

# Phrasal verbs II: by adverb (*down, in, off, out, up* etc.)

## A Starting activities

### 1 Brainstorming

#### Learning phrasal verbs

Work as a class. List all the phrasal verbs that people in the class can think of with the adverb particles *down, in, off, out* and *up*.

When you have finished, look at Activity note 32 on page 145.

### 2 I must dash off

#### Phrasal verbs with *off*

Work in pairs. This activity is to help you learn some more phrasal verbs. Put the phrasal verbs in the sentences below (a–i) into one of these groups. (One of the phrasal verbs does not fit into any of the groups.)

#### Groups

Group 1: *off* for 'moving away' or 'separation'

Group 2: *off* for 'stopping' (electricity, water, arrangements, activities)

Group 3: *off* for 'going to sleep'

Group 4: *off* for 'not at work'

#### Sentences

- I must dash off. I'm in a hurry.
- Grandad's dropped off to sleep in the armchair.
- I'm taking the morning off work to go to the dentist's.
- Would you like me to drop you off at the station?
- They stole the car and drove off before I could get a good look at them.
- I get off work at five-thirty. I could meet you then.
- George dozed off on the bus and missed his stop.

- The cooker's gone off. There must be a power cut.
- Ugh! Just smell that milk. It's gone off.

When you have finished, look at Activity note 28 on page 144.

### 3 He gave up hope

#### Phrasal verbs with *up*

Work in pairs, A and B. Look at Activity note 20 on page 141, which has a list of phrasal verbs with *up*.

Person A: Find all the phrasal verbs that mean 'getting bigger', or 'more' in some way.

Example: *Blow up this balloon for me, please.*

Person B: Find all the phrasal verbs that mean 'stopping' or 'finishing' or 'completing an action'.

Example: *I gave up smoking last year.*

Compare your answers.

When you have finished, look at Activity note 62 on page 156.

### 4 Phrasal verb game

#### Remembering phrasal verbs

The class is in two teams. Someone from one team says a phrasal verb with the adverb particle *down, in, off, out* or *up*. The other team gets a point for putting it into a correct sentence. The first team to get five points wins. You can read the Grammar guide first, if you like. Play the game with this book closed.

## B Grammar guide

One of the problems with learning phrasal verbs is that there are a lot of them. Putting them into groups helps you to remember them.

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- 1 **down**
- *down* for 'lower' or 'less':  
cool down (people, food, machines)      cut down (= reduce)  
go down (prices)      slow down (= go at a lower speed)  
turn down (radio, television)      calm down (= be less agitated)
  - *down* for 'failure':  
break down (machines)      close down (factory, shop)
- 
- 2 **in**
- in* for 'inside', 'indoors' or 'in an inward direction':
- check in (at a hotel)      lie/sleep in (= stay in bed)
  - call/drop in (on someone)      move in (with someone or to a new house)
  - get in (planes, trains)
  - let someone in      plug in (television, video etc.)
- 
- 3 **off**
- *off* for 'moving away' or 'separation':  
run/dash/hurry/rush off      send something off (= post)  
take off (aeroplanes)      drop someone off (take someone somewhere by car then continue your journey)  
drive off (cars or motorcycles)  
shave off (beard or moustache)  
take off (clothes)
  - *off* for 'stopping' (electricity, water, arrangements, activities):  
turn off (taps)      ring off (after a phone conversation)  
switch off (lights)      put off (= do later)  
call off (meetings)      finish off (= complete)  
break off (relationships)
- 
- 4 **out**
- *out* for 'outside, outdoors' or 'in an outward direction':  
stay out (= get home late)      have something out (e.g. a tooth or your appendix)  
pop out (= leave for a short time)      let clothes out (= make them bigger)  
eat out (in a restaurant)
  - *out* when something is 'finished':  
sell out of (= sell all of something)      rub out (words etc. on the board)  
run out (e.g. passports = expire)      wipe out (= destroy completely)  
put out (fire, cigarette)      wash/rub out (a stain)  
run out of (= have none left)
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- 5 **up**
- *up* for 'getting bigger' or 'more' in some way:  
bring up (children)      put up (prices, taxes)  
go up (prices)      turn up (radio, television)  
grow up (children)      warm up (= get warmer)
  - *up* for 'into pieces':  
cut/slice/chop up      break/split up (marriage or relationship)
  - *up* for 'finished':  
give up (smoking)

# C Activities

## 1 Story time

Building and using phrasal verbs

- 1 Work in pairs or groups. Copy out the three phrasal verb grids below. Tick every possible verb + adverb particle combination (like *give back* in grid 1) and put a cross against combinations which are not possible (like *break on*) in grid 2. If a possible verb + adverb particle combination is new to you, ask your partner or someone in your group to put it into a sentence.

Example (from grid 1): *give off*. *These eggs are giving off a funny smell.*

Grid 1	give	put	send	pull
back	✓			
off				
down				
over				

  

Grid 2	break	take	fall	drive
on	×			
up				
in				
away				

  

Grid 3	get	let	go	tear
through	✓			
out				
up				
about				

When you have finished, look at Activity note 63 on page 156.

- 2 As a class choose a story, fable or myth that everybody knows. Outline the story briefly as a class, as quickly as you can, making sure you know all the most important vocabulary.
- 3 In pairs or groups, tell or write the story in detail, putting in as many phrasal verbs from the three grids as you naturally can.

## 2 English in situations

Using phrasal verbs with *down, in, on, up, off, out*

- 1 Work in pairs or groups. Write down four phrasal verbs. Each of the four phrasal verbs must have one of the adverb particles *down, in, on, up, off* or *out*. Give the piece of paper with the four phrasal verbs on it to another pair or group.
- 2 Have a conversation using the four phrasal verbs you were given as if you were in one of the situations below. If you are working in pairs use one of the situations for pairs. If you are working in groups use one of the situations for groups.

### Situations for pairs

- a One of you is buying either furniture, or a new hi-fi or some stereo equipment, or a new car or motorbike. The other person is the shop assistant.
- b You have just taken your boss out to dinner. At the end of a three-course meal you realize you have no money, no chequebook, no credit cards and no means of identification on you. The other person is the manager of the restaurant.
- c You and the other person are at a bus stop waiting for a bus. You and the other person like the look of each other and want to get to know each other.
- d Your car has just run out of petrol. The other person stops to ask what is wrong.

### Situations for groups

- a Tell the other members of the group the best or worst thing that ever happened to you in another country.
- b You are all passengers on a train which stops in the middle of a tunnel. Silence. Darkness. React to the situation. Talk to the other people in the group.

## D Accuracy practice

- 1 Complete these sentences with a phrasal verb that includes one of the adverbs and one of the verbs below:

adverbs: *down, in, out, up*

verbs: *turn, put, slow, let, have, go, drop, grow, warm, plug.*

- 1 The dentist says John will have to \_\_\_\_\_ two teeth \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 2 Please \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ for a cup of coffee whenever you are passing.
- 3 Would you \_\_\_\_\_ the television \_\_\_\_\_ , please. It's very loud.
- 4 Videos are cheaper now. Prices have actually \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ since the 1980s.
- 5 He could play the guitar when he was six. I think he's going to be musical when he \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ ! You are driving much too fast!
- 7 Smoking isn't allowed in here. Please \_\_\_\_\_ that cigarette \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 8 You must be very cold. Sit by the fire and \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 There's someone at the door. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ them \_\_\_\_\_ , please?
- 10 Look, there's the plug on the floor. You haven't \_\_\_\_\_ the television \_\_\_\_\_.

- 2 Complete the sentences with a phrasal verb with the particle *off*.

- 1 The Director is ill, so the meeting can't take place.  
We will have to \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 2 You don't need to catch a bus.  
I'll \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ on my way to work.
- 3 I didn't recognize you. Where's your moustache?  
When did you \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 4 I was talking to Jonathan on the phone.  
The minute I \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_, I thought of something else I wanted to say.

- 3 Replace the one-word verbs in the dialogue which are printed in *italic* with phrasal verbs. Maria and Julia work together in the Finance Department of a company.

- MARIA My visa (1) *expires* on Tuesday so I can't (2) *postpone* getting it renewed any longer.
- JULIA You can just (3) *post* it to the Immigration Office, can't you?
- MARIA No, it's too late for that. I'll have to (4) *hurry* to the office myself today. I can (5) *finish* work at four if I do these accounts quickly. Oh, and some time I must (6) *go* to the shop for some cigarettes. The little newsagent's on the corner had (7) *sold* all the ones I smoke.
- JULIA Maria, (8) *relax*, please. I thought you had (9) *stopped* smoking. When did you start again?
- MARIA This morning. Because I'm so worried about my visa.