facts together they realised the project wouldn't work

When they evaluated all the evidence they realised the project wouldn't work

put up *to accommodate someone.*

They put me up overnight.

They gave me a place to stay for the night.

put up *to construct.*

They put the supermarket up in 6 months.

The supermarket was constructed in 6 months.

put up *to offer (for sale / adoption).*

They put the house up for sale.

They arranged to sell the house.

put up *to show.*

He put up a good fight even though he lost.

He was in a fight but used his skills well, even though he didn't win.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

put up to *to cause someone to do something.*

When caught by the police he said that his friends had put him up to it.

He said that his friends had caused him to do it.

put up with *to tolerate something/someone.*

Their neighbours play loud music at night, but they put up with it.

They tolerate their neighbours playing loud music, even though they don't like it.

run across *to meet.*

Did you run across him when you were in Singapore?'

Did you see him when you were in Singapore?'

run by *to repeat.*

Can you run that by me again, please?'

Can you repeat that again, please?'

run down *to challenge.*

Time and again they ran down his arguments.

Time and again they challenged his arguments.

run down/up to *to go somewhere*

Can you run down to the shop and buy some bread and milk?'

Can you go to the shop and buy some bread and milk?'

run into *to have an accident (vehicle).*

The car ran into the back of the bus, but nobody was injured.

The car crashed into the back of the bus, but nobody was injured.

run into *to meet.*

Did you run into Johanna when you were in Singapore?'

Did you see Johanna when you were in Singapore?'

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

run out of *to no longer have something.*

Can you go to the shops? We've run out of bread and milk.

We don't have any bread and milk left.

run through *to go through an action.*

Could we run through the script one more time please?'

Could we read the script one more time please?'

run up *to accumulate.*

While staying at the Hilton Hotel she ran up a bill of over 10 000 dollars.

While staying at the Hilton Hotel her bill amounted to over 10 000 dollars.

send back *to return.*

As the goods were damaged we decided to send them back.

As the goods were damaged we decided to return them.

send for *to request.*

As his temperature rose they decided to send for the doctor.

As his temperature rose they decided to get a doctor to visit him.

set about *to start.*

How do we set about creating a document on this computer?

How do we start creating a document on this computer?

set apart *to separate from something.*

When he went to Thailand he set his Baht apart from his other currency.

He kept his Baht separate from other currencies.

set aside *to keep separate, to isolate*

He set the vase aside, thinking it was worthless.

He separated the vase from the other objects.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

set aside *to place to one side, to reserve.*

He set aside a theatre ticket for me.

He kept a theatre ticket for me.

set back *to suffer a delay.*

The failure of the experiment set him back 6 months.

The failure meant that the work he had done in the last 6 months was in vain.

set down *to place, on the ground.*

The airport bus will set you down in the city centre.

You can leave the bus at the city centre.

set down *to record, in writing.*

They set down the agreement in writing.

They recorded the agreement in writing.

set forth *to proceed, or start a journey.*

They set forth at dawn.

They left / began their journey at dawn.

set in *to start and continue.*

It looks as if the rain has set in for the day.

It's started to rain and it looks as if it will continue for the rest of the day.

set off *to proceed, or start a journey.*

They set off at dawn.

They left / began their journey at dawn.

set off *to start.*

It was a controversial topic and it set off a lively debate among the conference delegates.

It was a controversial topic and it started a lively debate among the delegates.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

set on *to cause to attack.*

George's dog set on the intruder.

George's dog attacked the intruder.

set out *to plan to do something.*

They set out to climb Mt Everest.

They planned to climb Mt Everest.

set out *to proceed, or start a journey.*

They set out at dawn.

They left / began their journey at dawn.

set up *to establish.*

The group was set up in 1996.

The group was established in 1996.

set up for *to arrange and plan something for the future.*

They set him up for a career in the army.

They prepared him for a career in the army.

settle in *to become familiar with a place.*

When he moved to a new city it didn't take long for him to settle in.

When he moved to a new city it didn't take long for him to become familiar with it.

size up *to judge.*

It didn't take them long to size up the situation.

It didn't take them long to decide what was happening.

slow down *to go slower.*

I'm sorry I cannot understand you. Could you slow down please?.

Could you speak more slowly please?.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

Speak up *to speak louder.*

Could you speak up please? I can't hear you.

Could you speak louder please? I can't hear you.

Speed up *to go faster.*

The new machinery means that they can speed up production.

The new machinery means that they can produce goods faster.

Stand in for *to replace.*

The Vice President stood in for the President at the ceremony.

The Vice President went to the ceremony in place of the President.

Stand out *to emphasise.*

The instructions will stand out better if you use red ink.

The instructions will be more noticeable if you use red ink.

Stand up to *to challenge.*

He must learn to stand up to those who attack him.

He must learn to challenge those who attack him.

Stave off *to keep away.*

They wrapped themselves in blankets to stave off the cold.

They wrapped themselves in blankets to keep warm.

Stay put *to remain in a situation.*

The weather became worse but they decided to stay put.

Even though the weather became worse they decided to remain where they were.

Stir up *to activate.*

He was an eloquent speaker and could easily stir up his audience.

He could easily create interest in his audience.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

take aback *to be surprised at something.*

I was taken aback by his appearance. He seem much older than I thought he would be.

I was surprised to find that he was older than I thought he was.

take after *to resemble someone, in appearance or habit.*

She takes after her mother.

She looks just like her mother. She behaves just like her mother.

take back *to think about an earlier time.*

Seeing the children play takes me back to my childhood.

Seeing the children play reminds me of my childhood.

take back *to withdraw or remove (something said).*

I was angry when I said it, but I take it all back now.

I shouldn't have said that, I'll withdraw what I said.

take down *to record (in writing).*

"Please take down some notes, Carol".

Carol is asked to write some notes based on what the speaker says to her.

take in *to appreciate or understand.*

You should take in the view when you get to the top of the mountain.

You should appreciate the beauty of the view when you get to the top of the mountain.

take in *to deceive, trick.*

Beware of those who try to sell you gold at low prices. Don't be taken in by them.

Don't be tricked into buying something that's worth less than you have paid for it.

take off *to lift (into the air).*

The flight to Paris will take off in half an hour.

The flight to Paris will depart in half an hour.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

take on *to recruit.*

The company has taken on 20 new employees this year.

The company has recruited 20 new employees this year.

take on *to do or deal with something else.*

He's taken on an additional project.

He has agreed to do another project (in addition to his normal workload).

take over *to lead, control.*

The army took over after the coup.

The army gained control after the coup.

take to *to develop a liking for something/someone.*

I hated milk as a child, but I took to it when I was older.

I developed a liking for milk when I was older.

take up *to accept an offer.*

The public took up the share offering enthusiastically.

The public enthusiastically bought many shares.

take up *to move into a position or situation.*

George took up the post of Managing Director.

George became Managing Director.

take up with *to check, challenge or interrupt someone.*

I took up some of the problems with him after his presentation.

I discussed the problems with him after his presentation

throw away *to discard.*

When you get the new software you can throw away the old manuals.

When you get the new software you can discard the old manuals.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

to be going on for *to approach an age.*

He's going on for seventy (years of age).

He's approaching seventy (years of age).

try for *to attempt to obtain or find something.*

He tried for a place at Cambridge University.

He applied for a place at Cambridge University.

try on *to check if something is suitable.*

You may try on the jacket to see if it fits you.

You may wear the jacket to see if it fits you.

try out *to check if something is suitable.*

I'd like to try out the car before I decide to buy it.

I'd like to take the car for a drive before I decide to buy it.

turn away *to prevent access to someone.*

Since they didn't have any tickets they were turned away at the door.

Since they didn't have any tickets they were refused entry.

turn down *to refuse.*

Although he was asked to take the job he turned it down.

Although he was asked to take the job he refused to accept it.

turn in *to give to someone.*

When he found the wallet he turned it in to the nearest police station.

When he found the wallet he took it to the nearest police station.

turn in *to go to sleep.*

It is late. I think I'll turn in for the night now.

It is late. I think I'll go to bed now.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

turn off *to switch something off.*

We turned off the TV and the radio.

We switched off the TV and the radio.

turn on *to switch something on.*

We turned on the TV and the radio.

We switched on the TV and the radio.

turn out *to be present.*

A lot of people turned out for the concert in the park.

A lot of people were present at the concert in the park.

turn out *to result in something.*

We didn't think the exhibition would turn out to be such a success.

We didn't think the exhibition would become such a success.

turn up *to appear.*

"Where's my book?". "It'll turn up eventually".

"Where's my book?". "It'll appear eventually".

walk through *to check, step by step.*

Let's walk through the arrangements for the President's visit again.

Let's check the arrangements for the President's visit again.

wear off *to pass away with time.*

My headache wore off when I took some aspirin.

My headache disappeared when I took some aspirin.

wear out *to become useless.*

My shoes wore out after six months.

My shoes became useless after six months.

The Phrasal Verb List *Phrasal verbs, their meanings and examples of use*

wear out *to tire.*

At times the children wear me out.

At times the children make me tired.

write down *to record.*

You'll need to write down the procedures.

You'll need to record the procedures in writing.

write off *to cancel.*

Since they haven't paid the invoice in 2 years we'll just have to write it off.

Since they haven't paid the invoice in 2 years we'll just have to accept that it won't be paid.

write off *to destroy, completely.*

The car was so badly damaged in the accident that they had to write it off.

The car was so badly damaged in the accident that it could not be repaired.

write up *to produce a written record.*

She was asked to write up the minutes of the meeting.

She was asked to prepare the minutes of the meeting based on her notes.

The Meaning List

Meanings, concepts and corresponding phrasal verbs. Refer to the Phrasal Verb List for each phrasal verb

accept an offer - *take up*

accept as a fact - *face up to*

accommodate - *fix up, put up*

accompany - *come along*

accumulate - *run up*

activate - *stir up*

add (numbers) - *put together*

admit - *let in*

agree with someone - *go along with*

aim for an objective - *go for*

allow to continue - *bear out*

appear - *come across, go before, come out, turn out, turn up*

apply for - *put in for, go in for,*

appreciate or understand - *take in*

approach an age - *to be going on for*

arise - *crop up*

arrange something for the future - *set up for*

The Meaning List

Meanings, concepts and corresponding phrasal verbs. Refer to the Phrasal Verb List for each phrasal verb

attack - *beat up, go for*

attempt to obtain or find something - *try for*

attribute to something - *put down*

avoid - *get out of, get round, keep away from*

be able to - *go about*

become a member of - *join up*

become conscious - *come round*

become familiar with a place - *settle in*

become involved in - *let in for*

become less severe - *let up*

become popular - *catch on*

become sour (milk, dairy products) - *go off*

become upset - *cut up*

become useless - *wear out*

bring together - *fall together*

cancel - *call off, write off*

care for - *look after*

The Meaning List

Meanings, concepts and corresponding phrasal verbs. Refer to the Phrasal Verb List for each phrasal verb

categorise - *fall under*

cause someone to do something - *put up to*

cause something to be accepted - *put through*

cause something to happen - *bring about*

cause to attack - *set on*

challenge - *run down, stand up to, take up with*

change a viewpoint - *go back on, bring around, bring round*

change clock time - *put back, put forward*

change course - *put about*

change positions - *go over to*

check, challenge or interrupt someone - *take up with*

check if something is suitable - *try on, try out*

check, step by step - *walk through*

circulate - *put about, go round*

comfortable with - *get along with*

compensate - *make up for*

complete - *carry through, fill in, fill out, go through with, make up*

The Meaning List

Meanings, concepts and corresponding phrasal verbs. Refer to the Phrasal Verb List for each phrasal verb

consist of - *make out of*

construct - *put up*

consume or use excessively - *eat up*

continue - *press on, go on, keep on, keep up with, keep up*

continue to develop a relationship - *keep in with*

contribute - *chip in*

create an idea or solution - *come up with*

deceive, trick - *take in*

decline - *fall off*

delay - *put back, put off*

destroy, completely - *wipe off*

detach - *come away*

develop a liking for - *take to*

develop (age) - *grow up*

disagree - *fall out*

disappear - *go under*

disappoint - *let down*

The Meaning List

Meanings, concepts and corresponding phrasal verbs. Refer to the Phrasal Verb List for each phrasal verb

discard - *throw away*

discover - *find out*

do or deal with something - *take on*

dress - *put on*

elect to a position - *get in*

emphasise - *stand out*

end (a telephone call) - *hang up*

enquire - *ask after*

establish - *set up*

examine - *look over, look through, go over, go through*

excuse from punishment - *let off*

explain - *get across*

explode - *blow up, go off, let off*

express - *come out with*

extinguish (fire) - *put out, blow out, go out*

fail - *break down, fall short of, fall through*

faint - *pass out*

The Meaning List

Meanings, concepts and corresponding phrasal verbs. Refer to the Phrasal Verb List for each phrasal verb

fall asleep - *drift off, drop off*

find - *look up, come by, come upon,*

finish - *be through, blow over*

follow - *make after*

give to someone - *turn in*

go faster - *speed up*

go slower - *slow down*

go somewhere - *run down/up to*

go through an action - *run through*

go to sleep - *turn in, drift off, drop off*

happen - *break out*

have an accident (vehicle) - *run into*

help back to consciousness - *bring round*

implement a plan, put into practice - *carry out*

improve knowledge - *brush up*

improve the appearance of - *dress up*

include - *fall within, leave in, mark up*

The Meaning List

Meanings, concepts and corresponding phrasal verbs. Refer to the Phrasal Verb List for each phrasal verb

interrupt - *break in, cut in*

introduce - *bring in*

invent - *make up*

investigate - *look into*

judge - *size up*

keep away - *stave off*

keep separate, or to reject - *set aside*

keep switched off - *leave off*

keep switched on - *leave on*

land (an aircraft) - *put down*

lead, control - *take over*

leave - *fall behind, drop out, get off, let off, move out*

leave with something in one's - *make off with*

lift - *take off*

listen carefully - *hang on to*

lose interest in something - *go off*

make a connection (telephone) - *get through*

The Meaning List

Meanings, concepts and corresponding phrasal verbs. Refer to the Phrasal Verb List for each phrasal verb

make adequate preparation - *allow for*

make available - *lay on*

make clear - *bring out*

make notes - *jot down*

make progress - *get on*

make redundant - *lay off*

make sense - *add up*

meet - *run across, run into*

meet with - *fall in with*

move in the direction of - *make for*

move into a position or situation - *take up*

move to a new subject or topic - *get on to*

not appropriate - *grow out of*

not in possession - *run out of*

occupy - *move in*

offer (for sale / adoption) - *put up*

omit - *leave out*

The Meaning List

Meanings, concepts and corresponding phrasal verbs. Refer to the Phrasal Verb List for each phrasal verb

overcome a difficult experience - *get over*

pass away with time - *wear off*

persuade - *come around, come round*

place a telephone connection - *put through*

place in position - *fall in*

place, on the ground - *set down*

place to one side, to reserve - *set aside*

plan to do something - *set out*

play, in a foolish way - *carry on*

present - *come forward*

present an idea or person - *put across*

prevent access to someone - *turn away*

proceed - *carry on, set forth, set off, set out, go ahead*

produce - *drag up, drum up*

produce a written record - *write up*

propose a person for a position or task - *put forward*

propose an idea or plan - *put forward*

The Meaning List

Meanings, concepts and corresponding phrasal verbs. Refer to the Phrasal Verb List for each phrasal verb

prove - *bear out*

provide - *give away, give out*

provide one's own means of support - *find for oneself*

push in suddenly - *cut in*

raise (children) - *bring up*

reach a conclusion - *put together*

reach a required standard - *live up to*

reach, attempt - *get at*

record - *set down, put down, take down, write down, jot down, make out*

recruit - *take on*

reduce - *cut back, cut down (on),*

refuse - *turn down*

release - *let out*

rely on - *fall back on*

remain in a situation - *stay put*

remove by cutting - *cut down*

remove from a situation - *bail out, back off, back out of*

The Meaning List

Meanings, concepts and corresponding phrasal verbs. Refer to the Phrasal Verb List for each phrasal verb

remove the need for - *do away with*

repair, decorate - *do up*

repeat - *run by*

replace - *stand in for*

request - *send for*

resemble someone - *take after*

respect - *look up to*

result in something - *turn out*

retreat - *back off*

return - *come back, send back, get back, give back*

reveal - *let on, give away*

rise (wind, sea) - *get up*

save - *put away*

save or to store - *put aside*

search for - *look for*

send a message or idea - *get through*

send or remove from a place - *put out*

The Meaning List

Meanings, concepts and corresponding phrasal verbs. Refer to the Phrasal Verb List for each phrasal verb

separate - *set apart, break away*

show - *put up*

sign - *make out to*

speak louder - *speak up*

start - *set about, set off*

start and continue - *set in*

stay away from - *keep off*

stop - *close down, break up, cut off, give up*

succeed - *catch up with, bring off, make out*

suffer a delay - *set back*

support - *back up*

suppress, to stop - *put down*

surprised at something - *take aback*

surrender to someone - *give in to, give up*

survive a difficult experience - *live through*

survive on something - *live on*

switch something off - *turn off*

The Meaning List

Meanings, concepts and corresponding phrasal verbs. Refer to the Phrasal Verb List for each phrasal verb

switch something on - *turn on*

take a shorter route - *cut across*

think about - *chew over*

think about an earlier time - *take back*

think about (in the past) - *look back*

tidy - *put away*

tire - *wear someone out*

tolerate something/someone - *put up with*

transfer to something that follows - *carry forward*

turn away - *bear away*

unable to do something - *give in*

understand - *catch on, make out*

update - *catch up with*

use authority - *come down on/upon*

visit - *call round, go round, look in*

wait - *hang on*

warn - *look out*

The Meaning List

Meanings, concepts and corresponding phrasal verbs. Refer to the Phrasal Verb List for each phrasal verb

watch for - *look out for*

win - *carry off*

withdraw - *back down, back out of*

withdraw or remove (something said) - *take back*

write a document - *make out*

Test 1 - Complete the sentences with one or more prepositions.

- 1 My car broke ____ in the city centre. I couldn't get it to start.
- 2 The shoppers took ____ the discount at the store enthusiastically.
- 3 You'll just have to face ____ ____ paying a lot of money for that property.
- 4 He had nowhere to go so he asked if I could fix him ____ with accommodation
- 5 We put him ____ overnight.
- 6 Who is coming ____ with you tonight?' he asked.
- 7 You can easily run ____ a bill at a hotel if you are not careful.
- 8 He was an eloquent speaker and could easily stir ____ his audience.
- 9 Put 2 and 2 ____ and the answer is always 4.
- 10 They won't let you ____ unless you are 21 years old.
- 11 I agree. I'd go ____ ____ you on that idea.
- 12 Competitors in the Winter Olympic Games try to go ____ gold medals.
- 13 Bear me ____ until I've finished'.
- 14 I can't find my book'. 'I'm sure it will turn ____ eventually'.
- 15 He comes ____ as a gentle and tolerant person.
- 16 After they were arrested they went ____ the court.
- 17 The news came ____ in yesterday's newspaper.
- 18 The athlete went ____ ____ the 100 metres sprint.

Test 1 - Complete the sentences with one or more prepositions.

- 19 There's a new post in personnel. I think I'll put ____ ____ it.
- 20 You should take ____ the view when you get to the top of the mountain.
- 21 He's going ____ ____ seventy (years of age).
- 22 His youth in America often cropped ____ in conversations with him.
- 23 They set him ____ ____ a career in the army.
- 24 Those who beat ____ other people are called thugs.
- 25 The guard dog will go ____ intruders.
- 26 He tried ____ a place at Cambridge University.
- 27 If the tape recorder isn't working I'd put it ____ to a flat battery.
- 28 We often try to get ____ ____ difficult situations.
- 29 How can we get ____ this problem if we can't solve it?.
- 30 I've got influenza. Please keep ____ ____ me.
- 31 How do you go ____ registering for the language course ?' he asked.
- 32 Textbooks on Unix fall ____ the heading 'Software'.
- 33 We couldn't speak the same language but we got ____ ____ each other.
- 34 After the election two new politicians got ____ to the government.
- 35 Well. I'm ____ with this report.
- 36 The number of countries that fall ____ the European Union is growing.

Test 1 - Complete the sentences with one or more prepositions.

- 37 The athlete soon fell _____ the others as his knee injury worsened.
- 38 (i) I think they'll come _____ to our way of thinking soon.
- 39 (ii) I think they'll come _____ to our way of thinking soon.
- 40 A lot of people turned _____ to hear the world famous singer perform on stage.

Test 2 - Complete the sentences with appropriate phrasal verbs and prepositions

You may need to change the verb tense

- 1 A lot of driving means that car tyres will _____ after a year or two.
- 2 I can now see how all these ideas _____ to produce a solution.
- 3 I've _____ on holiday so I need to catch up on what's been happening.
- 4 I'm afraid we'll have to _____ our meeting this afternoon.
- 5 Since they haven't paid the invoice in 2 years we'll just have to _____ it _____
- 6 My sister _____ my father when he was ill.
- 7 When caught by the police he said that his friends had _____ him _____ it.
- 8 They persuaded the Government to _____ the new law.
- 9 The merger of the 2 companies _____ many changes.
- 10 The factory is protected by guard dogs. They will _____ any intruder.
- 11 His arguments were _____ by experts who knew more about the subject.
- 12 He must learn to _____ those who attack him.
- 13 We _____ the clocks _____ in winter by one hour (= adjust to 1 hour earlier)
- 14 We _____ the clocks _____ in spring by one hour. (= adjust to 1 hour later)
- 15 They _____ when they found that the rest of the journey was too difficult.
- 16 Although he agreed to do it, he _____ his word and failed to do it.
- 17 If we can't persuade them, they may _____ the other group.
- 18 (i) Give me a few days and I could _____ them _____ to our ways of thinking.

Test 2 - Complete the sentences with appropriate phrasal verbs and prepositions

You may need to change the verb tense

- 19 (ii) Give me a few days and I could ____ them ____ to our ways of thinking.
- 20 I ____ some of the issues because I thought I could solve them
- 21 You may ____ the suit to see if it fits you.
- 22 I'd like to ____ the computer before I decide to buy it.
- 23 Let's ____ the plan one more time.
- 24 The problem still keeps ____ in my head.
- 25 They ____ rumours concerning her health.
- 26 The concert was cancelled but the organisers ____ it by giving us a refund.
- 27 They'll ____ their plans, I'm sure of it.
- 28 This last delivery ____ the total order for the customer.
- 29 ____ the application form and return it to us.
- 30 Please ____ the form and return it to us.
- 31 If you ____ the plan it's bound to work.
- 32 We ____ yoghurt ____ ____ dairy products.
- 33 They ____ the supermarket in 6 months.
- 34 This car ____ gasoline.
- 35 When I paused he asked me to ____ with my story.
- 36 They ____ writing to each other for years.

Test 2 - Complete the sentences with appropriate phrasal verbs and prepositions

You may need to change the verb tense

37 ____ the good work.

38 His knee injury made it impossible for him to ____ the other athletes.

39 I'd ____ him if I were you - He's a good person to know.

40 I must ____ my work or else I'll never get it done.

**Test 3 - Some of the following sentences are correct, others are incorrect.
Change the phrasal verb or preposition in the sentences that are incorrect**

- 1 The sisters fell out and didn't speak to each other for a long time.

- 2 Companies must be careful with finance or they will go out.

- 3 She said she would come but she put me down - she didn't arrive at all.

- 4 When you get the new software you can set away the old manuals.

- 5 After detailed investigations they found out who the thief was.

- 6 He's taken out an additional project.

- 7 The instructions will stand out better if you use red ink.

- 8 After I answered the phone the caller hung off.

- 9 They asked for my mother's health.

- 10 The group was set out in 1996.

- 11 Let's go over those accounts.

- 12 I'll go through those records tomorrow.

- 13 Can you make over these notes please ?

- 14 Could you look through this chapter for any mistakes please?.

- 15 After serving 5 years in prison he was set off for good behaviour.

- 16 He tried to set his ideas across to the audience.

- 17 The ship blew up unexpectedly.

- 18 The bomb set off at 12 noon.

**Test 3 - Some of the following sentences are correct, others are incorrect.
Change the phrasal verb or preposition in the sentences that are incorrect**

19 People were advised not to let out fireworks indoors.

20 My daughter turned out with her first words today.

21 Can you blow out the candles before you go to bed ?

22 The candle flame will run out in strong winds.

23 The fire brigade were called to put down the burning house.

24 Their plans for opening the Beijing office fell out.

25 They set short of reaching their goal of \$US 500 000.

26 She passed over when she became ill.

27 I drifted down to sleep soon after I went to bed last night.

28 I was so tired I dropped off into a deep sleep.

29 'How did you run by those photographs?' she asked.

30 My mother came upon some old photographs of me.

31 I looked up his address in the telephone directory.

32 Although they are arguing now it will blow out soon.

33 Set after the man in the black jacket. He lives in the same street.

34 Your mother told you to put round your red blouse.

35 Soldiers are often told to 'Fall in'.

36 He tried to brush over his ideas to the board of management.

**Test 3 - Some of the following sentences are correct, others are incorrect.
Change the phrasal verb or preposition in the sentences that are incorrect**

37 When he found the wallet he turned it across to the nearest police station.

38 The new machinery means that they can fasten up production.

39 I'm sorry I cannot understand you. Could you slow off please?.

40 Can you run down to the shop and buy some bread and milk?'

Test 4 - Re-write the sentences using the phrasal verb shown and one or more appropriate preposition(s). Keep the same meaning as the original sentences.

1 The most important paragraphs have been excluded from the contract. *leave*

2 Once you have agreed to something you should not cancel the agreement *back*

3 The new legislation was swiftly approved by parliament *put*

4 They presented their plans for the company reorganisation. *put*

5 The decision was made to sell the property *put*

6 The agreement was made in writing. *set*

7 After leaving Berlin they proceeded to travel to Frankfurt *set*

8 His national service prepared him for a career in the navy *set*

9 The children started their journey to school *set*

Test 4 - Re-write the sentences using the phrasal verb shown and one or more appropriate preposition(s). Keep the same meaning as the original sentences.

10 They explained it in detail - but he didn't understand. *get*

11 When the traffic lights change to green then you may proceed *go*

12 The zoo animals are being given extra food to prevent hunger *stave*

13 It's a sad situation but I'm sure life will return to normal *get*

14 They have now decided to sell their car. *go*

15 If you take your computer to the technician he will repair it. *carry*

Test 1 - Answer key

- 1 My car broke ____ in the city centre. I couldn't get it to start. down
- 2 The shoppers took ____ the discount at the store enthusiastically. up
- 3 You'll just have to face ____ ____ paying a lot of money for that property. up to
- 4 He had nowhere to go so he asked if I could fix him ____ with accommodation up
- 5 We put him ____ overnight. up
- 6 Who is coming ____ with you tonight?' he asked. along
- 7 You can easily run ____ a bill at a hotel if you are not careful. up
- 8 He was an eloquent speaker and could easily stir ____ his audience. up
- 9 Put 2 and 2 ____ and the answer is always 4. together
- 10 They won't let you ____ unless you are 21 years old. in
- 11 I agree. I'd go ____ ____ you on that idea. along with
- 12 Competitors in the Winter Olympic Games try to go ____ gold medals. for
- 13 Bear me ____ until I've finished'. out
- 14 I can't find my book'. 'I'm sure it will turn ____ eventually'. up
- 15 He comes ____ as a gentle and tolerant person. across
- 16 After they were arrested they went ____ the court. before
- 17 The news came ____ in yesterday's newspaper. out
- 18 The athlete went ____ ____ the 100 metres sprint. in for

Test 1 - Answer key

- 19 There's a new post in personnel. I think I'll put ____ ____ it. in for
- 20 You should take ____ the view when you get to the top of the mountain. in
- 21 He's going ____ ____ seventy (years of age). on for
- 22 His youth in America often cropped ____ in conversations with him. up
- 23 They set him ____ ____ a career in the army. up for
- 24 Those who beat ____ other people are called thugs. up
- 25 The guard dog will go ____ intruders. for
- 26 He tried ____ a place at Cambridge University. for
- 27 If the tape recorder isn't working I'd put it ____ to a flat battery. down
- 28 We often try to get ____ ____ difficult situations. out of
- 29 How can we get ____ this problem if we can't solve it?. (a)round
- 30 I've got influenza. Please keep ____ ____ me. away from
- 31 How do you go ____ registering for the language course ?' he asked. about
- 32 Textbooks on Unix fall ____ the heading 'Software'. under
- 33 We couldn't speak the same language but we got ____ ____ each other. along with.
- 34 After the election two new politicians got ____ to the government. in
- 35 Well. I'm ____ with this report. through
- 36 The number of countries that fall ____ the European Union is growing. within

Test 1 - Answer key

37 The athlete soon fell ____ the others as his knee injury worsened. behind.

38 (i) I think they'll come ____ to our way of thinking soon. (a)round

39 (ii) I think they'll come ____ to our way of thinking soon. (a)round

40 A lot of people turned ____ to hear the world famous singer perform on stage. out

Test 2 - Answer key

- | | | |
|----|--|------------------|
| 1 | A lot of driving means that car tyres will _____ after a year or two. | wear out |
| 2 | I can now see how all these ideas _____ to produce a solution. | fall together |
| 3 | I've _____ on holiday so I need to catch up on what's been happening. | been away |
| 4 | I'm afraid we'll have to _____ our meeting this afternoon. | call off/put off |
| 5 | Since they haven't paid the invoice in 2 years we'll just have to _____ it _____ | write .. off |
| 6 | My sister _____ my father when he was ill. | looked after |
| 7 | When caught by the police he said that his friends had _____ him _____ it. | put .. up to |
| 8 | They persuaded the Government to _____ the new law. | put through |
| 9 | The merger of the 2 companies _____ many changes. | brought about |
| 10 | The factory is protected by guard dogs. They will _____ any intruder. | set on/upon |
| 11 | His arguments were _____ by experts who knew more about the subject. | run down |
| 12 | He must learn to _____ those who attack him. | stand up to |
| 13 | We _____ the clocks _____ in winter by one hour (= adjust to 1 hour earlier) | put .. back |
| 14 | We _____ the clocks _____ in spring by one hour. (= adjust to 1 hour later) | put .. forward |
| 15 | They _____ when they found that the rest of the journey was too difficult. | turned back |
| 16 | Although he agreed to do it, he _____ his word and failed to do it. | went back on |
| 17 | If we can't persuade them, they may _____ the other group. | go over to |
| 18 | (i) Give me a few days and I could _____ them _____ to our ways of thinking. | bring (a)round |

Test 2 - Answer key

- 19 (ii) Give me a few days and I could ____ them ____ to our ways of thinking. bring (a)round
- 20 I ____ some of the issues because I thought I could solve them took up
- 21 You may ____ the suit to see if it fits you. try on/out
- 22 I'd like to ____ the computer before I decide to buy it. try out
- 23 Let's ____ the plan one more time. walk/go through
- 24 The problem still keeps ____ in my head. going round
- 25 They ____ rumours concerning her health. put about
- 26 The concert was cancelled but the organisers ____ it by giving us a refund. made up for
- 27 They'll ____ their plans, I'm sure of it. go through with
- 28 This last delivery ____ the total order for the customer. makes up
- 29 ____ the application form and return it to us. Fill in / Fill out
- 30 Please ____ the form and return it to us. fill out / fill in
- 31 If you ____ the plan it's bound to work. carry through/out
- 32 We ____ yoghurt ____ ____ dairy products. make ..out of
- 33 They ____ the supermarket in 6 months. put up
- 34 This car ____ gasoline. eats up
- 35 When I paused he asked me to ____ with my story. go on
- 36 They ____ writing to each other for years. kept on

Test 2 - Answer key

37 ____ the good work.

Keep up

38 His knee injury made it impossible for him to ____ the other athletes.

keep up with

39 I'd ____ him if I were you - He's a good person to know.

keep in with

40 I must ____ my work or else I'll never get it done.

press on with

PHOTOCOPIABLE PAGE

Test 3 - Answer key

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1 The sisters fell out and didn't speak to each other for a long time. | Correct |
| 2 Companies must be careful with finance or they will go out. | go under |
| 3 She said she would come but she put me down - she didn't arrive at all. | let me down |
| 4 When you get the new software you can set away the old manuals. | throw out/away |
| 5 After detailed investigations they found out who the thief was. | Correct |
| 6 He's taken out an additional project. | taken on |
| 7 The instructions will stand out better if you use red ink. | Correct |
| 8 After I answered the phone the caller hung off. | hung up |
| 9 They asked for my mother's health. | asked after |
| 10 The group was set out in 1996. | set up |
| 11 Let's go over those accounts. | Correct |
| 12 I'll go through those records tomorrow. | Correct |
| 13 Can you make over these notes please ?. | look over |
| 14 Could you look through this chapter for any mistakes please?. | Correct |
| 15 After serving 5 years in prison he was set off for good behaviour. | let off |
| 16 He tried to set his ideas across to the audience. | get across |
| 17 The ship blew up unexpectedly. | Correct |
| 18 The bomb set off at 12 noon. | went off |

Test 3 - Answer key

19 People were advised not to let out fireworks indoors.	let off
20 My daughter turned out with her first words today.	came out with
21 Can you blow out the candles before you go to bed ?	Correct
22 The candle flame will run out in strong winds.	go out
23 The fire brigade were called to put down the burning house.	put out
24 Their plans for opening the Beijing office fell out.	fell through
25 They set short of reaching their goal of \$US 500 000.	fell short of
26 She passed over when she became ill.	passed out
27 I drifted down to sleep soon after I went to bed last night.	drifted off
28 I was so tired I dropped off into a deep sleep.	Correct
29 'How did you run by those photographs?' she asked.	come by
30 My mother came upon some old photographs of me.	Correct
31 I looked up his address in the telephone directory.	Correct
32 Although they are arguing now it will blow out soon.	blow over
33 Set after the man in the black jacket. He lives in the same street.	Make after
34 Your mother told you to put round your red blouse.	put on
35 Soldiers are often told to 'Fall in'.	Correct
36 He tried to brush over his ideas to the board of management.	put over

Test 3 - Answer key

37 When he found the wallet he turned it across to the nearest police station. **turn in/over**

38 The new machinery means that they can fasten up production. **speed up**

39 I'm sorry I cannot understand you. Could you slow off please?. **slow down**

40 Can you run down to the shop and buy some bread and milk?' **Correct**

Test 4 - Answer key

Answers shown are examples - other answers may be correct

-
- | | | |
|----|---|--------------|
| 1 | The most important paragraphs have been excluded from the contract.
The most important paragraphs have been left out of the contract. | <i>leave</i> |
| 2 | Once you have agreed to something you should not cancel the agreement
Once you have agreed to something you should not back out of/down from the agreement | <i>back</i> |
| 3 | The new legislation was swiftly approved by parliament
The new legislation was swiftly put through by parliament | <i>put</i> |
| 4 | They presented their plans for the company reorganisation.
They put forward their plans for the company reorganisation. | <i>put</i> |
| 5 | The decision was made to sell the property
The decision was made to put the property up for sale | <i>put</i> |
| 6 | The agreement was rmade in writing.
The agreement was set down/out in writing. | <i>set</i> |
| 7 | After leaving Berlin they proceeded to travel to Frankfurt
After leaving Berlin they set off/out/forth for Frankfurt | <i>set</i> |
| 8 | His national service prepared him for a career in the navy
His national service set him up for a career in the navy | <i>set</i> |
| 9 | The children started their journey to school
The children set out/off on their journey to school | <i>set</i> |
| 10 | They explained it in detail - but he didn't understand.
They explained it in detail - but they didn't get [(it)through(to him)]/ [it across to him] | <i>get</i> |
| 11 | When the traffic lights change to green then you may proceed
When the traffic lights change to green then you may go ahead | <i>go</i> |
| 12 | The zoo animals are being given extra food to prevent hunger
The zoo animals are being given extra food to stave off hunger | <i>stave</i> |
| 13 | It's a sad situation but I'm sure life will return to normal
It's a sad situation but I'm sure they will get over it | <i>get</i> |
| 14 | They have now decided to sell their car.
They have now decided to go through with the sale of their car | <i>go</i> |
| 15 | If you take your computer to the technician he will repair it.
If you take your computer to the technician he will carry out repairs on it. | <i>carry</i> |