

PHRASAL VERBS

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CARRY

CARRY ON *continuar (trabajo, obligaciones)*

I can't carry on any longer, I'll have to get help.

CARRY ON WITH *continuar*

The doctor told her to carry on with the treatment.

CARRY OUT *desarrollar (obligaciones), obedecer (ordenes), cumplir (amenazas)*

You are here to carry out my orders.

He carried out his threat to cut off our water supply.

CARRY OFF *Comportarse*

He carries off as if he were the boss.

CARRY THROUGH *realizar, llevar a cabo.*

He carried the project through in spite of the difficulties.

* * * * *

EXERCISE 1.- Rewrite the following sentences replacing the phrasal verb with an equivalent word or expression. (from OPEN ROAD, page 188)

Continue perform lose self-control

a) Don't let me disturb you. **Carry on with** what you are doing.

b) The soldier refused to **carry out** the officer's orders.

c) I am sorry for what I did. I was obviously **carried away** by my enthusiasm.

a.- carry on with – continue. b.- carry out – perform. c.- carry away – lose self-control.

EXERCISE 2.- Complete the following sentences with the correct participle. (from FIRST CERTIFICATE, page 85)

1.- Inspector Watts is carrying _____ an investigation into a burglary.

2.- Carry _____ with your work.

3.- He carries _____ as if he were the boss.

4.- The actor forgot his lines but carried it _____ as well that no one noticed.

5.- He carried the project _____ in spite of the difficulties.

1.- carry on – continuar, llevar a cabo.

2.- carry on with – continuar

3.- carry off – comportarse.

4.- carry out – desarrollar.

5.- carry through – realizar.

COME

COME ACROSS/ UPON *encontrar casualmente*

When I was looking for my passport I came across these old photographs.

COME ALONG/ON *come with me (venir conmigo, acompañarme)*

Come on, or we'll be late.

COME AWAY *Salir conmigo, dejar un acto.*

Come away now, it is time to go home.

COME AWAY/OFF *Desprenderse por sí mismo*

When I picked up the teapot the handle came away in my hand.

COME IN/INTO *Enviar*

Come into my garden and I'll above you my roses.

COME OFF: *Salir bien (un plan normalmente en negativa)*

The plan didn't come off because her friend forgot to post the letters.

When is the wedding coming off? Next June.

Terminar la temporada (de una obra de teatro, exhibición)

Lady Windermere's fam is coming off next week.

COME OUT *Ser revelado, salir a la luz (normalmente algo indefinido a lo que no se daba mucho crédito)*

They deceived every body till they quarrelled and the whole truth came out.

Ser publicado (un libro)

Her new novel will come out in time for the Christmas sales.

Desaparecer (manchas)

Tomato stains don't usually come out.

COME ROUND *Aceptar una sugerencia previamente rechazada*

Her father didn't let her study abroad but he CAME round in the end.

Venir a mi/tu casa

I can't come to dinner but I could come round later and tell you the plan.

COME ROUND TO *Recobrar la conciencia*

He was unconcious but he came round/to in half an hour.

COME UP *Presentarse, suceder*

I can't come home early, something has givet come up.

Salir a la superficie

A diver with an aqualung doesn't have to keep coming up for air.

Ser mencionado

The question of the caretaker's wages came up at the last meeting.

COME UP/UP TO *Aproximarse, acercarse lo suficiente para hablar*
A policeman came up to me and said, "You can't park here"

COME OUT *Florecer*
Our roses haven't come out yet.

COME DOWN in the world *perder posición social*
I know an ex-prince who has come down in the world so much that he is living on social security.

COME ABOUT *Suceder*
How does it come about that we still need a society like the NSPCC in a civilised country.

COME ON *Transmitir por tv, cinema*
His last film is coming on in London last week.

COME OVER *Cambiar de opinión*
Computers have come over a lot of criticism from people who do not really understand their purpose.

COME UP AGAINST *Enfrentarse a*
The NSPCC comes up against new problems every day.

* * * * *

EXERCISE 1.- Rewrite the following sentences replacing the phrasal verb with an equivalent word or expression. (from OPEN ROAD, page 120)

revive, bloom, progress, strike, be published, succeed, happen, lose social position.

- a) I had a wonderful idea but it didn't come off.
- b) Our roses haven't come out yet.
- c) I know an ex-prince who has come down in the world so much that he is living in social security.
- d) After he was knocked down, it took him five minutes to come to.
- e) How are your tomatoes growing?. Well they're coming on nicely.
- f) I can't come home early tonight, something has just come up.
- g) The workers in that factory have all come out.
- h) Our local newspaper comes out every week.

- a) come off - succeed b) come out - bloom c) come down in the world - lose social position.
- d) come to - revive e) coming on - progress f) come up - happen
- g) come out - strike h) come out - be published

EXERCISE 2.- Complete these sentences with the appropriate particle, preposition or adverb. (FIRST CERTIFICATE, page 203)

- 1.- How does it come _____ that we still need a society like the NSPCC in a civilised country?
- 2.- At that time, inspectors continually came _____ children who had been ill-treated.
- 3.- A computer should be programmed to warn management of problems as soon as they come _____.
- 4.- Computers have come _____ a lot of criticism from people who do not really understand their purpose.
- 5.- I think she's fainted. Perhaps she'll come _____ if we throw water on her face.
- 6.- We tried various methods of solving problems before installing the computer, but none of them came _____.
- 7.- The NSPCC come _____ new problems every day.
- 8.- I can't understand what came _____ him for him to do a thing like that.
- 9.- His new book has just come _____ and the film version of his last one in coming _____ in London next week.
- 10.- At first she was too upset to tell us what had happened but then she came _____ it all at once

- | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1.- about | 2.- across | 3.- out | 4.- over | 5.- round |
| 6.- off | 7.- up against | 8.- in for | 9.- out – on | 10.- over |

Exercise 3.- Complete these sentences with the suitable phrasal verb. (From ENGLISH PATTERNS, page 120)

- 1.- Bill's good at making plans, but they never seem to _____.
- 2.- The way young people behave these days is scandalous! I don't know what things are _____.
- 3.- How's your essay _____? Almost finished it, have you?
- 4.- George may be a brilliant physicist, but when it _____ fixing a new plug on the electric kettle, he's got no idea.
- 5.- Were did you _____ these silver candlesticks?
- 6.- Don't throw those boxes away! They'll _____ handy for keeping old photos and papers in.
- 7.- Did you discuss the matter at the meeting, or didn't it _____?
- 8.- I am sorry Jack let your secret out, but he just _____ it before I could stop him!
- 9.- I am afraid I'm in my boss's bad books at the moment! He _____ me heavily for being tackless at a business meeting.
- 10.- _____ children! Hurry up! I can't wait all day.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1.- come off – salir bien | 4.- comes to – ponerse a... | 7.- come out – salir a relucir |
| 2.- coming to – ir a parar | 5.- come across – encontrar | 8.- come out with – revelar |
| 3.- coming on – progresar | 6.- come in – venir a ser | 9.- came down on – abroncar |
| | | 10.- Come on! - ¡Vamos! |

**Exercise 4.- Complete these phrasal verbs with a suitable preposition or adverb
(From THOMSON AND MARTINET, page 3)**

- 1.-It was some time before he came.....after being knocked out.
 3.- he cameto my way of thinking after a good deal of argument.
 6.- It's no use trying to keep it secret, it's sure to come.....in the end.
 9.- The question of salary increases will comeat the next general meeting.
 12.- Those rust marks will come.....if you rub them with lemon.
 15.-Seeing me from across the room, she came.....me, and said that someone wanted to speak to me.
 20.- He came.....a fortune last year (he inherited it)
 21.- Wait till prices come.....again before you buy.
 25.- Come.....! It's far too cold to wait here any longer.
 27.-The handle of the tea-pot come.....in my hand as I was washing it.
 29.- I came.....a vase exactly like yours in an antique shop.
 33.- I'm at home all day. Come..... whenever you have time.
 36.- He has fainted but he'll soon come.....if you keep him quiet.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1.- come round/to – reanimarse | 3.- come round – estar de acuerdo | 6.- come out – descubrirse |
| 9.- come out – suscitarse | 12.- come out – salir, quitarse | |
| 15.- come up to – aproximarse para hablar | | 20.- come into – heredar |
| 21.- come down – bajar | 25.- come on – vamos | 27.- come away/off – desprenderse |
| 29.- come across – encontrar | 33.- come round - ir de visita | 36.- come round/to - reanimarse |

GET

GET ABOUT *circular*

The news got about very quickly.

GET AWAY *escapar, ser libre para salir*

I had a lot to do in the office and didn't get away until eight.

Get away with: *llevar a cabo una acción ilegal o un acto malo sin ser atrapado*

He began forging cheques without even being caught.

How did he get away with cheating? You'll never get away with it.

GET BACK *recuperar*

You'll never get your book back.

Volver a casa

We didn't get back till dark.

GET OFF *enviar por correo*

I must get this letter off by tomorrow.

Ser declarado inocente, salir sin castigo

He got off because there was no evidence against him.

GET ON *hacer progreso*

How are you getting on with your English?

Llevarse bien

They get on very well.

GET OUT *escapar, salir de un sitio cerrado*

I've put the snake in a cardboard box. It can't get out.

Get out of *librarse de alguna obligación*

I said I'd help him and now I can't get out of it.

GET OVER *recobrase, superar algún trauma físico o psíquico*

He is getting over a heart attack.

Get it over *enfrentarse a ello y terminar de una vez*

Go to the dentist at once and get it over.

GET ROUND A PERSON *conseguir que te dejen hacer lo que quieras*

Girls can usually get round their parents.

GET ROUND a difficulty/regulation *encontrar una solución a ella para evadirla*

We can get round the regulation.

GET THROUGH *terminar un trabajo con éxito*

I got through the exam.

Conseguir comunicación telefónica

I can't get through to London.

GET UP *organizar*

They got up a concert in aid for cancer research.

levantarse de la cama

He always gets up at about nine o' clock.

GET ACROSS *comunicar, hacerse entender*

He couldn't get his ideas across to his students.

GET DOWN *deprimir*

This terrible weather is getting me down.

Get down to *ponerse a hacer algo*

Let's get down to work.

* * * * *

EXERCISE 1.- Complete the following sentences with the correct particle (preposition or adverb) (from FIRST CERTIFICATE, page 60)

- 1) I asked John's teacher how he was getting _____ at school.
- 2) I get _____ at seven o'clock every morning.
- 3) Don't sit there doing nothing. Get _____ your work.
- 4) She was upset when she heard the news but now she has got _____ it.
- 5) She had a bad temper when she was a little girl so we didn't get _____ very well.
- 6) This terrible weather is getting me _____.
- 7) I ran after the thief but unfortunately he got _____.
- 8) He kept asking me to go with him. In the end it got _____ my nerves.
- 9) You said you would help me with the washing-up. Don't try to get _____ it.
- 10) I'm not punishing you this time, but next time I won't let you get _____ it.

1.- get on – *mejorar*.

2.- get up - *levantarse*.

3.- get on with – *seguir con*.

4.- get over – *superar*.

5.- get on - *llevarse con una persona*.

6.- get down – *deprimir*.

7.- get away – *escapar*.

8.- get on – *atacar*.

9.- get out of – *librarse de un compromiso*.

10.- get away with - *librarse de un castigo*.

EXERCISE 2 .- Rewrite the following sentences replacing the phrasal verb with an equivalent word or expresión (from OPEN ROAD, page 33).

a) How are you **getting on**?

b) I usually **get up** at eight o'clock.

c) **Get out!** I never want to see you again.

d) Profesor Smith knew his subject well enough but he couldn't **get** his subject **across** to his students.

e) I must **get** this letter **off** by tomorrow.

f) I went out last night and didn't **get back** till three o'clock in the morning.

g) I tried to speak to Janet las night but I couldn't **get through**.

h) Although the police arrived on the scene very quickly, the thieves had already **got away**.

a).- get on – *make progress*

b).- get up – *rise from bed*

c).- get out – *leave*

d).- get across – *communicate succesfully*

e).- get off – *post*

f).- get back – *return*

g).- get through – *make contact on the telephone*

h).- get away – *escapar*

EXERCISE 3.- Rewrite the following sentences replacing the word or expression with an equivalent phrasal verb. (from ENGLISH PATTERNS, page 123)

1) I'd like you'd stop **criticizing** me! I've told you I'm sorry about a hundred times.

2) John has ideas, but he can't **communicate them** well, he's not much of a speaker.

3) He'll try to **persuade** you to lend him your car, but don't! He's a terrible driver.

4) He was Turk I think, I tried speaking to him in French, but I couldn't **make him understand**.

5) I was dreading my driving test, but I **passed** it first time.

6) I spilled red wine in the carpet and had difficulty in **removing** the stains.

7) I'm afraid I'm not **making much progress** with the new dress! The sewing-machine keeps on going wrong.

8) I'm feeling rather fed up at the moment. This dreadful weather really **depresses you**, doesn't it?

9) They are trying to **organize** a fancy dress ball for New Year's Eve.

10) I think we'll have to **call the doctor**. The fever is getting worse.

11) Has your brother managed to **recover from** his illness yet?

12) The operator tried to **connect me**, but the number was continually engaged.

1.- criticizing – *getting at*.

2.- communicate them – *get them across* .

3.- persuade – *get round* .

4.- make him understand – *get through to him*

5.- pass – *get through*

6.- remove – *get out*.

7.- make progress – *get on*.

8.- depress – *get down*.

9.- organize – *get up* .

10.- call the doctor – *get him in* .

11.- recover from – *get over* .

12.- connect me – *get me through*.

EXERCISE 4.- Complete the following sentences with the correct particle (preposition or adverb) (from THOMSON AND MARTINET, page 1)

- a) If you got _____ your work instead of talking you'd be finished in half the time.
- b) He promised to act as a chairman, so I'm afraid he can't get _____ it now. There's no one else to do it.
- c) He leaves his car at a parking meter for over two hours and always gets _____ it. When I do that, I am fined.
- d) They didn't want the news of their engagement to get _____ till it was official.
- e) The office closes early on Fridays and we got _____ at five o'clock instead of six.
- f) The car stopped in front of the bank messenger and two men with guns got _____.
- g) She is a friendly girl who gets _____ everyone she meets.
- h) It took her a long time to get _____ the death of her husband.
- i) Tom hasn't been working, he won't get _____ his examinations.
- j) The police knew he had committed the crime but he got _____ as there was not enough evidence against him.
- k) I tried to ring him up but I couldn't get _____; I think some of the lines are down after last night's storm.
- l) She talks so much that it is difficult to get _____ from her.
- m) Why not have your operation at once and get it _____?
- n) He got _____ his bicycle to pick up his pump.
- o) The train was delayed and only got _____ at midnight.
- p) If you don't get _____ I'll send you for the police (leave).
- q) Get _____ the bus at Victoria Station.
- r) How are you getting _____ with your work?
- s) I left my umbrella in the bus but I got it _____ from the lost Property Office.
- t) I'm not getting _____ very fast because I can only type with two fingers.
- u) The dog got _____ a string of sausages from the butcher's.
- v) We got _____ late because we had to work.
- w) Don't worry about my snake. It can't get _____ its box.

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| a.- get on with – <i>continuar</i> | b.- get out of - <i>librarse de</i> | c.- get away with – <i>librarse del castigo</i> |
| d.- get about – <i>circular</i> | e.- get away - <i>poder salir</i> | f.- get out – <i>salir</i> |
| g.- get on with - <i>llevarse bien con alguien</i> | | h.- get over – <i>superar</i> |
| i.- get through – <i>pasar</i> | j.- get off – <i>librarse</i> | k.- get through – <i>comunicar</i> |
| l.- get away – <i>escapar</i> | | m.- get it over – <i>terminar de una vez</i> |
| n.- get off – <i>bajarse (de la bici)</i> | o.- get in – <i>entrar</i> | p.- get out – <i>salir</i> |
| q.- get into – <i>entrar</i> | r.- get on – <i>progresar</i> | s.- get back – <i>recuperar</i> |
| t.- get on – <i>progresar</i> | u.- get away with – <i>irse con</i> | v.- get back in – <i>volver a casa</i> |
| w.- get out of – <i>salir de</i> | | |

GIVE

GIVE something AWAY *regalar*
I'll give this old coat away.

GIVE someone AWAY *traicionar*
He said he was not American, but his accent gave him away.

GIVE BACK *devolver algo a su dueño*
I must call at the library to give this book back.

GIVE IN *ceder, dejar de resistirse*
At first he wouldn't let her drive the car, but she was so persuasive that he eventually gave in.

GIVE OUT *acabarse*
The champagne gave out long before the end of the reception.

GIVE OUT (transit.) *anunciar verbalmente*
They gave out the names of the winners.

GIVE OFF *enviar olor, despedir olor (las flores, un guiso)*
This flower gives off a wonderful smell

GIVE ON TO *dar a*
The french windows give on to the garden

GIVE UP *abandonar, no continuar, dejar de*
I tried to climb the wall but afterwards I gave up the attempt.
Have you given up drinking whisky before breakfast?

GIVE oneself UP *rendirse*
He gave himself up to the police.

* * * * *

Exercise 1.- Complete the phrasal verbs with the corresponding particle. (From FIRST CERTIFICATE, page 86)

- 1.- The french windows give _____ the garden.
- 2.- I wish I could give _____ smoking.
- 3.- The sweet wrapping gave Minty Miller _____
- 4.- I am not going to give _____ while I have a chance of winning.
- 5.- He tried to climb the mountain alone, but his strength gave _____ and he had to be rescued.
- 6.- When I opened the bottle, it gave _____ a strong smell.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.- give on to – dar a | 2.- give up – dejar de | 3.- gave away – traicionar |
| 4.- give up – abandonar | 5.- give out – acabar | 6.- give off – despedir |

Exercise 2.- Replace the underline words with the appropriate phrasal verb (from OPEN ROAD, page103)

Reveal (2), surrender(2), sent out, distribute, finish, stop.

- a) Our teacher gave out our examination papers and told us not to talk.
- b) It's very difficult to give up smoking.
- c) We stayed abroad until our money gave out.
- d) These flowers give off a beautiful smell.
- e) I refused my daughter to stay out later but after she persuaded me that she could look after herself, I eventually gave in.
- f) The party we had arranged for our daughter was supposed to be a secret, but her brother gave it away.
- g) My brother told me he had been to class, but he gave himself away when he talked about the film he had seen later.
- h) I give up. Your question is much too difficult for me.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| a) give out – distribute | e) give in – surrender |
| b) give up – stop | f) give away – reveal |
| c) give out – finish | g) give away – reveal |
| d) give off – send out | h) give up – surrender |

Exercise 3.- Replace the underlined words with a suitable phrasal verb. (from ENGLISH PATTERNS, page 123)

- 1.- I just can't complete this crossword puzzle; I'll have to leave it unfinished.
- 2.- Matteo never knows when he is beaten. He just goes on fighting. He never admits defeat.
- 3.- Would you mind helping me to distribute these leaflets at the meeting.
- 4.- It was the regular pattern of his burglaries that finally betrayed him.
- 5/6.- The rebels eventually surrendered to the government forces because their ammunition had been used up.
- 7.- Don't forget to let the organizers have the names of everyone who wants to join coach trip on Saturday.
- 8.- The french window overlooks and allows access to the garden
- 9.- If she wants to marry Ashraf, I'm afraid she'll have to renounce her religion.
- 10.- Don't you think it is time you stop smoking

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.- give it up - dejarlo | 2.- gives in – ceder | 3.- give out – distribuir |
| 4.- give him away – traicionar | 5.- gave in – rendirse | 6.- given out – terminarse |
| 7.- give on – proporcionar | 8.- give on to – dar a | 9.- give up – renunciar |
| 10.- give up - dejar de | | |

Exercise 4.- Complete the following phrasal verbs with a suitable particle. (from THOMSON AND MARTINET, page 7)

- 1.- Don't give these shoes _____; there's a lot of wear in them still.
3.- Riding is too expensive; I'll have to give it _____.
6.- He gave _____ all the books he had borrowed.
10.- The escaped prisoner gave himself _____ to the police.
13.- You secret it safe with me. I won't give you _____.
18.- He didn't want to go to the cinema but they begged so hard that give _____ and went with them.
23.- The diver's supply of oxygen gave _____ and he had to be brought to the surface as quickly as possible
26.- After his fourth failure he gave _____ trying to pass the examination.
30.- The names of the winners were given _____ on the radio.
33.- If you want to save money, _____ eating in expensive restaurants.
35.- There was a man giving _____ leaflets outside the church.

1.- give away – regalar

10.- give up – rendirse

23.- gave out – agotarse

33.- give up – dejar de

3.- give up – dejar de

13.- give away – traicionar

26.- give up – renunciar

35.- out – repartir

6.- give back – devolver

18.- give in - ceder

30.- give out – decir oralmente

GO

GO AHEAD *continuar ir por delante*

While she was away he went ahead with the work and got a lot done.

GO AWAY *dejar, largarse, irse*

Please, go away, I can't work unless I am alone.

GO BACK *volver, retirarse*

I have left that hotel and I am never going back

GO BACK ON *incumplir promesas, volverse a atrás*

He went back on his promise to tell nobody about this.

GO DOWN *recibir con aprobación, normalmente una idea*

She rejected my suggestion, it didn't go down at all.

ir a menos, reducirse (viento, mar, peso, precios)

The wind went down and the sea became quite calm.

GO FOR *atacar*

The cat went for the dog and chased him out of the hall.

GO IN FOR *estar muy interesado en algo, practicar, participar en alguna competición*

She plays a lot of golf and goes in for all the competitions.

GO INTO *investigar exhaustivamente*

We shall have to go into this very carefully

GO OFF *explotar (munición o fuegos artificiales) ser disparados (pistolas artificiales)*

As he was clearing his gun, it went off and killed him

Salir bien (acontecimientos sociales)

The party went off wonderfully

Empezar un viaje, salir

He went off in a heavy rain.

Estropearse comida

The chops went off.

GO ON *continuar*

Please go on playing, I like it.

GO OUT *dejar la casa*

She is always indoors; she doesn't go out enough.

Ser apagado (luz, fuego)

The light went out and we were left in the dark.

GO OVER *examinar o estudiar con cuidado.*

He went over the plans and discovered two mistakes.

GO ROUND *proveer, ser eficiente*

Will there be enough wine to go round?

ir a tu/su/vuestra casa

I think I'll go round tonight

GO THROUGH *examinar cuidadosamente (normalmente varias cosas)*

We'll have to go through the accounts and see where the mistake is.

Sufrir, aguantar, resistir

No one knows what I went through while I was waiting for the verdict.

GO THROUGH WITH *terminar, llevar a buen término (a pesar de las dificultades)*

He went through with his plan, although his friends advised him to abandon it.

GO UP *subir (precios)*

The price of strawberries went up towards the end of the season.

Explotar en llamas y ser destruido

When the fire reached the cargo of chemicals, the whole ship went up.

GO WITHOUT *arreglarse sin ellos*

We had difficulties with the translation, but we went without dictionary.

* * * * *

EXERCISE 1.- Complete the following sentences with the correct phrasal verb.

(from OPEN ROAD, page 120)

continue, rise, go bad, enjoy, take part in, decrease, investigate, spend

- a) I shouldn't eat that chop, I think it has gone off.
- b) Nobody likes it when all the prices go up.
- c) One thing is sure, prices never go down.
- d) I'm afraid I don't go for that kind of music.
- e) I can't go on spending all this money or I'll be bankrupt.
- f) I just seem to go through money like water these days.
- g) We've gone into this matter but we still can't find an answer.
- h) I don't go in for as much sport as I used to

a) go off - go bad

b) go up - rise

c) go down - decrease

d) go for - enjoy

e) go on - continue

f) go through - spend

g) go into - investigate

h) go in for - take part in

EXERCISE 2.- Complete the following sentences with the correct particle (preposition or adverb). (from FIRST CERTIFICATE, page 207)

- a) The police had no information to go _____ so they could not arrest him.
- b) The old lady opened the window and asked what was going _____.
- c) The same rule goes _____ everyone in this hotel.
- d) I don't think I could go _____ another night in that bedroom.
- e) It's not good for your health to go _____ food at the proper time.
- f) The wedding went _____ splendidly.
- g) This milk has gone _____. We'll have to throw it away.
- h) That's not the way to go _____ the job. Let me show you how to do it.
- i) I'm going _____ the Cambridge examination this summer.
- j) He went _____ working although he was tired.
- k) He congratulated the bride and bridegroom and then went _____ to thank the guests for coming.
- l) There wasn't enough coffee to go _____ so I had to go _____.
- m) You shouldn't have gone _____ your promise.
- n) They had finally decided to go _____ their wedding after being engaged for so long.
- o) That tie goes beautifully _____ your suit.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| a) go on-continuar | i) go in for-participar |
| b) go on-ocurrir | j) go on-continuar |
| c) go for-valer para | k) go about-ir de aquí para allá |
| d) go through-aguantar | l) go round-ser suficiente / go without-arreglárselas (sin algo) |
| e) go without-pasar sin | m) go back on-volverse atrás |
| f) go off-salir bien | n) go through with-pasar por |
| g) go off-ponerse mal | o) go with-ir bien |
| h) go on with-continuar | |

EXERCISE 3.- Rewrite the following sentences replacing the verb or expression with an equivalent phrasal verb. (from ENGLISH PATTERNS, page 124)

- 1) Let's resume the discussion after lunch!
- 2) This dog attacks anyone who goes near it.
- 3) I'm beginning to lose my liking for Jane.
- 4) What on earth is happening here.
- 5) There's another rumour in circulation that the firm is going to be taken over.
- 6) Don't rely on that clock for catching the train! It's stopped.
- 7) The police will investigate the matter thoroughly.
- 8) Tim's fallen ill with flu, so he won't be in the office all the week.
- 9) I didn't know you took a strong interest in that sort of thing.
- 10) Can we practise my lines just once more? I wouldn't like to make a fool of myself on stage!
- 11) Stop grumbling at me! You never stop muttering.
- 12) Mary's trying to get another job, but I don't think she'll get it.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1) resume-go on with | 7) investigate-go into |
| 2) attack-goes for | 8) fallen ill-gone down with |
| 3) lose my liking for-go off | 9) took a strong interest in-go in for |
| 4) happen-going on | 10) practise-go over |
| 5) in circulation-going round | 11) grumbling-going on at |
| 6) rely on-go by | 12) trying to-going after |

EXERCISE 4.- Complete the following sentences with the correct particle. (from THOMSON AND MARTINET)

- 1) I had to wait for permission before I could go _____ with my plans.
- 2) The guard dog went _____ the intruder and knocked him down.
- 3) He had a sandwich, then went _____ working till ten.
- 4) I went _____ the proposal and finally decided not to accept their offer.
- 5) The gun went _____ by accident and wounded him in the leg.
- 6) Wearing black for mourning went _____ 50 years ago.
- 7) She went _____ a beauty contest but only got a consolation price.
- 8) The price of tomatoes usually goes _____ in summer in England.
- 9) If there isn't enough soup to go _____ just put some hot water in it.
- 10) The early colonists of Canada went _____ many hardships.
- 11) You can't go _____ your promise now; we are depending on you.
- 12) I have changed my mind about marrying him; I simply can't go _____ it.
- 13) The aeroplane crashed and went _____ in flames.
- 14) I refuse to go _____ now. I am going on.
- 15) They have gone _____ all the calculations again but they still can't find the mistake.
- 16) The party went _____ very well last night.
- 17) Mary went _____ in such a hurry that she left her passport behind.
- 18) Why don't you go _____ stamp collecting if you want a quite hobby?
- 19) Her weight went _____ to 70 kilos when she stopped playing tennis.
- 20) Don't go _____ food if you want to economize. Why not smoke less?
- 21) The sea has gone _____ considerably since last night's gale.
- 22) She went _____ her work after the interruptions.
- 23) She goes _____ a lot because she is popular.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) go on-continuar | 13) go up-arder, explotar |
| 2) go for-atacar | 14) go back-volver |
| 3) go on-continuar | 15) go over/through-repasar |
| 4) go over-estudiar | 16) go off-salir bien |
| 5) go off-disparar | 17) go off-salir |
| 6) go out-pasar de moda | 18) go in for-dedicarse |
| 7) go in for-participar | 19) go up-aumentar |
| 8) go down-bajar | 20) go without-pasar con |
| 9) go round-proveer | 21) go down-bajar |
| 10) go through-sufrir | 22) go on with -continuar |
| 11) go back on- volverse atrás | 23) go out-salir a entretenerse |
| 12) go through with-terminar | |

LET

LET DOWN *dejar caer, alargar hacia abajo*

When she **lets** her hair **down**, it reaches her wrist.

***let (someone) down** *fallar a alguien*

He said he'd come to help me, but he **let me down**.

LET IN *dejar entrar, admitir*

If you say this, the door-keeper will let you in.

LET (someone) OFF *dejarle ir sin castigo*

The magistrate **let me off** without punishing me.

LET OUT *ensanchar ropas, dejar subir, liberar*

You'll have to **let out** your clothes.

He opened the door and **let the dog out**.

LET (someone) ALONE *dejar en paz*

Don't put me out! **Let me alone!**

LET ON *revelar un secreto, pretender*

Let on that he had succeeded.

LET UP *disminuir, dejar de*

The rain seems to have **let up** for a bit.

EXERCISE 1.- Replace the underlined words with an appropriate phrasal verb.

(from OPEN ROAD, page 33)

Allow to return- break trust- admit- make wider- leak- stop-
allow to go out- treat leniently

- 1) As it was his first offence, the magistrate let him off with a five.
- 2) Open the door and let me in.
- 3) Have you let the cat out?
- 4) Anne put on two inches round her waist and had to let her dress out.
- 5) My shoes let in water
- 6) The rain seems to have let up for a bit.
- 7) I trusted him to pay back but he let me down.
- 8) The exile tried to return to his own country but the authorities would not let him back.

- 1) Let off- treat leniently
- 2) Let in- admit
- 3) Let out- allow to go out
- 4) Let out- make wider

- 5) let in- leak
- 6) let up- stop
- 7) let down- break trust
- 8) let back- allow to return.

Exercise 2. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate particle. (From THOMSON AND MARTINET, page8)

- 10- They won't let you _____ if you aren't a member of the club.
19- She has grown so much than her mother will have to let _____ all her clothes.
28- He didn't dismiss the man; he let him _____ with a warning.
32- When she got fatter her clothes were too tight and she had to let them all _____.

10- let in- dejar entrar

19- let down- alargar (ropas)

28- let off - dejar sin castigo

32- let out - ensanchar

LOOK

LOOK AFTER *cuidar*

Will you look after my parrot while I am away?

LOOK AHEAD *considerar el futuro para prepararlo, mirar hacia delante.*

Everyone should look ahead and save money.

LOOK BACK (ON) *considerar el pasado*

Someday it will be pleasant to look back on these things.

LOOK BACK / LOOK ROUND *mirar hacia atrás, darse la vuelta*

Don't look round now, but the woman behind us is wearing the most extraordinary clothes.

LOOK OUT FOR (transitive)

LOOK OUT (intransitive) *estar atento, estar vigilante, ir con cuidado*

I am going to the party too, so look out for me.

Look out! There is a lorry coming.

LOOK FORWARD TO (+ V.ing) *esperar con placer*

I am looking forward to hearing from you.

LOOK IN *hacer una visita corta (normalmente sin anunciarla)*

I'll look in this evening to see how she is.

LOOK INTO *investigar*

There is a mystery and the police are looking into it.

LOOK ON ... AS *considerar*

These children seem to look on their teachers as their enemies.

LOOK ON *ser un espectador, no un participante*

Two men were fighting, the rest were looking on.

LOOK ON / LOOK OUT ON *mirar a, ir a dar a*

His house looks (out) on to the sea.

LOOK OVER *inspeccionar críticamente, leer otra vez, revisar*

Look over what you've written before handing it to the examiner.

LOOK THROUGH *examinar cosas para hacer una selección, pasar las páginas de un libro buscando información.*

Look through your clothes and see if there is anything to give away.

LOOK THROUGH SOMEONE *mirar a alguien como ignorándole para ofenderle*

She isn't polite to me, she always looks through me.

LOOK TO *buscar ayuda*

I looked to her asking for advice when I was in trouble.

BE LOOKED UPON *ser considerado*

He is looked upon as the authority on Etruscan art.

LOOK UP *mirar una dirección, número de teléfono, palabra, etc. en el sitio adecuado.*

If you don't know the meaning of a word, look it up in the dictionary.

LOOK SOMEONE UP *visitar a alguien que vive lejos y no vemos a menudo*

Any time you come to London, do look me up.

LOOK UP (intransitive) *mejorar (cosas no muy definidas)*

Business have been very bad lately, but things are beginning to look up now.

LOOK SOMEONE UP AND DOWN *mirar a alguien de arriba a abajo (con desprecio)*

The policeman look the drunk man up and down.

LOOK UP TO *respetar, admirar*

School boys usually look up to great athletes and football players.

LOOK DOWN ON *despreciar*

She thinks her heighbours look down on her because she has never been abroad.

* * * * *

EXERCISE 1.- Rewrite the following sentences replacing the phrasal verb with an equivalent word or expression. (from OPEN ROAD, page 66). Make all necessary tense changes.

visit, seek, inspect, admire, find in a book, be careful,
anticipate with pleasure, despise, take care of

a) If you don't understand a word, **look it up**.

b) **Look out!** There is a banana skin on the pavement.

c) Please, **look me up** when you come to Oxford!

d) Have you seen any my dictionary? I have **looked for** it everywhere.

e) Are you **looking forward to** your holidays?

f) Who **looked after** the children while you were away?

g) That seems to be a nice house. Shall we **look over** it if it's for sale?

h) Being the second of three children, he tends to **look up to** his elder brother and **down on** his younger sister.

a.- look up – find in a book
b.- look out - be careful
c.- look up – visit
d.- look for – seek

e.- look forward to – anticipate with pleasure
f.- look after – take care of
g.- look over - inspect
h.- look up to – admire
look down on - despise

EXERCISE 2.- Complete the following sentences with the proper particle: preposition or adverb. (from FIRST CERTIFICATE, page 47)

- 1.- I am looking _____ my record player. Have you seen it anywhere?
- 2.- She has been looking _____ her holidays since last summer.
- 3.- I'll look _____ the children for you while you are out.
- 4.- If you don't know the name of the artist, look it _____ in the catalogue.
- 5.- I looked _____ to her for advice when I was in trouble.
- 6.- I didn't take part in the argument. I just looked _____.
- 7.- Look _____! There is a car coming.
- 8.- She looks _____ us because she belongs to an exclusive club.
- 9.- I'd like to look _____ the house before deciding whether to buy it.
- 10.- I'll look _____ your complaint, madam, and find out what went wrong.

1.- look for - *buscar*.
2.- look forward to – *esperar*.
3.- look after – *cuidar*.
4.- look up – *buscar en un libro*.
5.- look to – *buscar ayuda*.

6.- look on – *observar, manteniéndose al margen*.
7.- look out – *tener cuidado*.
8.- look down on – *despreciar*.
9.- look over – *inspeccionar, echar un vistazo*.
10.- look into – *inspeccionar, considerar*.

EXERCISE 3.- Rewrite the following sentences replacing the underlined words with the corresponding phrasal verb. (from ENGLISH PATTERNS, page 125)

1) If you don't have nothing else to do on Sunday, why don't you come and visit me?

2) Gordon is a nice chap, but he always tends to regard people without a university background as inferior.

3) Professor McDougall is regarded as the authority on Etruscan art.

4) I don't mind leaving the children with any neighbour, because I know they will be well cared of.

5) Let's hope the weather will start improving for the weekend!

6) When I went to school, it was usual to admire and respect one's teachers.

7) Don't just stand there watching what's happening! Grab a spade and give us a hand.

8) The matter is serious, it will have to be investigated thoroughly.

9) If you are not careful, you'll get that heavy box on your head!

10) Joe and his father don't have a very close relationship, but when Joe's in difficulties, he always relies on his father for help.

1.- look in on - *visitar*.

2.- look down on - *despreciar*.

3.- looked upon - *considerar*.

4.- looked after - *cuidar*.

5.- looking up - *mejorar*.

6.- look up to - *admirar*.

7.- looking on - *mirar sin participar*.

8.- looked into - *investigar*.

9.- don't look out- *(no) tener cuidado*.

10.- looks to - *apoyarse en, buscar ayuda en*.

EXERCISE 4.- Complete the following sentences with the correct particle: preposition or adverb. (from THOMSON AND MARTINET, page 2)

4.- Look _____ the baby while I am out.

6.- You must look _____ and make plans for the future.

8.- If you look _____ it carefully, you will see the mark.

10.- Looking _____, I see now all the mistakes I made when I was younger.

12.- He had an unhappy childhood and she never looks _____ on it with any pleasure.

14.- She looked _____ to see who was following her.

16.- I have been looking _____ a cup to match the one I broke.

17.- Look _____ me at the station, I'll be at the bookstall.

- 18.- Look _____! You nearly knocked my cup out of my hand.
- 20.- Tom is looking _____ his first trip abroad.
- 21.- Look _____ your way home and tell me what happened.
- 22.- Before putting any money into the business, we must look very carefully _____ the accounts.
- 23.- I look _____ her as one of the family.
- 24.- My window looks _____ the garden.
- 25.- He asked me to look _____ the document and then sign it.
- 26.- He looked _____ the book to see if he had read it.
- 27.- If you can afford a new car your business must be looking _____.
- 28.- You can always look _____ her address in the directory if you have forgotten.
- 29.- He looked me _____ and _____ before condescending to answer my question.
- 30.- I am looking _____ seeing her new house.
- 31.- Children have a natural inclination to look _____ their parents.
- 32.- You will see I am right if you look _____ the matter from my point of view.
- 33.- He looks _____ me because I spent my holidays in Blackpool instead of going abroad.
- 34.- If Mike doesn't know the meaning of that word, he can look it _____ in the dictionary.
- 35.- The crowd looked _____ while the police surrounded the house.
- 36.- Since our quarrel, she looks _____ me whenever we meet.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 4.- look after – cuidar | 24.- look (out) on – dar a |
| 6.- look ahead – considerar el futuro | 25.- look over - revisar |
| 8.- look at – mirar, contemplar cuidadosamente | 26.- look through – repasar, hojear |
| 10.- look back – mirar/considerar el pasado | 27.- look up - mejorar |
| 12.- look back – mirar/considerar el pasado | 28.- look up – buscar en un libro |
| 14.- look back/round – mirar hacia atrás | 29.- look up and down – mirar de arriba a abajo |
| 16.- look for.- buscar | 30.- look forward to - esperar |
| 17.- look out for – mirar con atención | 31.- look up to - admirar |
| 18.- look out – tener cuidado | 32.- look at – mirar (a) |
| 20.- look forward to – esperar | 33.- look down on - despreciar |
| 21.- look in on – visitar | 34.- look up – buscar (información) en un libro |
| 22.- look into – investigar | 35.- look on – mirar sin participar |
| 23.- look on ... as – considerar | 36.- look through – pretender ignorar a una persona |

PUT

PUT ASIDE/BY *ahorrar*

He puts aside £10 a month to pay for his holidays.

PUT AWAY *guardar ordenadamente*

Children, put your toys away.

PUT something BACK *devolver a su sitio algo*

Put the book back on the shelf when you finish it.

Retrasar un reloj (las manillas).

PUT DOWN *matar sin dolor*

Our dog was so old that we had him put down.

Dejar en el suelo (lo contrario de pick up)

He picked up the saucepan but put it down at once.

Reprimir rebeliones

The troops were used to put down rebellions.

Escribir

He put down my telephone number.

PUT something DOWN to *atribuir*

The boy didn't answer him and he put it down to shyness.

PUT FORWARD a suggestion/ proposal. *Proponer, ofrecer para ser considerado*

The old members are inclined to meet any suggestion put forward by the younger ones.

Adelantar las manecillas del reloj.

PUT IN a claim *hacer una reclamación*

He put in a claim because he had lost his luggage during the car crash.

PUT IN (with) *hacer escala(un barco)*

Ships used to put in Genova.

PUT IN FOR (to apply) *solicitar un trabajo*

Why don't you put in for that job in the school?

PUT OFF *posponer*

Some people put off making their wills until it is too late.

Desanimar, desencantar

People who want to come to England are put off by the stories they hear about the weather.

PUT somebody OFF *posponer la visita*

I had some guests to dinner but I had to put them off.

PUT ON *ponerse un vestido*

He put on a black suit.

Asumir una actitud

She put on an air of indifference.

Representar una obra de teatro

The students usually put on a play once a year.

Encender una luz, un fuego

He put on the light.

PUT OUT *apagar*

He put out the light.

PUT someone OUT *molestar, disgustar a alguien*

He won't put himself out for anyone.

BE PUT OUT *ser molestado, disgustado*

She was very put out when I told her I didn't like her new summer dress.

PUT UP *construir*

He put up a statue in his garden.

Subir los precios

Farmers put their prices up.

PUT somebody UP *dar hospitalidad temporal*

If you come to London, I'll put you up.

PUT someone UP to something *descubrir a alguien el truco de algo*

He'll never guess, unless somebody puts him up to it

PUT UP WITH *soportar pacientemente.*

We had to put up with noise when the children were at home.

PUT something ACROSS TO somebody *comunicar, hacer entender (algo a alguien)*

The teacher was not good at putting his subject across to his student.

PUT somebody THROUGH TO *conectar telefónicamente*

I asked the operator to put me through to your number.

Exercise 1.- Replace the underlined phrasal verbs with a suitable verb or expression. (from OPEN ROAD)

kill painlessly – pretend – inconvenience – delay –
kill one's taste for – save – communicate - attribute

- a) I didn't feel like going to the dentist so I put off going there until I really had a bad toothache.
- b) The professor was very clever but he was no good at putting his subject across to his students.
- c) I really must have a car so I'm going to put by some money every month until I can afford one.
- d) I used to like eating in that restaurant but when I saw how filthy it was, it put me off going there again.
- e) Uncle Fred died of lung cancer and the doctor put it down to the fact that he was a heavy smoker.
- f) Our dog was so old and dirty that we had him put down.
- g) My little boy said he felt ill this morning but I think he was only putting it on.
- h) I would love to stay with you if you are sure I am not putting you out.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| a) put off – delay | b) putting his subject across – communicate |
| c) put by – save | d) put me off – kill one's taste for |
| e) put it down – attribute | f) put down – kill pain lessly |
| g) putting it on – pretend | h) putting you out - inconvenience |

Exercise 2.- Replace the underline verb with a suitable phrasal verb. (from ENGLISH PATTERNS)

- a) I have made up my mind to go to India for a year and there is no point in trying discourage me from doing so.
- b) I asked the operator to connect me with your number half an hour ago but apparently all the lines have been busy.
- c) The people in the flat above are terrible noisy, I can't tolerate it much longer.
- d) Just look what Sam's done now! What a mess! Who encouraged him to oil his bicycle in the kitchen.
- e) I have got to get this typing finished before this afternoon, so please stop distracting me!
- f) If you 'd like to stay with us on your next visit to London, we'd be happy to offer you accommodation.
- g) Sarah wasn't at her best at the interview, but the boss ascribed it to her being nervous.
- h) Fred loves garden work. He's building a fence at the moment.
- i) Please don't trouble yourself! I really don't want to inconvenience you.
- j) Don't drive me right to the door, Bill, you can let me out on the corner.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. - discourage me from doing so – put me off it. | b. - connect me with – put me through |
| c. - tolerate it – put up with it | d. - encouraged him to oil – put him up to oiling |
| e. - distracting me – putting me off | f. - offer you accommodation – put you up |
| g. - ascribed it to – put it down to | h. - building – putting up |
| i. - inconvenience you - put you out | j. - let me out – put me down |

Exercise 3.- Complete these sentences with the adequate particle. (from THOMSON AND MARTINET, page 7)

2. - Put _____ the clock, it is twenty minutes fast.
4. - I'll put _____ my visit to the Royal Mint till you can come with me.
7. - She had invited me to dinner, but had to put me _____ as she was ill.
9. - Put _____ the light; it's getting quite light again.
11. - That vase is very valuable. Put it _____ before you drop it.
14. - He was very much put _____ when she rang off angrily in the middle of their conversation.
16. - I wish you would put _____ the dishes instead of leaving them on the table.
17. - The bus strike is annoying. I know, but we have to put _____ it.
20. - The house is attractive, but the fact that it is near a busy airport puts me _____.
21. - Scientists have recently put _____ the theory that eating too much fat is bad for the heart.
22. - They put _____ a statue of Florence Nightingale after her death.
24. - I asked him to put _____ the lights if he was the last to leave.
25. - I don't know how you put _____ this noise, it would drive me mad.
27. - Put _____ the blue dress. Blue suits you.
29. - If you can't find a room in a hotel, I could always put you _____.
31. - The shortage of eggs has put _____ their price considerably.
32. - The government put _____ the rebellion with great severity.
36. - He put _____ his name for the excursion.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2. - Put back – retrasar | 4. - Put off – posponer | 7. - Put me off – posponer |
| 9. - Put out – apagar | 11.- Put it down – dejar en el suelo | 14. - Be put out – estar disgustada |
| 16. - Put away – colocar | 17. - Put up with – soportar | 21. - Put forward – proponer |
| 22. - Put up – erigir | 24. - Put out – apagar | 25. - Put up with - soportar |
| 27. - Put on – ponerse | 29.- Put you up – alojarte | 31. - Put up price – subir el precio |
| 32. - Put down – reprimir | 34. - Put forward – adelantar | 36. - Put down - escribir |

Exercise 4.- Complete the sentences with a suitable particle. (from FIRST CERTIFICATE, page 23)

1. - How much did you have to put _____ as a deposit on your house?
2. - It's cold. Put your coat _____ when you go out.
3. - George put _____ a ladder against the wall.
4. - He is very bad-tempered. I don't know how she can put _____ him.
5. - It's dark in here. I'll put the light _____.
6. - We'll have to put the match _____ until next week because of the rain.
7. - I'll be all right. Please don't put yourself _____ on any account.
8. - "Put _____ your hands", said the bank robber.
9. - He talked so much while we were playing chess that he put me _____ my game.
10. - They arrived suddenly with nowhere to stay so I put them _____ for the night.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. - put down – depositar | 2. - put on – ponerse | 3. - put up – levantar |
| 4. - put up with – soportar | 5. - put the light on – encender | 6.- put off the match - aplazar |
| 7. - put yourself out - molestar | 8. - put up – levantar | 9.- put off – distraer |
| 10.- put up - alojar | | |

TAKE

BE TAKEN ABACK *ser sorprendido, estar desconcertado*

When she told me it, I was completely taken aback.

TAKE AFTER someone *parecerse a alguien, salir a alguien*

He takes after his mother, he's got blue eyes.

TAKE BACK *retractarse*

When I realized he was right, I took back my remarks

TAKE DOWN *escribir, normalmente al dictado*

He read out the names and his secretary took them down.

TAKE FOR *tomar por, confundir*

I took him for his brother.

TAKE IN *engañar*

At first he took us in by his stories

Recibir como huésped

He took us in for the night and gave us a bed

Comprender el significado

I didn't really take in what she is saying

Estrechar la ropa

I am getting thinner, I'll have to take in my clothes

TAKE OFF *quitarse ropa*

You don't have to take off your clothes to try this hat.

Despegar un avión

The plane took off at seven o'clock

TAKE ON *aceptar un trabajo*

I should care to take on that job

Aceptar como oponente

I'll take you on the table tennis (I'll play against you)

TAKE OUT *quitar, extraer*

Petrol will take out that stain

The dentist took out two of her teeth

TAKE SOMEBODY OUT *entretener a alguien (normalmente en un sitio público)*

I'll take her out to the cinema.

TAKE OVER *asumir la responsabilidad de algo sucedido a alguien*

He's leaving out to get married. Then John will take over the charge

TAKE TO *comenzar un hábito*

He took to drinking

Encontrar agradable a la primera

I was introduced to him, I can't say I took to him

Buscar refugio, seguridad en

When they saw the ship was sinking, the sailors took to the boats

TAKE UP *empezar un hobby, un deporte, un estudio*

He took up golf and became very keen on it

Ocupar un lugar en el espacio o tiempo

All his time is taken up with answering letters

TAKE AWAY *llevarse*

Waiter, please! Take away this soup! It is disgusting.

* * * * *

Exercise 1.- Complete the phrasal verbs with a suitable particle. (from Thomson and Martinet, page 5)

- 1.- I couldn't take _____ the lecture at all. It was too difficult for me.
- 3.- When he offered me only 50 pence an hour. I was too taken _____ to say a word.
- 6- She took _____ riding because she wanted to lose weight.
- 9- He takes _____ his mother, he has blue eyes and fair hair too.
- 12- I am sorry I called you a liar. I take it _____
- 14- He took _____ going for a walk every night before he went to bed.
- 16- I wish we could sell the grand piano. It takes _____ too much space here.
- 18- You'd better take _____ your coat if you're too hot.
- 20- We took _____ each other the first time we met and we have been friends ever since.
- 21- When his father died, Tom took _____ the business.
- 22- What I saw in the water was only an old tree, I took it _____ the Loch Ness Monster.
- 25- People often take me _____ my sister. We are very like each other.
- 27- He always takes _____ his false teeth before he goes to bed
- 28- I took _____ Ian at chess and beat him.
- 30- Even a child would't be taken _____ by such an obvious lie.
- 32- The policeman took _____ the number of the stolen car.
- 33- If she takes _____ the job of director she'll have to work harder.
- 35- She makes a little extra money by taking _____ paying guests

1- take in - entender

3- take aback- sorprender

6- take up- empezar

9- take after- salir a

12- take back- retractarse

14- take to- empezar

16- take up – ocupar

18- take off- auitarse

20- take to- llevarse bien

21- take over- sustituir

22- take for- tomar por

25- take for – tomar por

27- take out - extraer

28- took on – aceptar

30- take in- engañar

32- take down- escribir

33- take on- aceptar

35- take in- alojar

Exercise 2.- Replace the phrasal verbs with a corresponding word or expression.
(from OPEN ROAD, page 16)

accept – apologize - astonish – remove –
leave the ground - make smaller – start (a career, hobby) - write

- a) We were unable to board the plain till 3 o'clock when it finally took off.
- b) When she got thinner, she had to take her dress in.
- c) He called me a liar and I told him that if he didn't take it back, I'd punch him on the nose.
- d) I'm getting fat, I ought to take up tennis.
- e) When he told me he had won the lottery, I was so taken aback that I had to sit down.
- f) Miss Jones, will you please take this letter down in short hand?
- g) I have so much work to do that I can't take on any more.
- h) Waiter, please, take away this soup! it's disgusting!

- a) took off - leave the ground
- b) taken in –make smaller
- c) take back – apologize
- d) take up – start (a career, hobby)

- e) taken aback – astonished
- f) take down -write
- g) take on – accept
- h) take away – remove

Exercise 3.- Complete these sentences with the appropriate phrasal verb. (from FIRST CERTIFICATE, page 79)

- 1) If you don't believe me, you can take the matter _____ with the railing company.
- 2) I'll take _____ your name and address and you can pay the railway company later.
- 3) It's no use taking it _____ the ticket collector. He doesn't make the rules.
- 4) We ought not to take _____ the poor man's time. He's busy.
- 5) You can see from his nose that he takes _____ his father.
- 6) The plane is just going to take _____.
- 7) He is far too busy to take _____ any more work.
- 8) The company has been taken _____ by a larger firm.
- 9) If you speak slowly and clearly the students will take _____ the meaning.
- 10) I'm going to take _____ golf this year
- 11) When I visited Farley again, it took me _____ to my childhood
- 12) I'm afraid you've been taken _____. This pound note is not genuine

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1- take up – dirigir (una reclamación) a alguien | 5- take after-salir a | 9- take in – comprender |
| 2- take down-escribir | 6- take off – despegar | 10- take up – empezar |
| 3- take out on - enfrentarse | 7- take on –aceptar | 11-take back- recordar |
| 4- take up –ocupar | 8.- take over – absorber | 12- take in -engañar |

Exercise 4.- Complete these sentences with the appropriate phrasal verb. (from ENGLISH PATTERNS, page 128)

- 1- Jimmy's having difficulty with geometry at school. He just doesn't seem able to_____.
- 2- Gordon is developing a strong interest in technical things, just like his father. It looks as if he's going to _____ him.
- 3- Do you remember your offer to lend me \$ 50 if I needed help? Well, I think I'll _____ if you are still serious.
- 4- I don't think I shall _____ the new boss. He's too authoritarian for my liking.
- 5- Do you think the weather will _____ for the weekend?
- 6-Billy's very good at imitating people ! You should see him _____ some of the comedians on TV.
- 7- They are_____truck-drivers down at the ship-yard. I'll think I'll get myself a job there for the summer holiday.
- 8- An insurance agent has just been at the door. He tried to persuade me to _____ a life insurance policy.
- 9- The job is dangerous. Are you sure you want to_____.
- 10- Since the _____, the firm has just about doubled its profits.

1-take it in - comprender

2- take after - salir a

3- take you up - coger la palabra

4- take to - llevarse bien

5- take up – mejorar (tiempo)

6- take of - imitar

7- take on – aceptar (trabajo)

8- take out - suscribirse

9- take it on – aceptar

10- take over – absorber

TURN

TURN AWAY *no dejar entrar*

The man at the door turned away anybody who hadn't an invitation.

TURN DOWN *rechazar una oferta, rechazar a un aspirante*

I applied for the job but they turned me down.

TURN INTO *convertir en...*

She turned the silver candlestick into an electric lamp.

TURN IN *irse a la cama (especialmente marineros, excursionistas, gente que duerme fuera de casa)*

Campers usually turn in as soon as it gets dark.

TURN ON *atacar repentinamente, volverse contra alguien/algo*

The tigress turned on the trainer and struck him to the ground.

TURN ON/OFF *encender o apagar (la luz, gas, radio, televisión, etc.)*

I turned the gas off to prevent an explosion.

Please, turn the light on. I can't see well enough to read.

TURN UP/DOWN *aumentar, disminuir la fuerza, volumen, presión... de fuegos, radios, gas...*

My wife turned down the television because it was too loud.

TURN OUT *producir*

That creamery turns out two hundred tons of butter a week.

vaciar, echar:

1.- *Personas, echarlas de la casa*

If you don't pay the rent, your land lord can turn you out.

2.- *La cartera, bolso... de alguien. Vaciarlo buscando algo.*

"Turn out your pockets", said the detective.

3.- *Una habitación: sacar los muebles para limpiarla.*

I try to turn out one room every month if I have the time.

TURN OUT (intr.) *reunirse, salir a la calle (para recibir a alguien), acudir al estadio.*

The whole town turned out to welcome the winning football team.

Desarrollar, resultar, devenir, venir a ser.

Marriages arranged by marriage bureaux frequently turn out very well.

Ser revelado. Puede ser "it turned out that..." "it turned out to be..."

He told he that he was a bachelor, but it turned out that he had a wife and six children.

TURN OVER *darle la vuelta a algo*

He turned over the stone.

Turn over a new leaf. (begin again, meaning to do better)

TURN OVER (intr.) *meditar, dar vueltas en la cabeza.*

I was turning over in my mind the idea of breaking the door down.

ponerse boca abajo, dar la vuelta.

the car struck the wall and turned over.

cambiar de posición (en la cama, hamaca, saco de dormir) para estar echado del otro lado.

It is difficult to turn over in a hammock.

TURN TO *dedicarse a algo nuevo, cambiando de ocupación.*

He couldn't live as an writer, so he turned to teaching.

TURN UP *llegar, aparecer, presentarse a una cita (desde el punto de vista del que espera).*

We arranged to meet at the station, but she didn't turn up.

* * * * *

EXERCISE 1.- Complete the following sentences with the correct particle: preposition or adverb. (from THOMSON AND MARTINET, page 172)

- 2.- He wasn't rich by any means, but he never turned _____ anyone who needed help.
- 5.- I turned _____ the job because it was badly paid.
- 8.- Turn _____ the radio if you are not listening.
- 12.- The lion turned _____ the lion-tamer and knocked him senseless.
- 15.- I haven't time for housework, yet I try to turn _____ one room in the house every year.
- 22.- In this book the mysterious stranger turns _____ to be the long-lost son of the duke.
- 27.- She was plain as a child, but she turned _____ remarkably pretty.
- 31.- The new factory turns _____ surgical instruments as well as cutlery.
- 33.- The boat turned _____ and threw us all into the water.
- 34.- We arranged to meet at the theater but she didn't turn _____.
- 36.- A huge crowd turned _____ to see the international football match.

- 2.- turn away – echar
- 5.- turn down – rechazar
- 8.- turn off – apagar
- 12.- turn on – atacar
- 15.- turn out – sacar (los muebles)
- 22.- turn out – resultar

- 27.- turn out – desarrollarse, convertirse
- 31.- turn out - producir
- 33.- turn over - volcar
- 34.- turn up - aparecer
- 36.- turn out – salir a recibir

EXERCISE 2.- Rewrite the following sentences replacing the phrasal verb with an equivalent word or expression. (from OPEN ROAD, page 172). Make all the necessary tense changes.

reject
go to bed
extinguish

arrive
refuse entry to
develop

appear
capsize

a- The boat was hit by a wave and turned completely over.

_____.

b.- I turned the job down because it involved commuting to London.

_____.

c.- Well, time to turn in!

_____.

d.-Don't forget to turn off the lights when you go to bed.

_____.

e.- I've been out of a job for a month; I hope something turns up soon.

_____.

f.- I was expecting him at ten o'clock, but he didn't turn up.

_____.

g.- The morning was wet, but it turned out fine in the afternoon.

_____.

h.- The concert hall was full, and many people were turned away.

_____.

a.- turn over – capsize
b.- turn down – reject
c.- turn in – go to bed
d.- turn off – extinguish

e.- turns up – appear
f.- turn up – arrive
g.- turn out – develop
h.- turn away - refuse entry to

EXERCISE 3.- Complete the following sentences with the correct particle (preposition or adverb) (from FIRST CERTIFICATE, page 34)

- 1.- My wife turned _____ the television because it was too loud.
- 2.- I was turning _____ in my mind the idea of breaking the door down.
- 3.- I turned the gas _____ to prevent an explosion.
- 4.- I was surprised that the firemen turned _____ so promptly.
- 5.- It turned _____ that the fire was not serious.
- 6.- He turned _____ the job because they didn't offer him enough money.
- 7.- Please, turn the light _____, I can't see well enough to read.
- 8.- This factory turns _____ a thousand cars a day.
- 9.- At 0°C water turns _____ ice.
- 10.- He could not earn enough money to live as a writer, so he turned _____ teaching.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1.- turn down – bajar el volumen. | 6.- turn down – rechazar. |
| 2.- turn over- meditar, dar vueltas en la cabeza. | 7.- turn on – encender. |
| 3.- turn off – apagar. | 8.- turn out – producir. |
| 4.- turn up – aparecer. | 9.- turn into – volverse. |
| 5.- turn out – resultar. | 10.- turn to – dedicarse. |

EXERCISE 4.- Complete the following with the correct phrasal/prepositional verb. (from ENGLISH PATTERNS, page 129)

- 1.- How many cars does this factory _____ per day?
- 2.- We've been waiting for Robin for over half an hour, but he hasn't _____!
- 3.- I thought I'd put too much sugar into the strawberry jam, but it _____ well. It tastes really delicious!
- 4.- Don't worry about not being able to find the book! It will _____ when you are least expecting it.
- 5.- Jack's having difficulty in getting a place at university. He's been _____ at three interviews already.
- 6.- I used to really enjoy a cigarette after meals, but the TV programme on lung cancer completely _____ smoking altogether.
- 7.- Children, don't pull the dog's tail! He'll _____ you if you annoy him!
- 8.- We'd better _____ early if we want to get up at six tomorrow.
- 9.- Look how dirty I am! I've been _____ the attic all the morning.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1.- turn out – producir | 6.- turned me off – quitarme. |
| 2.- turned up – llegar | 7.- turn on – atacar. |
| 3.- turned out – resultar | 8.- turn in – acostarse. |
| 4.- turn up – aparecer | 9.- turning out – sacar muebles para limpiar. |
| 5.- turned down – rechazar | |

WORK

Work out: *Planear. Encontrar calculando o estudiando la solución de algún problema*

He used his pocket calculator to work out the post.

Work on: *Trabajar*

Government officials are working on schemes for educating the public.

Work up: *Crear interés gradualmente*

They are finding it difficult to work up enthusiasm for SI.

Work off: *Librarse de algo por el trabajo o la actividad, gastar*

Let the child run about. He has so much energy that he has to work it off somehow.

* * * * *

Exercise 1.- Replace the phrasal verb with the adequate verb. (from OPEN ROAD, page 255)

f) We shall have to work out a way of increasing sales. (PLAN)

Exercise 2.- Complete the phrasal verbs with a suitable particle. (from FIRST CERTIFICATE, page 92)

- 1-. Economists have worked _____ that the money spent would be enough to build 400 hospitals.
- 2-. Government officials are working _____ schemes for educating the public.
- 3-. They are finding it difficult to work _____ enthusiasm for SI.
- 4-. Let the child run about. He has so much energy that he has to work it _____ somehow.
- 5-. There was trouble at first but eventually everything worked _____ according to plan.

1-. Work out – descubrir

2-. Work on – trabajar en

3-. Work up – levantar entusiasmo progresivamente

4-. Work off – librarse de, gastar, quemar

5-. Work on – funcionar adecuadamente