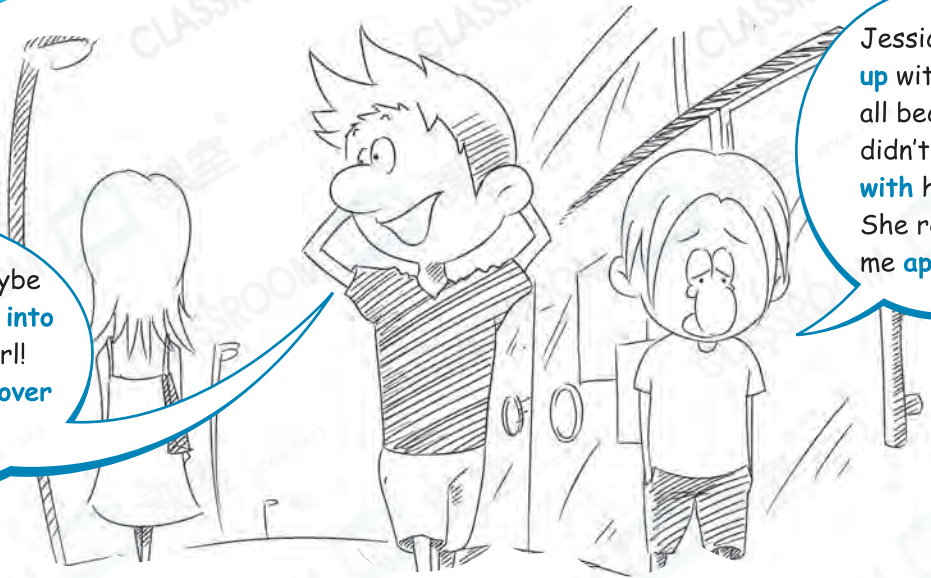


# 15

## Phrasal verbs

Hey, **cheer up**. Maybe you will soon **bump into** an even prettier girl! Then, you will **get over** Jessica in no time.

Jessica **broke up** with me. It's all because I didn't **get on with** her dog! She really **tears me apart**.



### Usage

Phrasal verbs are phrases that consist of a verb and a particle. They can be transitive or intransitive. Some of them can be both transitive and intransitive. Phrasal verbs are formed in the following ways:

Form	Example
Verb + preposition	The scientists <b>give up</b> after doing plenty of experiments.
Verb + adverb	The children <b>take off</b> their shoes at the door.
Verb + adverb + preposition	I always <b>keep up with</b> the latest news.



### Educator's Tips



**Sometimes**, a phrasal verb has a meaning related to that of the 'verb' in it, such as *stand up*. However, a phrasal verb **usually** has a **meaning different** from that of the 'verb' in it.

**e.g.** *I throw a ball at the puppy.*

**e.g.** *I throw up my breakfast. (I vomit.)*

**We** can change the tense of the verb in a phrasal verb.

**e.g.** *Tim is handing in his homework to Miss Lee. (Present continuous tense)*

**e.g.** *Tim has handed in his homework already. (Present perfect tense)*

**e.g.** *Tim handed in his homework yesterday. (Past tense)*





## Part 1 Intransitive Phrasal Verbs

An intransitive phrasal verb does not carry any objects. However, we can put certain adverbs and expressions of time and place after it.

**e.g.** The alarm clock **has gone off**. It's time to **get up**. (No object)

**e.g.** I always **get up** in the afternoon. (Expression of time)

**e.g.** I always **get up** in my lovely home. (Expression of place)

**e.g.** I always **get up** late. (Adverb)



Below are some common intransitive phrasal verbs and their meanings:

break out	start	settle down	get stable and comfortable
grow up	gradually become an adult	show up	arrive
get up	wake up / get out of bed	speak up	speak louder
give in	agree to stop competing	step in	get involved to help
pass away	die	watch out	be careful

### Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the phrasal verbs given. **Underline the adverbs and expressions of place and time after them.** Each phrasal verb can be used **ONCE** only.

break out   settle down   grow up   pass away   show up   speak up   step in

- We're all very sad to hear that Marvin passed away last night.
- Sorry, I can't hear you. Could you please \_\_\_\_\_ confidently?
- All mothers hope that their kids can \_\_\_\_\_ fast and happily.
- A serious strike \_\_\_\_\_ in Britain a week ago. The government hopes that the whole issue \_\_\_\_\_ soon.
- Peter: I've been waiting for an hour for you to \_\_\_\_\_ here! Why're you late?  
Maggie: I'm sorry. My little brothers were fighting so I \_\_\_\_\_ immediately.



## Part 2 Transitive Phrasal Verbs

A transitive phrasal verb carries a direct object. Transitive phrasal verbs can be separable or inseparable. However, **most of them are separable**.

	Example
Separable transitive phrasal verb	<p><b>Direct object</b></p> <p>Bring <b>your homework</b> back tomorrow! (= Bring back <b>your homework</b> tomorrow!)</p> <p><b>Direct object</b></p>
Inseparable transitive phrasal verb	<p>Miss Lee went through the <b>student's homework</b>.</p> <p><b>Direct object</b></p>

Below are some common separable and inseparable transitive phrasal verbs and their meanings:

Separable transitive phrasal verb		Inseparable transitive phrasal verb	
ask out	invite someone on a date	bump into	meet someone by chance
back up	support	deal with	take action
carry out	do	get on with	be friendly
let down	disappoint	look after	take care of
put out	stop burning or lighting	look into	investigate



### Educator's Tips



A transitive phrasal verb that consists of 'a verb + an adverb + a preposition' is always inseparable.

✗ Who **came** this brilliant idea **up with**?

✓ Who **came up with** this brilliant idea?

**If** the direct object is a pronoun, we must put it before the preposition or adverb.

✗ Can I **take away** **it**?

✓ Can I **take** **it** **away**?

Pronoun



## Exercise 2

Decide where the words in brackets should be placed in each sentence. Put a tick (✓) in the blank if the word can be placed there. If the word can be placed in both positions, put ticks in both blanks.

- Smoking is not allowed here. You **must put** \_\_\_\_\_ your cigarette \_\_\_\_\_. (**out**)
- The government **has carried** \_\_\_\_\_ a new policy \_\_\_\_\_ recently. (**out**)
- The detective **is looking** \_\_\_\_\_ the case \_\_\_\_\_ seriously. (**into**)
- The plants had withered. Ethan **didn't look** \_\_\_\_\_ them \_\_\_\_\_ well. (**after**)
- John: Jimmy is a true friend. He always **backs** \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_. (**up**)  
Karen: I agree. He **has never let** \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_ before. (**down**)
- What a surprise that I **bumped** \_\_\_\_\_ Vivian \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon! (**into**)
- ★ The old lady **didn't get** \_\_\_\_\_ her daughter-in-law \_\_\_\_\_ very well. (**on with**)
- Peter would like **to ask** \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_ on a date. (**out**)



## Part 3 Transitive / Intransitive Phrasal Verbs

Some phrasal verbs can be both transitive and intransitive, and they carry different meanings depending on how they are used.

**e.g.** Mrs Chan skipped very hard to **break down** some fat. **Transitive**

(= Mrs Chan skipped very hard to divide fat into smaller parts, i.e. to lose weight.)



**e.g.** The injured girl **broke down** immediately. **Intransitive**

(= The injured girl couldn't control her feeling and started to cry.)



**e.g.** The cars **broke down** due to the accident. **Intransitive**

(= The cars stopped working because of the accident.)



Below are some phrasal verbs that have more than one meaning according to the way they are used:

Phrasal verb	Meaning when used <u>transitively</u>	Meaning when used <u>intransitively</u>
take off	remove	suddenly become successful / begin to fly
turn up	increase the amount	arrive unexpectedly
go off	stop liking something or someone	food turning bad / stop working

### Exercise 3

Match the clauses in the box to those below. Write the letters in the boxes.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A. as the plane takes off more than an hour later. | F. so you had better save a few buckets of it now. |
| B. Lawrence has less time for his family.          | G. Joan has turned the radio up.                   |
| C. but they aren't mine.                           | H. as she becomes more mature.                     |
| D. when you need to get off.                       | I. so he takes off his leather jacket.             |
| E. we were quite surprised.                        | J. because it goes off easily.                     |

- Remember to ring the bell on the bus
- In order to hear the news clearly,
- When John turned up at our house last night,
- We have a lot of time to buy souvenirs
- Alex feels very hot
- I came across some toys in the attic
- The water supply goes off at 9 p.m.
- Since his career takes off,
- Suki goes off those mindless TV dramas
- You have to put the cheesecake in the fridge

D



**Theme:** Friendship  
**Text Type:** Film review

## Unit Recap

Cindy wrote a film review. Rewrite the underlined parts with the correct form of the phrasal verbs in brackets.

**Film name:** *Marshall the Giant*

**Release date:** 4<sup>th</sup> December 20XX

**Director:** Lauren Dee

**Production company:** Marley Pictures

*Marshall the Giant* is an animation directed by Lauren Dee. It takes place in a magical country. The story (1) talks about the cross-race friendship (deal with) between a human girl named Lana and a giant called Marshall.

Lana has just moved into the forest and begins to (2) get comfortable in a cabin (settle down) in the woods. Her new neighbour Marshall is a very clumsy giant. For instance, Marshall cannot (3) leave the carriage (get off) without tripping up. One time, he even falls on Lana's cabin and it (4) breaks into pieces (fall apart). Also, his steps are so big that Lana cannot (5) stay equal with Marshall's pace (keep up with). Despite all of these, the two of them become best friends. The story reaches a turning point when there is a **blaze** near Lana's cabin. No one is able to (6) stop the fire (put out). Surprisingly, it is Marshall who manages to rescue Lana from the burning cabin.

My favourite character is Lana. She is kind-hearted and always (7) tolerates Marshall's clumsiness (put up with). I admire her for making an effort to (8) have a good relationship with Marshall (get on with). Those are good qualities that I wish to have.

The film is not only interesting but also meaningful. It tells us that differences between people cannot (9) remove their friendship (take away) easily because true friends will always (10) support one another (back up). I highly recommend this film to you.

1. deals with the cross-race friendship

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_



### Vocabulary:

carriage (n.): a vehicle pulled by horses, and is used especially in the past

blaze (n.): a huge strong fire