

put together



take down



ENGLISH

FOR EVERYONE

ENGLISH PHRASAL VERBS



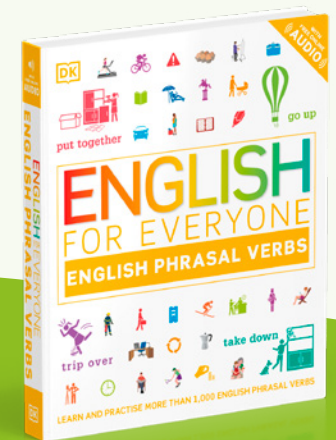
trip over



go up



Introducing Phrasal Verbs

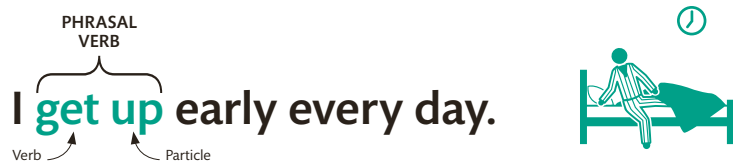


Introducing phrasal verbs

Some verbs in English are made up of two or more words. These are called phrasal verbs. They are very common in English and help to make your language sound more idiomatic and fluent.

WHAT IS A PHRASAL VERB?

Phrasal verbs consist of a verb plus one or more particles (prepositions or adverbs). The particle often changes the usual meaning of the verb.



THREE-WORD PHRASAL VERBS

Three-word phrasal verbs consist of a verb, a particle, and a preposition. The particle and preposition often change the usual meaning of the verb.

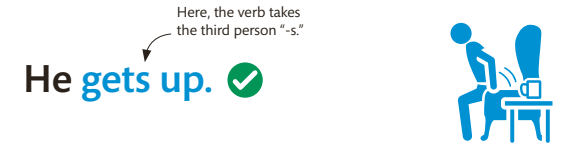


FURTHER EXAMPLES

She **chills out** in the evening. Negatives are formed in the usual way. He **doesn't go out** when he's tired. Tim and Jo **got back together**. We can **check into** the hotel now. Do you always **turn up** late? Questions are formed in the usual way. Did the CEO **sign off on** this?

HOW PHRASAL VERBS WORK

The particle always comes after the verb. The verb changes form to match the subject as usual. The particle never changes form.



PHRASAL VERBS IN DIFFERENT TENSES

When phrasal verbs are used in different tenses, the verb changes like any other verb, but the particle remains the same.

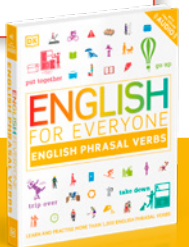
PRESENT SIMPLE: We **go out** once a week. PAST SIMPLE: We **went out** last night. PRESENT CONTINUOUS: We are **going out** this evening. FUTURE WITH "WILL": We will **go out** again next week.

FURTHER EXAMPLES

Apple pie and ice cream **go together** perfectly. Chad is **applying for** jobs in the media. Troy **freaked out** when he saw the spider. After a break, Ramone will **get on with** cleaning the bathroom.



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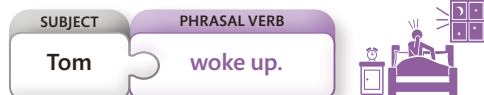


TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE PHRASAL VERBS

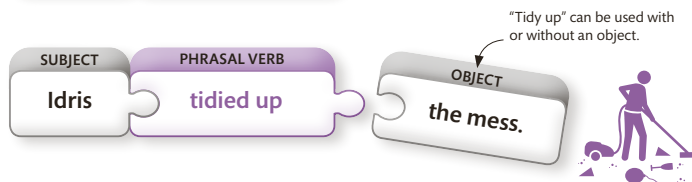
Some phrasal verbs take an object, which is a noun that receives the action of the verb. Verbs which take an object are known as **transitive verbs**.



Some phrasal verbs do not take an object. These verbs are known as **intransitive verbs**.



Some phrasal verbs can be either **transitive or intransitive**.



MAKING INTRANSITIVE PHRASAL VERBS TRANSITIVE

Some intransitive phrasal verbs need a preposition when they are made transitive.

At the end of their stay, Julia and John **checked out**.



At the end of their stay, Julia and John **checked out of** their hotel.

To use "check out" with an object, you need to add "of."

FURTHER EXAMPLES

Julian usually **heads off** early to avoid the traffic.



Julian usually **heads off to** work early to avoid the traffic.

Ben and Gus finally **made up** after their argument.



Ben **made up with** Gus after their argument.

DIFFERENT MEANINGS

Many phrasal verbs have more than one meaning. Some phrasal verbs appear in this book more than once with a different meaning each time.

UNRELATED MEANINGS

The phrasal verb "do up" has two unrelated meanings.

Mirek **did up** his coat to keep out the icy breeze.

fasten a piece of clothing



Emily is **doing up** her house at the moment.

improve, renovate



LITERAL AND METAPHORICAL MEANINGS

Certain phrasal verbs have a basic literal meaning, and a more complicated metaphorical one.

This sentence uses the literal meaning of "break up." The chocolate is being separated into smaller pieces.

Patrick **broke up** the chocolate before adding it to the cake mixture.

separate something into smaller pieces



In this sentence, nothing has literally broken, but Maria and Pablo have metaphorically separated from each other.

After a huge argument, Maria and Pablo decided to **break up**.

end a romantic relationship



REGISTER

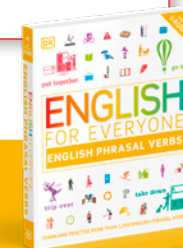
Although some phrasal verbs can be used in formal situations, others are more informal. Many phrasal verbs have a single-word equivalent which is more formal.

This sentence uses the high-register word "persevere," which is only usually used in formal language.

Despite the storm, the engineers **persevered** and installed the new phone line.

This sentence means exactly the same thing, but "soldier on" makes the sentence less formal.

Despite the storm, the engineers **soldiered on** and installed the new phone line.



People and things

1.1 PEOPLE

Hundreds of people **packed into** the town hall to watch the debate.

pack into
fit into a place in large numbers



I found it really hard to **fit in with** the art class. They're all much younger than me.

fit in (with)
feel like you belong in a group



Some of the older children have been **ganging up on** me and calling me names.

gang up (on)
form a group to hurt someone



Sheila's neighbors **look down on** her because her house is smaller than theirs.

look down on
think you are better than another person



I got my son a puppy for his birthday. After asking me for months, he finally **wore me down!**

wear down
convince someone to do what you want (often by asking many times)



I bumped into Sandra at the park. She was **asking after** you.

ask after
ask for news about someone



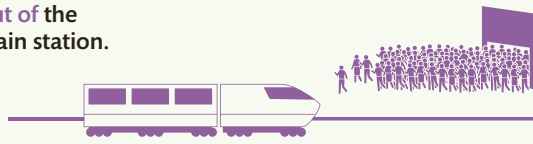
Thousands of fans **flooded into** the stadium to watch the singer perform.

flood in(to)
enter a space in large numbers



After the concert, everyone **spilled out of** the stadium and made their way to the train station.

spill out (of)
leave a space in large numbers



My sister **watched over** our son while Ania and I went shopping.

watch over
make sure nothing bad happens to someone or something



Adi has got a temper. He **turned on** me the instant I suggested he buy a new suit.

turn on
attack someone without warning



Toshiro's been **buttering** his brother **up** because he wants to borrow his car.

butter up
praise or flatter someone so that they will do you a favor



Jordan's aunts always **fuss over** him when they come to visit.

fuss over
pay a lot of attention to someone



Barney really **looks up to** his grandfather. He loves listening to his stories.

look up to
admire someone



1.2 THINGS

Nuwa **gathered up** the plates from the table and took them to the kitchen.

gather up
collect things together



It was really hard to **part with** my old car. I'd had it since I was a student.

part with
relinquish something important to you



While looking through things in my attic, I **came across** an old portrait of my great-grandfather.

come across
find something by chance



Mel lent Dave her lawnmower a month ago, and she finally **got it back from** him.

get back (from)
retrieve something



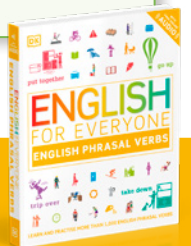
Ava lost her passport ages ago. It **turned up** when she was cleaning the living room.

turn up
be found (usually by accident)



Can you tell the difference between step up, step down, and step in?

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Aa 1.3 READ THE STATEMENTS AND MARK THE CORRECT MEANING

Barney really looks up to his grandfather.
 He loves his grandfather.
 He admires his grandfather.
 He hates his grandfather.

- After the concert, everyone spilled out of the stadium.
 People entered the stadium together.
 People ran around the stadium together.
 People left the stadium in large numbers.
- Toshiro's been buttering his brother up.
 He has been flattering him for a favor.
 He has been yelling at him.
 He has been arguing with him.
- Sheila's arrogant neighbors look down on her.
 They think they are better than her.
 They think she is better than them.
 They think she is wonderful.
- I came across an old portrait of my great-grandfather.
 I threw away the portrait.
 I found the portrait by chance.
 I looked for the portrait.

Aa 1.4 MATCH THE PICTURES TO THE CORRECT SENTENCES



I found it hard to fit in with the art class.



It was hard to part with my old car.



Sandra was asking after you at the park.



Jordan's aunts fuss over him when they visit.



Nuwa gathered up the plates from the table.

Aa 1.6 WRITE THE CORRECT PHRASAL VERB NEXT TO ITS DEFINITION

retrieve something = get back (from)

- be found (usually by accident) = _____
- make sure nothing bad happens to someone = _____
- attack someone without warning = _____
- convince someone to do what you want = _____
- fit into a place in large numbers = _____

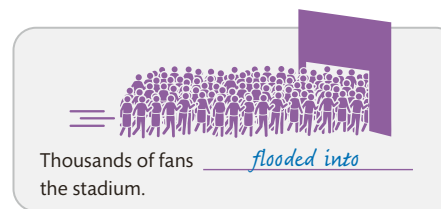
watch over turn up wear down pack into ~~get back (from)~~ turn on

Aa 1.5 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE

Hundreds of people packed into / ~~over~~ / ~~through~~ the town hall to watch the debate.

- Some of the older children have been **mobbing** / **ganging** / **teaming** up on me and calling me names.
- Ava lost her passport ages ago. It turned **out** / **on** / **up** when she was cleaning the living room.
- Adi has got a temper. He **pivoted** / **turned** / **rotated** on me the instant I suggested he buy a new suit.
- Mel lent Dave her lawnmower a month ago, and she finally got it **back** / **forward** / **down** from him.

1.7 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BELOW THE IMAGES



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