

Did you lie to me about your grade in the flying test? You didn't get an A in fact. You are **letting me down**.

Phrasal verbs



Please don't **kick me out**. I won't **mess up** the upcoming test.

Grammar in Context

Theme: Customs of different places—food

Words by Theme



Read the following feature article and answer the questions.



Eating with Hands—Why and How

Is it disrespectful¹ to eat with hands? Some of us may find this rude. Perhaps we should not **tell** people **off** for doing so. ❶ People in many parts of the world—including the Middle East, Africa and Southeast Asia—do not **frown upon**² hand-to-mouth eating³. Let's **look into** the dining etiquette⁴ of eating with hands.

In India, it is believed that you are making physical and spiritual⁵ connections with food when holding it in your hands. This allows food to **grow on** you. In other words, it tastes better. ❷ Muslims⁶ think that one should **give up** the habit of eating in large amounts. Hand-to-mouth eating is an easy and practical way to **cut back** on consumption.

When practising this custom, there are table manners⁷ to follow. First, only the right hand is used as the left one is considered unclean in Arab⁸, Indian and African cultures. Use fingertips to bring food to your mouth. Keep food away from your palms and do not put your fingers into your mouth. These can **put** people **off**. For soup, scoop it with bread. ❸ Try them **out** when you have a chance to visit one of these countries!

1. Read sentences ❶ – ❸. Determine if each of the statements is true (T) or false (F).

- ❶ People in the Middle East, Africa and Southeast Asia disapprove of hand-to-mouth eating. _____
- ❷ Muslims prefer big food portions. _____
- ❸ Given the chance, we should practise the manners of hand-to-mouth eating. _____

2. Match the blue phrasal verbs with the following meanings.

(i) to make someone like something	_____	(iv) to examine	_____
(ii) to speak to someone angrily	_____	(v) to reduce	_____
(iii) to make someone dislike something	_____		

Phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs describe states or actions like regular verbs. However, phrasal verbs sound casual. They are formed by:

verb + preposition / adverb

The meaning of a phrasal verb can be very different from the verb itself.

- Tim **works out** every day. (= to do exercise)
- I'll **look after** Grandma. Please **pick up** the kids. (= to take care of; to go and get)

Intransitive	Transitive	direct object
Tim works out every day. (no direct object)	You pick up <u>the kids</u> .	✓ You pick the kids up .
	I'll look after <u>Grandma</u> .	✗ I'll look Grandma after .

PART 1A Inseparable phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs (informal)	Regular verbs (formal)
A fire broke out yesterday.	A fire suddenly started in the warehouse.
We get on really well.	I have a friendly relationship with my colleagues.
I stayed up to study.	The student went to bed later than usual .
Eva gave in to my request.	She finally accepted my request unwillingly .
Guess what? I just bumped into Neo.	I just met my childhood neighbour by chance .
The swimmer wants to go for <u>the world record</u> .	The athlete wants to attempt the world record.
We got down to <u>business</u> after some small talk.	We started to pay serious attention to our work.
I am looking forward to <u>your reply</u> .	I would appreciate your timely response.
The manager is looking into <u>your complaint</u> .	The manager is investigating the matter.
The bullies picked on <u>the younger kids</u> .	Those senior form students treated us unfairly .
Max is always whining. I can't put up with <u>him</u> .	I can't tolerate his constant grumbling.
The experts went over <u>all the food samples</u> .	The chemists examined all the samples in the lab.

transitive phrasal verb + direct object

PART 1B Separable phrasal verbs

The following phrasal verbs can be separated by a direct object. The pronoun as a direct object cannot go after the phrasal verb.

- ✓ Please **take** your shoes / them **off** before entering.
- ✓ Please **take off** your shoes before entering.
- ✗ Please **take off** them before entering.

call something off = to cancel	put something off = to postpone
figure something out = to understand or calculate	take something down = to remove
give something up = to stop doing or having	throw something away = to get rid of
look something up = to find in a book or on a computer	tell somebody off = to speak angrily to
put something away = to return to the place it is kept	turn something / somebody down = to refuse



Error Diagnosis

Phrasal verbs of three parts (verb + adverb + preposition) are always inseparable.

- X We are *doing plastic bags away with*.
- X We are *doing away plastic bags with*.
- ✓ We are *doing away with plastic bags*.
- X My phone is *running juice out of*.
- X My phone is *running out juice of*.
- ✓ My phone is *running out of juice*.

For some transitive phrasal verbs, the direct object must come between the verb and the preposition.

- X He is *showing around his new business associate the office*.
- ✓ He is *showing his new business associate around the office*.
- X I have a crush on the transfer student. I'm thinking of *asking out her*.
- ✓ I have a crush on the transfer student. I'm thinking of *asking her out*.

Reminder!

We can use a preposition between an intransitive phrasal verb and its indirect object.

intransitive phrasal verb + preposition + indirect object

- *Hold on tight! Hold on to my arm.*
- *Mark Zuckerberg dropped out of university to focus on his social media platform.*
- *The new employee gets on with everyone in the team.*
- *Joseph came up to me and introduced himself.*



Exercise 1.1

Complete the sentences using the correct adverbs or prepositions. Write S for a separable phrasal verb. Write I for an inseparable phrasal verb.

1. Please put your toys away. I don't want to step on them.
2. If you don't know what the word means, look it _____ in the dictionary.
3. SARS broke _____ in Hong Kong in 2003.
4. I've come _____ similar problems before. Let me give it a try.
5. I've never seen someone as mean as her. Whatever you say, she can pick _____ you.
6. Sally received an offer from a renowned university, but she turned it _____.
7. 'Please speak _____. I can't hear you,' said Mrs Yeung.
8. How many of your primary school friends do you still keep _____?
9. I got into a fight at school again. I know I've let my parents _____.
10. The boys have been hanging _____ the entrance to our house for an hour.
11. I've bought a new blouse for you. Do you want to try it _____?
12. Scott swept _____ all the objections, refusing to change his plan.
13. I don't get _____ my wife's family. In-law relationships are challenging.
14. I want to exchange the T-shirt for a larger size. I shouldn't have thrown _____ the receipt.



S



Exercise 1.2

Match each phrasal verb to its meaning. Write the letters (A–L) in the boxes.

A. to interrupt

B. to meet by chance

C. to argue with someone and stop being friendly with them

D. to spoil something by doing it badly

E. to start doing

F. to become affected by

G. to become unconscious

H. to express opinion on behalf of someone else

I. to vomit

J. to become more enjoyable or likeable

K. to pretend that something is true

L. to look or behave like an older family member

1. cut off	A	4. pass out		7. grow on		10. fall out	
2. make up		5. throw up		8. mess up		11. run into	
3. speak for		6. take after		9. fall under		12. take up	



Exercise 1.3

Complete the story using the correct form of the phrasal verbs in Part 1 and Exercise 1.2.

A Surprise for Dad



It was late at night and Derek was at home alone. He had wanted to

(1) stay up for work, but he felt so weary that he

(2) dismissed the idea. He was about to (3) switch off

his laptop and go to bed. Just then, he heard something strange. It seemed that some people

(4) crept to him. They moved closer and closer. Could they be burglars? Derek

decided to (5) investigate the matter since he could not (6) shake

such an uneasy feeling. As all the lights were off, he had to move in the dark. When he reached the

corridor, he (7) confronted those 'burglars'. They (8) grabbed to his

right arm and did not let him go. 'Who are you? Show yourselves!' Derek shouted in fear.

At that moment, all the lights were turned on. To Derek's surprise, his whole family was standing right

there and his children were holding a large cake. He finally (9) figured out what had

been happening. 'Whoa! Aren't you guys on a staycation? Didn't we (10) cancel

the birthday party because of my work? I thought we're not celebrating this year,' said Derek.

His wife replied, 'Well, you (11) postponed the party for days. The kids always

want to make you feel special, so don't (12) pull the rug out from under them for the surprise ...'

'Sorry for (13) letting you down, but I have never expected this.' Derek said heartily,



'Maybe the kids (14) got my brother, their quirky uncle.'



More to take away

quirky (adj.) = unusual in an interesting way

PART 2 Different meanings of a phrasal verb

Some phrasal verbs can be both transitive and intransitive. They have different meanings.

Dave hangs out the laundry every day. (Transitive = to hang clothes outside to dry them)	Dad blew the car tyres up at a petrol station. (Transitive = to pump up)
Where did you hang out when you were young? (Intransitive = to spend a lot of time)	Mum blew up at me because I failed the exam. (Intransitive = to become very angry suddenly)
It's necessary to break down stereotypes when making friends with foreigners. (Transitive = to remove)	I have gone off raw oysters after I got food poisoning from them. (Transitive = to stop liking)
A bus broke down inside the Cross-Harbour Tunnel. (Intransitive = to stop working)	Two atomic bombs went off in Japan during World War II. (Intransitive = to explode)



Exercise 2.1

Replace the underlined phrases with the correct form of the given phrasal verbs.

break down break up cover up give up look up
make up show off switch off take off turn up

1. (i) The photocopier <u>has stopped working</u> since yesterday.	has broken down
(ii) Mr Lai <u>removed</u> his shyness in order to teach in front of a large class.	broke down
2. (i) We had a quarrel but we <u>have become friends again</u> .	
(ii) Alice <u>was fabricating</u> a story for being late.	
3. (i) Grandpa <u>has increased the volume of</u> the radio.	
(ii) My left earphone <u>unexpectedly appeared</u> in the washing machine.	
4. (i) His acting career <u>has become successful suddenly</u> .	
(ii) He <u>removes</u> his hat whenever he prays.	
5. (i) As a workaholic, she can't <u>relax</u> even during vacation.	
(ii) I am used to <u>turning off</u> my phone before charging.	
6. (i) I <u>stop trying</u> . What is the answer?	
(ii) I <u>left</u> my job to take care of my sick mother.	
7. (i) Tommy <u>is making people admire his achievements</u> in front of his crush.	
(ii) Her black hair <u>complements</u> her fair skin perfectly.	
8. (i) Passengers can <u>find</u> the scheduled times for bus routes here.	
(ii) The situation of his cash flow <u>was showing some improvement</u> at last.	
9. (i) They have been arguing a lot. I think they will <u>end their relationship</u> .	
(ii) The passers-by <u>stopped</u> the fight before anyone got hurt.	
10. (i) <u>Put on more clothes</u> . It's freezing outside.	
(ii) Just tell the truth. You won't be able to <u>hide</u> your mistakes for long.	



Exercise 2.2

Complete the social media post using the correct form of the phrasal verbs in Part 2 and Exercise 2.1. Use the negative form where necessary.



68 likes

ameliastone Some celebrities reportedly like to (1) _____ hang out _____ here at The Blacksmith Café, the latest hipster spot. I love the creamy mouthfeel of their latte.

[#TheBlacksmithCafé](#) [#hipcafé](#) [#coffeebreaks](#)

coffeelover1314 I planned to visit it before work yesterday. I (2) _____ its opening hours on its website the previous night to make sure that it opens at 8 am. Unfortunately, the shop manager (3) _____ until 8:15 am! Right after I (4) _____ my jacket in the seat, a big quarrel about how late the café opened (5) _____ between the shop manager and a customer. Luckily, the barista (6) _____ the fight.

noah_liu It's true that the staff there are not very friendly. When I approached the counter, one of them (7) _____ at me. He insisted that I should (8) _____ the green tea in my water bottle since beverages from outside aren't allowed—or he would have to ask me to leave. To make it worse, he had my order wrong. He made me a caramel latte instead of a cinnamon one. I (9) _____ caramel for a long time. It's too sweet for me now.

coffeelover1314 @noah_liu I feel you, bro. The barista knew that I was in a hurry. However, she leisurely looked in the mirror to see if the hairclip (10) _____ her hairstyle. When my boss asked me why I was late, I unwisely (11) _____ a story about how my baby son flushed my car key and the bus (12) _____.

Grammar Wrap-up

A tour guide is talking to the tourists. Complete what they say using the correct form of the phrasal verbs in Part 1, Part 2 and the exercises. Use the negative form where necessary.

Welcome. I'm Diya, your guide in New Delhi, India. In this 7-day trip, I'm going to (1) show you around this amazing place. I hope our journey (2) _____ the bad weather. First, do you have any questions about Indian culture?



Why is the country called 'India'?

Historians have tried to (3) _____ it _____. They reckon the name is related to the Indus River, a river that nurtured several ancient civilisations. Speaking of names, to (4) _____ with Indians as a visitor, it'd be more courteous to call them 'Sir' or 'Ma'am'.



What about greetings? Can I offer to shake hands with them? I'm afraid they (5) _____ me _____.

The 'Namaste'—pressing two hands together and bowing—is more suitable. Remember to greet the elders or the people in senior positions first because respect for status is integral to social harmony.



I really (6) _____ the food here. Indian food (7) _____ me since I first tried it.

Yes. I can assure you that our food (8) _____ you _____. But, of course, I can't (9) _____ everyone. It may turn out that you don't like it. Just make sure that you (10) _____ your prejudices when trying food from other cultures ...



Grammar in Pre-DSE Text Type

Theme: Customs of different places

You are reading a blog entry. Complete the entry using the correct form of the given phrasal verbs. Use a dictionary when necessary.

put on look forward to touch down own up figure out
 turn up point out jump on come across pick up on make up
 not put up with look up frown upon break down hang out

Words by
Theme



Customs You Should Know Before Visiting Japan

As soon as your plane (1) _____ touches down _____ at the airport, you may notice that Japanese traditions and customs are unique. Actually, I (2) _____ some etiquette¹ facts during my last business trip there.

No Tipping—Since tipping is not expected² in Japan, you don't have to (3) _____ a tip for a waiter or a taxi driver. You can simply leave some leftover coins.

Slurp your noodles—The Japanese (4) _____ noisy eaters. They (5) _____ them, except when they are slurping noodles. The Japanese consider it a sign that you are enjoying your noodles.

Traditional clothes—Kimono is the traditional clothes to (6) _____ for formal occasions³ like weddings and funerals. Yukata (bathrobe) is its informal alternative. Some people (7) _____ in yukata. You may (8) _____ them at hot spring resorts.

Be punctual—During the first week of my work, I (9) _____ three minutes late for a meeting. My Japanese working partner (10) _____ that it is distinctly important to be punctual in Japan. I explained that the train (11) _____. He (12) _____ me immediately and accused me of (13) _____ an excuse. Later that night, I (14) _____ on the internet what to do when I make mistakes at work in Japan. I found that I have to apologise⁴ and (15) _____ to my mistake instead of giving the reason why I made the mistake.

I once thought I knew this country very well. Now, I (16) _____ my next business trip to Japan to discover more.



Brain Breaks

While defusing a bomb, the bomb technician said 'hi' to his squad but they all fled. Why?

Answer: They thought that he said 'hide' and that the bomb was about to go off.



Phrasal verbs are common in spoken English. We can also use them in informal or semi-formal writing.

- Zombie as a film genre has **caught on** in the past 20 years. (intransitive and inseparable)
- I think I'll **go for** the potato salad. (transitive and inseparable)
- What has **brought** her progress **about** is her diligence. (transitive and separable)

Version 1

You are reading a magazine article. Read the article and pay attention to the underlined parts.

Ethnic Wear around the World

Nowadays, most people wear western outfits no matter where they come from. Yet, **(1)** there are countries where people still prefer their own traditional clothing. **(2)** When you realise the fact that the attire signifies their identities and cultures, it is not difficult to see why.

Bhutan, the mountain kingdom, is unique for many reasons. **(3)** For example, its dress code shows that its people are different from the rest of the world. **(4)** In the 17th century, the national costumes were introduced to provide the Bhutanese with a distinctive identity. **(5)** Now, it is compulsory to be

clad in them not only on festivals and other important occasions but also in schools and government offices.

Some prefer to wear them even in everyday life.

(6) **India** has not abandoned its traditional clothing despite globalisation. **(7)** Indian textiles have existed since the Stone Age. **(8)** Trade with other countries has caused changes in the textile industry over time.

For example, silk fabric spread from China to India.

Nevertheless, the traditional wear has retained an irreplaceable position in local areas.



Vietnamese traditional silk tunics have evolved considerably. They had been loose and plain. However, they were made stylish and decorative about 100 years ago. **(9)** The modern style has been in fashion since the 1970s. **(10)** Today, the dress can combine well with other items such as jeans. The young people in Vietnam have effortlessly blended this tradition with modern elements.



Version 2

Rewrite the underlined parts in Version 1 using the given phrasal verbs. Use a dictionary when necessary.

Ethnic Wear around the World

Nowadays, most people wear western outfits no matter where they come from. Yet, (1) there are countries where people still go for their own traditional clothing (go for). (2) _____

(take in), it is not difficult to see why.

Bhutan, the mountain kingdom, is unique for many reasons. (3) _____

_____ (set apart)

(4) _____

_____ (bring out)

(5) _____

_____ (put on)

Some prefer to wear them even in everyday life.

(6) _____

_____ (do away with)

(7) _____

_____ (date back to)

(8) _____

_____ (bring about)

For example, silk fabric spread from China to India.

Nevertheless, the traditional wear has retained an irreplaceable position in local areas.

Vietnamese traditional silk tunics have evolved considerably. They had been loose and plain. However, they were made stylish and decorative about 100 years ago. (9) _____

_____ (catch on)

(10) _____

_____ (go with)

The young people in Vietnam have effortlessly blended this tradition with modern elements.

