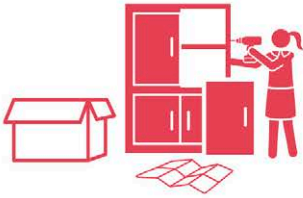




WITH
FREE ONLINE
AUDIO



put together



go up

ENGLISH

FOR EVERYONE

ENGLISH PHRASAL VERBS



trip over



take down



LEARN AND PRACTISE MORE THAN 1,000 ENGLISH PHRASAL VERBS

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ENGLISH FOR EVERYONE

ENGLISH PHRASAL VERBS





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Contents

How to use this book 6

Introducing phrasal verbs 10

DESCRIBING PEOPLE AND THINGS

01 People and things 18

02 Family 22

03 Relationships 26

04 Visiting people 30

05 Socializing 34

06 Clothing 38

07 Before and after 42

EVERYDAY LIFE

08 Everyday life 44

09 Transportation 48

10 Shopping 52

11 The weather 56

12 Technology 60

13 Crime, the law, and politics 64

14 Money 68

15 Time 72

16 Past and future 76

17 Making plans 80

18 The senses 84

19 Movement and progress 88

WORK AND SCHOOL

| | | |
|----|-----------------------|-----|
| 20 | Studying and research | 92 |
| 21 | At school | 96 |
| 22 | At work | 100 |
| 23 | Careers | 104 |
| 24 | Business | 108 |
| 25 | Numbers and amounts | 112 |
| 26 | Success and failure | 116 |

HOME AND FREE TIME

| | | |
|----|---------------------|-----|
| 27 | At home | 120 |
| 28 | Chores | 124 |
| 29 | Cooking | 128 |
| 30 | Food and drink | 132 |
| 31 | Free time | 136 |
| 32 | Health | 140 |
| 33 | Sports and exercise | 144 |
| 34 | The arts | 148 |
| 35 | Travel | 150 |

COMMUNICATION

| | | |
|----|---------------------|-----|
| 36 | Talking | 154 |
| 37 | Reading and writing | 158 |
| 38 | Keeping in touch | 162 |
| 39 | Thoughts and ideas | 166 |
| 40 | Explaining things | 170 |
| 41 | Truth and lies | 172 |
| 42 | Encouragement | 176 |

EMOTIONS AND SITUATIONS

| | | |
|----|--------------------------|-----|
| 43 | Agreeing and disagreeing | 178 |
| 44 | Opinions and arguments | 182 |
| 45 | Emotions | 186 |
| 46 | Negative emotions | 190 |
| 47 | Making decisions | 194 |
| 48 | Making mistakes | 198 |
| 49 | Accidents and damage | 200 |
| 50 | Problems and solutions | 204 |
| 51 | Secrets and surprises | 208 |

COMMON VERBS

| | | |
|----|---------------------------|-----|
| 52 | "Come," "make," and "do" | 212 |
| 53 | "Get" and "set" | 216 |
| 54 | "Go" | 220 |
| 55 | "Put," "take," and "give" | 224 |
| 56 | Exclamations | 228 |

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Reference | 230 |
| Verbs and particles | 230 |
| Common particles | 231 |
| Common separable phrasal verbs | 234 |
| Common inseparable phrasal verbs | 235 |
| Common phrasal nouns | 236 |
| Common phrasal adjectives | 237 |

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| Answers | 238 |
|----------------|-----|

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Index of phrasal verbs | 251 |
|-------------------------------|-----|

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Acknowledgments | 256 |
|------------------------|-----|

How to use this book

English for Everyone: English Phrasal Verbs will help you learn, understand, and remember the most common phrasal verbs in English. Each of the 56 units in the book consists of a teaching spread on a subject or theme, with illustrated sentences to place the phrasal verbs in context, and then a practice spread with exercises to reinforce what you have learned. Listen to the free audio and repeat each phrasal verb and sentence. The answers to all the exercises are at the back of the book, along with a comprehensive index.

Unit number The book is divided into units. The unit number helps you keep track of your progress.

Sample sentences Phrasal verbs are shown in the context of a sample sentence (see page 8).

Module number Every module is identified with a unique number, so you can easily locate the related audio.

UK/US phrasal verbs Some phrasal verbs are specific to UK or US English. These are labeled (UK) or (US).

Base forms and definitions Beneath each sentence, the phrasal verb is written in its base form along with a definition.

Write-on lines You are encouraged to write your own translations of English phrasal verbs to create your own reference pages.

Modules Many teaching spreads are broken into modules covering different topics within the theme.

15 Time

15.1 TIME

The journey **dragged on** for hours. The kids were so bored!

drag on
continue for a long time (negative)



Mikhail **dragged out** his speech for so long that some of the audience fell asleep.

drag out
make something last too long (negative)



Time's **getting on** now. Let's hurry home before it gets dark.

get on (UK)
become late (about the time)



As the years **went by**, I grew to love Phil's sense of humor.

go by
pass (about time)



We take the children to the park every afternoon to **break up** the day.

break up
break (a day or period of time) into separate parts



The deadline for the project **crept up** on us.

creep up (on)
happen slowly to someone without them noticing it



The doctor's busy at the moment, but I'll try to **fit you in** later today.

fit in
make time for something



I enjoy **whiling away** the hours reading novels and comic books.

while away
pass the time in a relaxed way



15.2 WAITING

Hi Sally! Can you **hang on** a minute while I grab my umbrella?

hang on
wait for a short time (informal)



The service here is terrible! It's **holding** everyone up.

hold up
make someone or something late



Danny wasn't able to finish because he **ran out of** time.

Cleaning the house **took up** Liam's weekend.

Your session has **timed out**. Please log in again.

Commuting to and from work **eats into** my time.

Chris was sitting in the cafe waiting for his girlfriend to arrive.

Listening exercise This symbol indicates that you should listen to an audio track in order to answer the questions in the exercise.

READ THE STATEMENTS AND CHOOSE THE CORRECT MEANING

- her colleagues.
- watched her colleagues.
- her colleagues are spies.
- s of tomato and basil.
- only tomato and basil in it.
- tomato and basil flavor.
- issing tomato and basil.
- through his telescope.
- at a telescope.
- telescope.
- ic telescope.

18.5 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MATCH THE IMAGES TO THE CORRECT PHRASAL VERBS

1 look at

2 sniff around

3 look through

4 listen in on

5 look at

6 look at

7 look at

8 look at

9 look at

10 look at

See also:
break up 3, 21, 29, 38 creep up on 51 fit in 15
get on 2, 9 go by 54 run out (of) 30 take up 31, 55

the exam **Hurry up, Oliver! The train's going to leave soon!**
hurry up
move or do something more quickly

o all of **I can't believe how quickly winter's come around again!**
come around
happen again (about a regular event)

ver, **Our professor always draws out our lectures by answering lots of questions at the end.**
draw out
make something last longer than necessary

ork really **Quitting my job at the café has freed up more time for my studies.**
free up
make more time available

e waiting for **When the train was canceled, the passengers had to wait around for the next one.**
wait around (for)
do nothing until something happens

Sample answer The first question of each exercise is answered for you, to help make the task easy to understand.

Exercise number Each exercise is identified with a unique number, so you can easily locate answers.

Exercise instruction Each exercise is introduced with a brief instruction, telling you what you need to do.

Aa 18.7 MATCH THE DEFINITIONS TO THE CORRECT PHRASAL VERBS

raise yourself to see past an obstacle hear out

1 secretly listen to someone listen up

2 cause somewhere to smell unpleasant look over

3 pay attention to notice something stink out

4 receive information about something look out for

5 pay attention look on

6 listen to someone without interrupting hear about

7 watch something without taking part listen in (on)

Aa 18.8 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE PHRASAL VERBS IN THE PANEL

The scary scene in the movie made everyone look away.

1 Alex's cookies _____ cinnamon. I asked to try one.

2 Have you _____ the new gym in town? It's supposed to be great.

3 Dayita _____ the radio while she ate her breakfast.

4 Fiona _____ her colleagues to steal their ideas.

5 Sarah and Dionne _____ the well. There was no sign of the bottom.

smelled of
spied on
look-away
looked into
listened to
heard about

PRACTICE SPREAD

Space for writing You are encouraged to write your answers in the book for future reference.

Supporting graphics Illustrations help you understand and remember new phrasal verbs.

Audio support All teaching modules are supported by audio recordings to help you recognize and pronounce spoken vocabulary.

Sample sentences

Each phrasal verb is shown within a sample sentence that contextualizes its meaning. Its base form and definition are also given.

Phrasal verb The phrasal verb is highlighted in each sentence.

Illustration Each sentence is illustrated to show the meaning of the phrasal verb.

Angela **meets up with** her colleagues once a week to discuss all their new ideas.

Base form The phrasal verb is given in the base form.

Definition A definition is given to help you understand the meaning.

• **meet up (with)**
• *get together with*



Third particle Sometimes a phrasal verb's third particle is optional (see page 12), so it is written in parentheses.

"See also" boxes

Many phrasal verbs have more than one meaning. Each unit has a "see also" box which directs you to other units where the same phrasal verbs appear with different meanings.

Unit number This number tells you which other unit the phrasal verb appears in.

See also:
back up 12 climb down 19 fall out 49
make up 41, 52 take back 10, 16, 55

DING CONFLICT

leagues always make fun
s, but he just **laughs it off**.

icism or a difficult
ubing at it



Introducing phrasal verbs

Pages 10–17 contain an introductory grammar section explaining what phrasal verbs are and how they work grammatically. It also covers different types of phrasal verbs, as well as phrasal nouns and adjectives.

Modular learning The grammar section is broken down into modules.

The collage includes the following content:

- Introducing phrasal verbs** (Page 10): Overview of phrasal verbs and their structure.
- WHAT IS A PHRASAL VERB?** (Page 11): Definition and examples like 'I get up early every day' and 'He looks up to his brother'.
- HOW TO USE PHRASAL VERBS** (Page 12): Grammar rules for different types of phrasal verbs.
- PHRASAL VERBS WITH PARTICLES** (Page 13): Examples of phrasal verbs with particles like 'up', 'down', 'out', 'off', 'back', 'in', 'on', 'at', 'for', 'with', 'by', 'to', 'from', 'in', 'on', 'at', 'for', 'with', 'by', 'to', 'from'.
- PHRASAL NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES** (Page 14): Examples of phrasal nouns and adjectives.
- PHRASAL VERBS WITH PARTICLES** (Page 15): More examples of phrasal verbs with particles.
- PHRASAL VERBS WITH PARTICLES** (Page 16): More examples of phrasal verbs with particles.
- PHRASAL VERBS WITH PARTICLES** (Page 17): More examples of phrasal verbs with particles.

Audio

English for Everyone: English Phrasal Verbs offers extensive supporting audio resources. Every phrasal verb and sentence in the teaching spreads is recorded, and you are encouraged to listen to the audio and repeat the phrases and sentences out loud, until you are confident you understand and can pronounce what has been said.



SUPPORTING AUDIO

This symbol indicates that audio recordings of the phrasal verbs and sentences in a module are available for you to listen to.



LISTENING EXERCISES

This symbol indicates that you should listen to an audio track in order to answer the questions in the exercise.



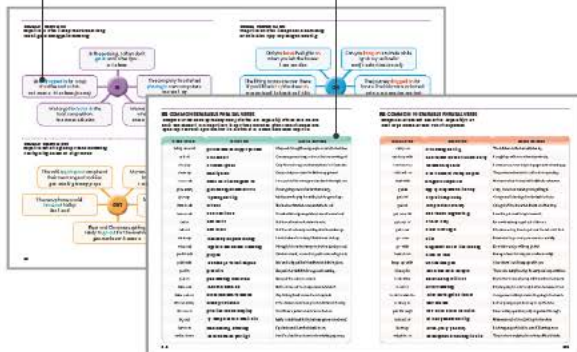
FREE AUDIO
website and app
www.dkefe.com

Reference section

At the end of the book, pages 230–237 contain a reference section, which features additional information about phrasal verbs, including examples of some common phrasal nouns and phrasal adjectives.

Visual diagrams are used to present common particles.

Reference tables contain lists of common phrasal verbs, nouns, and adjectives.



Answers

The book is designed to make it easy to monitor your progress. Answers are provided for every exercise, so you can see how well you have understood and remembered the phrasal verbs you have learned.

Answers Find the answers to every exercise printed at the back of the book.

Exercise numbers These numbers match the number at the top-left corner of each exercise.

25

25.3

- The number of people online shot up last year.
- The coach divided the team into two equal teams.
- Shreya counted up the money she was wanting coffee and we.
- When Georgia was added on a 20% tip.

25.4

A 3 B 1 C 6 D 2

25.5

- Katie's bills have been a lot of debt now.
- The company's share price but it's finally starting to rise.
- The temperature varied but it averages out at a comfortable level.
- We estimated the cost to be £14,900, but rounded up to the nearest thousand.

Index

The index contains every phrasal verb from the teaching spreads, as well as the phrasal nouns and adjectives from the reference section, listed in alphabetical order, followed by each unit and module number where they appear.

M

made-up R6
major in (US) 20.1
make for 37.2, 52.2
make into 34.1
make of 52.2
make off with 52.2
make out 41.2, 52.2
make up 41.2, 44.3, 52.2
 see also made-up R6
make up for 43.2
mark down 20.2
measure out 29.1
measure up (to) 7.2
meet up (with) 22.2
mess around 21.2, 41.2
mess up 49.1
mill around 5.1

Module number
The number in the index matches the module number on the teaching page.

Multiple units
When a phrasal verb appears more than once, each module number is listed.

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.



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?



Did the CEO **sign off on** this?



Questions are formed in the usual way.

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.

Here, the verb takes the third person "-s."

He **gets up**. ✓



He **get ups**. ✗

This is wrong. The particle should never change.

He **up gets**. ✗

This is wrong. The particle should come after the verb.

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.



The particle never changes.

We **go out** once a week.

We **went out** last night.

We **are going out** this evening.

We **will go out** again next week.

PRESENT SIMPLE

PAST SIMPLE

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

FUTURE WITH "WILL"

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.

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**.



"Tidy up" can be used with or without an object.



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.



SEPARABLE PHRASAL VERBS

If a phrasal verb has an object, the object can sometimes go between the verb and the particle. This does not change the meaning. Phrasal verbs that do this are called "separable" phrasal verbs. See page 234 for more examples.

He is **picking up** litter.

The object can go after the particle.

He is **picking** litter **up**.

The object can also go between the verb and the particle.



He is **picking it** up.

If the object of a separable phrasal verb is a pronoun, it must go between the verb and particle.

FURTHER EXAMPLES

I **turned on** the light.



I **turned** the light **on**.

Can you **pick up** that box?



Can you **pick** that box **up**?

You should **throw away** those old shoes.



You should **throw** those old shoes **away**.

I was annoyed because he **woke up** the baby.



I was annoyed because he **woke** her **up**.

I always **fill up** the water jug when it's empty.



I always **fill it** up when it's empty.



COMMON MISTAKES SEPARABLE PHRASAL VERBS

If the direct object of a separable phrasal verb is a pronoun, it must go between the verb and the particle.

Pronoun

He **picked it** up. ✓

The pronoun cannot go at the end of the sentence.

He **picked up** it. ✗

INSEPARABLE PHRASAL VERBS

Some phrasal verbs cannot be separated. The object must always come after the particle—it can never sit between the verb and the particle. This is true whether the object is a noun or a pronoun. See page 235 for more examples.



We had to run to **get on** the train. ✓

The verb and the particle must stay together.

We had to run to **get on** it. ✓

The verb and particle stay together even if the direct object is a pronoun.

We had to run to **get the train on**. ✗

This is wrong. The object cannot sit between the verb and the particle.

FURTHER EXAMPLES

I've **come across** a new recipe.



He **sleeps in** most Saturdays.



I need to **go over** my notes.



I **ran into** her at the supermarket.



Susan really **takes after** her father, they're very similar.



Drop by the house any time you like.



SEPARABLE AND INSEPARABLE PHRASAL VERBS

Some phrasal verbs, like "get back from," can be separable or inseparable depending on the context.

When "get back from" means "retrieve from" it is separable. The object must go between "get" and "back."

I finally **got** my lawnmower **back from** Dave.



When "get back from" means "return from," it is always inseparable.

I **got back from** Italy yesterday.



PHRASAL NOUNS

Some nouns are formed from phrasal verbs, often by joining the verb and the particle together.



See page 236 for a list of common phrasal nouns.

The teacher asked me to **hand out** the exam papers.

Verb → Particle

The teacher gave us a **handout** for the lesson.

Phrasal noun



Sometimes, the noun is formed by putting the particle in front of the verb.

Oh no! It was sunny and now it's **pouring down**.



We have a rainy season with daily **downpours**.



FURTHER EXAMPLES

The company is trying to **cut back** on staff expenses.



Not another **cutback**! The company must be in serious trouble.

It's a shame that he wants to **drop out** of school.



We've had a surprisingly high percentage of **dropouts** in the class.

We want to **get away** and go somewhere sunny this winter.



A trip to Australia sounds like a fabulous **getaway**.

PHRASAL ADJECTIVES

Some adjectives are formed from phrasal verbs, often by joining the verb and the particle together, sometimes with a hyphen.



See page 237 for a list of common phrasal adjectives.

Zane asked James to **tone down** his language.

Verb → Particle

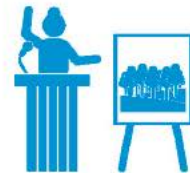
Zane asked James to use more **toned-down** language.

Phrasal adjective

Sometimes, the adjective is formed by putting the particle in front of the verb.

Anetta is always **speaking out** about environmental issues.

Anetta is very **outspoken** about environmental issues.



FURTHER EXAMPLES

For this yoga position, you have to **stretch** your arms **out**.



Simon got into position with his arms **outstretched**.

Ed **watered down** his opinion when writing his review.



Ed wrote a **watered-down** version of his real opinion for the review.

Kemal **knocked down** the price of jewelry by 15%.



Kemal sold some of his jewelry at a **knockdown** price.

01 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



See also:

come across 39, 52 fit in 15 get back (from) 35

turn to 27 turn up 4, 27

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)



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.

1 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.

2 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.

3 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.

4 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 1.5 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE

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

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

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

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

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

Aa

1.6 WRITE THE CORRECT PHRASAL VERB NEXT TO ITS DEFINITION

retrieve something

=

get back (from)

1 be found (usually by accident)

=

2 make sure nothing bad happens to someone

=

3 attack someone without warning

=

4 convince someone to do what you want

=

5 fit into a place in large numbers

=

watch over

turn up

wear down

pack into

~~get back (from)~~

turn on



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



Thousands of fans flooded into the stadium.



3 I got my son a puppy. After asking me for months, he finally _____ me _____ !



1 Some of the older children have been _____ on me and calling me names.



4 Hundreds of people _____ the town hall to watch the debate.



2 Mel lent Dave her lawnmower a month ago, and she finally _____ it _____ from him.



5 Barney really _____ his grandfather. He loves listening to his stories.

02 Family

2.1 FAMILY

Dan and Sheila have **brought up** their children to be kind to animals.

bring up
teach children how to behave



Colin **lives with** his son in a house at the edge of town.

live with
share the same house



Jenny's **grown out of** her old toys. She prefers playing video games now.

grow out of
lose interest in something as you get older



Liam **gets on** very well **with** his elder sister. They're always laughing together.

get on (with)
have a good relationship with someone



Sam wants to be a pilot when he **grows up**.

grow up
develop from child to adult



Albert's parents **named** him **after** his great-grandfather.

name after
give someone the same name as someone else



2.2 PETS

Lisa **puts** her rabbit **in** its cage each evening before bed.

put in
place inside



I **let** the cat **out** every morning after I've woken up.

let out
allow to leave



Fiona's cat doesn't like strangers, but he's **warming to** Dan.

warm to
become fond of



I **let** the cat **in** when it started to rain.

let in
allow to enter



See also:

get on 9, 15 grow out of 6 let out 6
live with 47 settle down 45

After traveling for a few years, Bill **settled down** and bought a house next door to his parents.

settle down
live in one place



My family **pulled together** when my father was unwell.

pull together
work as a group to deal
with a difficult situation



My mother **looks after** my children while I'm at work.

look after
care for, take responsibility for



Will and Joe are identical twins. It's almost impossible to **tell them apart**.

tell apart
recognize the difference



Jasmine **takes after** her mother. They're very similar people.

take after
have the characteristics
of a parent or relative



Whenever his children stay out late, Carlo **waits up** until they get home.

wait up
wait for someone to get
home before going to bed



Olly's dog **ran away** last week while they were at the park.

run away
escape



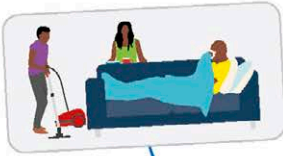
After a few days, Olly's dog **came back** all by herself.

come back
return



Aa

2.3 MATCH THE PICTURES TO THE CORRECT SENTENCES



Olly's dog ran away last week while they were at the park.

My family pulled together when my father was unwell.

My mother looks after my children while I'm at work.

I let the cat in when it started to rain.

Aa

2.4 MARK THE SENTENCES THAT ARE CORRECT

My mother looks after my children while I'm at work.
My mother looks over my children while I'm at work.

1 After a few days, Olly's dog came back all by herself.
After a few days, Olly's dog came under all by herself.

2 Jasmine takes over her mother. They're very similar people.
Jasmine takes after her mother. They're very similar people.

3 I let the cat around every morning after I've woken up.
I let the cat out every morning after I've woken up.

4 Albert's parents named him after his great-grandfather.
Albert's parents named him behind his great-grandfather.

5 After traveling for a few years, Bill settled up and bought a house.
After traveling for a few years, Bill settled down and bought a house.

6 Colin lives on his son in a house at the edge of town.
Colin lives with his son in a house at the edge of town.

Aa

2.5 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

Olly's dog ran away last week while they were at the park.

- 1 Lisa puts her rabbit _____ its cage each evening before bed.
- 2 Will and Joe are identical twins. It's almost impossible to tell them _____.
- 3 After traveling for a few years, Bill settled _____ and bought a house next door to his parents.
- 4 Liam gets _____ very well with his elder sister. They're always laughing together.
- 5 Fiona's cat doesn't like strangers, but he's warming _____ Dan.
- 6 Jenny's grown _____ of her old toys, she prefers playing video games now.

to down ~~away~~ on apart out in



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



Sam wants to be a pilot when he
grows up.



3 Jasmine _____ her mother.
They're very similar people.



1 Will and Joe are identical twins. It's almost
impossible to _____ them _____.



4 I _____ the cat _____ every morning
after I've woken up.



2 Lisa _____ her rabbit _____ its
cage each evening before bed.



5 Jenny's _____ her old toys, she
prefers playing video games now.