

10

really, really useful

Phrasal Verbs

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The Grammar Of Phrasal verbs:

There are four different types of phrasal verb:

TYPE 1: intransitive:

- these verbs do not have a direct object: e.g. take off – the plane took off.

TYPE 2: transitive and separable:

- these verbs need a direct object, and the preposition can be separated from the main verb
- if the object is a noun it can go before or after the preposition
- if the object is a pronoun, it must go before the preposition
e.g. tell off – the teacher told off the student, or - the teacher told the student off, or - the teacher told her off, but NOT - the teacher told off her

TYPE 3: transitive and inseparable:

- these verbs need a direct object, but the preposition cannot be separated from the main verb
e.g. look after – I look after my nephew, or – I look after him
but NOT – I look my nephew after, and NOT – I look him after

TYPE 4: verbs with two prepositions:

- these are also transitive and inseparable
e.g. run out of we have run out of milk, or – we have run out of it, but NOT – we have run out it of

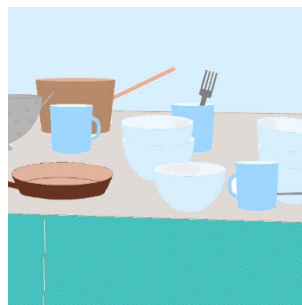
If phrasal verbs are followed by a verb, it is always a gerund (verb –ing). This is true even if the preposition is 'to'. For example: I am looking forward to **seeing** you.

Deal with

(deal is an irregular verb: deal, dealt, dealt)

Julie: Look at all this mess in the kitchen!

John: Don't worry – I'll **deal with** it as soon as I've finished my lunch.



Here are some more examples:

- I'll **deal with** the washing-up later.
- Could you **deal with** this report now?
- After I'd **dealt with** the bathroom, I started cleaning the living room.
- Julie's **dealing with** the problem now.
- I'll **deal with** the children's dinner later – I think I'll give them pasta.

What does 'deal with' mean?

- 1) take the necessary action
- 2) clean or tidy a room

We mostly use 'deal with' when there is a problem that needs to be resolved, or something we need to do. When we use 'deal with' (for example, I'll deal with the kitchen) we think the person we are talking to will understand that we mean 'clean', perhaps because he or she has seen the dirty kitchen. If the meaning is not clear, either because the person doesn't know the situation, or because the thing we need to do is not obvious, then we use another verb.

Deal with is a type 3 phrasal verb. Are these sentences correct?

I'll **deal with** the paperwork tomorrow.

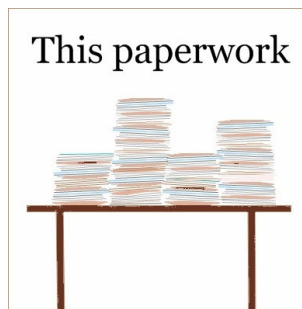
I'll **deal it with** tomorrow.

I'll **deal with** it tomorrow.

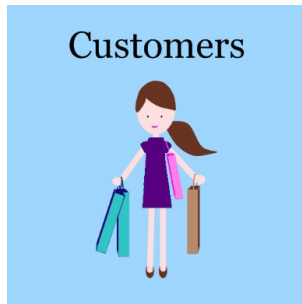
I'll **deal** the paperwork **with** tomorrow.

I'll **deal with**.

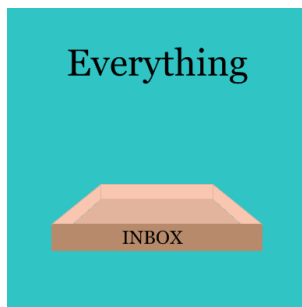
Make sentences using 'deal with':



I need to _____.



The shop assistant should _____ politely.



I've already _____.

Other meanings:

The shop assistant is **dealing with** a customer now.

Julie often **deals with** difficult clients.

deal with = talk to / discuss with someone

This book **deals with** the relationship between sisters.

The film **deals with** the horrors of war.

deal with = be about / talk about

Come across

(come is an irregular verb: come, came, come)

Julie: Hi John, how are you?

John: Great! I just **came across** £40 in my winter coat!

Julie: Fantastic – coffee's on you!



Here are some more examples:

I **came across** some money in the street.

She **came across** some old photographs when she was cleaning the attic.

We **came across** the perfect present for Li while we were shopping.

He **came across** a lovely café in Cambridge.

What does 'come across' mean?

- 1) Find something you were looking for.
- 2) Find something you weren't looking for.

Come across is used when you aren't looking for something, but you find it while you are doing something else. Come across isn't generally used for people, instead we use 'run into'.

Come across is a type three phrasal verb.

Are these sentences correct?

I **came across** the photos.

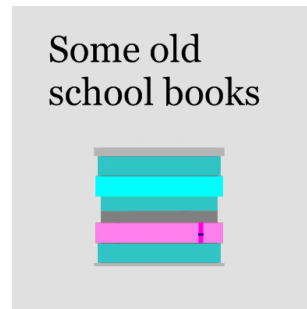
I **came them** across.

I **came** the photos **across**.

I **came across**.

I **came across** them.

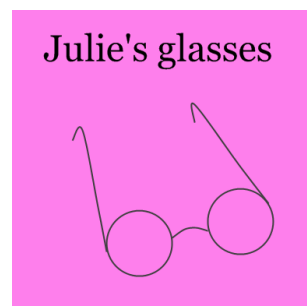
Make sentences using 'come across' (use the past simple):



Lucy _____ yesterday.



I _____ in a shoebox.



I _____ in the bathroom.

Come across - Other meanings:

John **comes across** as a bit boring, but he's lovely when you get to know him.

Lucy **came across** really well during the interview.

come across = give an impression (of your character)

(this meaning is type 1, notice we need 'as' if we want to add more details – except when we use 'well' or 'badly')

The artist's love for his wife really **comes across** in this portrait of her.

He says he feels passionately about the subject, but that passion doesn't **come across** in his writing.

come across = be easily noticed / be clear (when we are talking about an idea expressed in writing / art / film / poetry)

(this meaning is type 1 – notice the 'in' when we add the types of art / poetry etc)

Get on (with)

(get is an irregular verb: get, got, got)

Julie: I really need a new job! This one is so boring, and although I **get on with** my colleagues, I don't **get on** very well **with** my boss.

John: Why don't you two **get on**?

Julie: He isn't very polite, and he doesn't consider other people's opinions.



Here are some more examples:

I **get on** really well **with** my sisters.

She doesn't **get on with** her mother-in-law.

We **get on** very well, even though we don't see each other very often.

He and his sister don't **get on**.

What does 'get on (with)' mean?

- 1) Have a friendly relationship with someone.
- 2) Spend a lot of time with someone.

Get on (with) is both a type one and a type four phrasal verb. When it doesn't have an object, we don't need 'with' – in this case it is type 1. In this case, the two (or more) people who have a good relationship are the subject of the verb: Julie and John get on.

If we want an object (if we want to put one of the people after the verb) we need 'with'. In this case, this phrasal verb is type four: I get on well with Lucy.

We can use 'well' 'very well' 'really well' with get on and get on with. They go after 'on', or after the object: We get on very well. I get on really well with Julie. He gets on with his boss very well.

Which sentences are correct?

I **get on** well **with** my mother-in-law.

I don't **get on with**.

She doesn't **get on** her brother **with**.

We don't **get on**.

I **get on** really well.

Make sentences using 'get on with':

My sister (really well)



I _____.

My colleague (well)



I _____.

My brother (not very well)



I _____.

Look after

Julie: Could you **look after** my suitcase for a second? I just need to buy a bottle of water.

Li: Sure, no problem.



Here are some more examples:

My mother **looks after** my cat when I'm on holiday.

I **look after** my daughter in the mornings, and she goes to nursery school in the afternoon.

Would you **look after** this client, please John?

You need to **look after** your plants if you want them to live!

What does 'look after' mean?

- 1) to be responsible for, take care of.
- 2) to carry

Look after is a type 3 phrasal verb. Which sentences are correct?

I **look after** my nephew.

I **look after** him.

I **look** him **after**.

I **look after**.

I **look** my nephew **after**.

Make sentences with 'look after':



Would you mind _____ this weekend?

My handbag



Could you _____ for a minute?

Luke



The babysitter is _____ this evening.

Pick up

Julie: Hello? Is that Lucy?

Lucy: Hi Julie, where are you?

Julie: I'm still on the train. We should arrive in about half an hour.

Lucy: No problem. I'll come and **pick you up** at the station.



Here are some more examples:

I'll **pick you up** at 8pm at your house, and we can go to the party together.

David is **picking up** his friend at the airport – he should be back soon.

My mother used to **pick me up** after school.

Could you **pick up** my scarf on your way home? I left it at Julie's flat.

John: How did you get home from the airport?

Jill: My sister **picked us up**.

What does 'pick up' mean?

- 1) collect / go somewhere to get someone or something
- 2) drive someone somewhere in your car

Pick up is a type 2 verb.

Which are correct?

I **picked up** Julie.

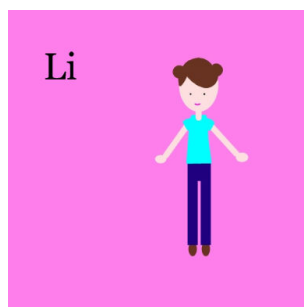
I **picked up** her.

I **picked up**.

I **picked her up**.

I **picked Julie up**.

Make sentences using 'pick up':



I'm going to _____ from the airport at 3.



Will you _____ from the station later?



I need to go into town to _____ this afternoon.

Other meanings:

'Pick up' has a lot of meanings – here are two more.

Could you **pick up** the baby please – she's crying and wants a cuddle.

I can't **pick** this suitcase **up** – it's too heavy.

pick up = lift, raise up using your hands

He **picked up** a lot of German when he lived in Berlin.

Don't worry if you don't know how to use the computer very well – you'll soon **pick it up**.

pick up = learn informally, without really studying, but by using the language / computer etc.

Review 1

Match the verbs and their meanings:

pick up

come across

deal with

look after

get on with

find by chance

have a good relationship with

collect

take care of / be responsible for

do whatever is necessary

Put in the correct phrasal verb (you might have to change the form of the verb):

I'm going to the airport to _____ Julie.

Would you mind _____ my bike for a moment while I run to the shop?

I'll _____ the kitchen later, after I get home from work. I know it's very untidy.

John _____ some photos of his grandparents in the loft yesterday.

I _____ very well _____ all my family – we are very close.

Put on

(put is an irregular verb: put, put, put)

Mum: **Put** your coat **on!** We're going out.

Child: Aww, Mum, I don't want to wear my coat – it's too hot.

Mum: Well, at least **put on** a jumper.



Here are some more examples:

Put on some gloves – it's really cold outside.

I get up, take a shower, **put** my clothes **on** and go to work.

He always **puts on** sunscreen before going outside.

Put your shoes **on** - we're leaving.

My mother **puts on** make up before going out.

What does 'put on' mean?

- 1) removing clothes or cosmetics
- 2) the action of covering your body with clothes / cosmetics etc.

Put on is type 2 phrasal verb:

Which are correct?

I **put on** my shoes.

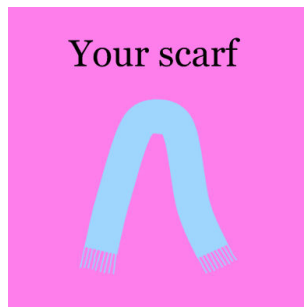
I **put** my shoes **on**.

I **put on**.

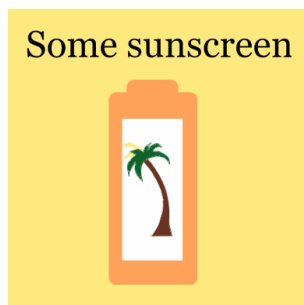
I **put** them **on**.

I **put on** them.

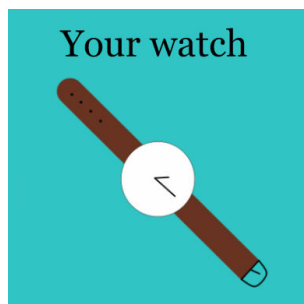
Make sentences using 'put on':



Don't forget to _____ - it's snowing.



You should really _____. The sun is very hot and your shoulders are a bit pink.



I _____ after my shower in the morning.

Other meanings:

Put on the TV, the news is about to start and I'd like to watch it.

Could I **put** some music **on**?

When I **put on** the lights, I woke up the children.

put on = turn on / press 'play' or the 'on' switch for something electrical (see also 'turn on').

Take off

(take is an irregular verb: take, took taken)

John: Do you mind if I **take off** my shoes?

Jill: Of course not, make yourself comfortable.



Here are some more examples:

Come inside and **take** your coat **off**.

You should **take off** your shoes before entering a house in Japan.

I **take off** my makeup before going to bed.

What does 'take off' mean?

- 1) Clean a piece of clothing / accessory etc.
- 2) Remove a piece of clothing / accessories / make up.

Take off is a type 2 phrasal verb. Choose the correct sentence(s).

I **take off** my coat.

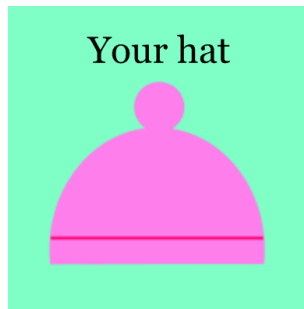
I **take it off**.

I **take off**.

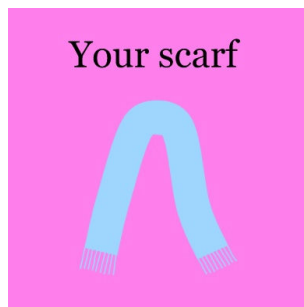
I **take off** it.

I **take** my coat **off**.

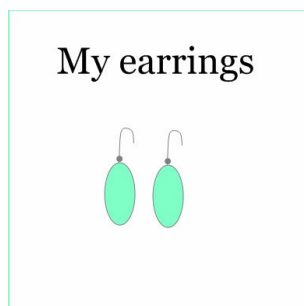
Make sentences using 'take off':



Please _____ inside the house.



Don't you want to _____? It's very hot in here.



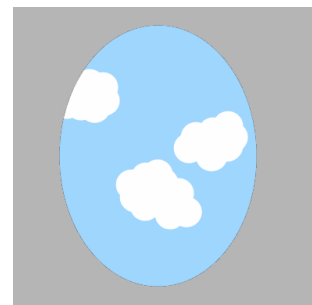
I often forget to _____ before I go to bed.

Other meanings:

Lucy: What time does the plane **take off**?

Keiko: I think it's about 8:15, but of course, we need to arrive at the airport at least an hour and a half before that. I think we should leave the house at about 5:30.

Lucy: As early as that! Oh no!



Here are some more examples:

The plane was supposed to **take off** at 9pm but in fact we left 2 hours late.

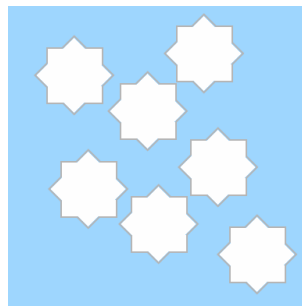
The President's helicopter **took off** from London at 5:15.

The hot air balloon **took off** and the crowd cheered.

Take off = leave the ground. 'Take off' (with this meaning) is a type 1 phrasal verb:

Look into

Newsreader: Seven diamonds have been stolen from the house of Mr. Black the banker. A man was seen running away from the house at 3am this morning. The police are **looking into** the crime and hope to have more information soon.



Here are some more examples:

Julie wants to go to Brighton for the day, but I'm not sure how to get there - I'll **look into** it tonight.

The management are **looking into** creating a new department.

John wants to take a course in French, so he's **looking into** the classes that are available near his house.

They **looked into** getting a nanny, but it was so expensive they decided not to.

What does 'look into' mean?

- 1) Try to find a criminal.
- 2) Investigate / check all the facts about something.

Look into is a type 3 verb:

Which are correct?

I'll **look into** the problem.

I'll **look it into**.

I'll **look into** it.

I'll **look** the problem **into**.

I'll **look into**.

Make sentences using 'look into':

Transport



We need to _____ for our weekend in Paris.

The theft



The police are _____. I really hope they'll find my bag.

Buying a new car.

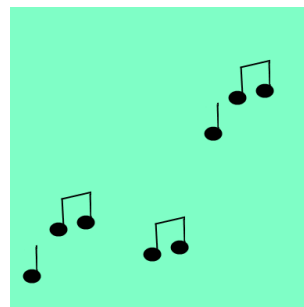


I must _____ this year – my old one is always having problems.

Turn down

David: Would you mind **turning** the music **down**? I'm trying to study.

Julie: Oh, I'm so sorry. I'll **turn** it **down** immediately.



Some more examples:

I **turned** the TV **down**, but my flatmate could still hear it in his room.

They should **turn down** the music – it's very late.

I tried to **turn down** the radio, but the volume was broken.

Turn it down please! I'm trying to sleep!

What does 'turn down' mean?

- 1) To make the sound louder.
- 2) To make the sound quieter.

'Turn down' is a type 2 phrasal verb. Which sentences are correct?

I **turned** the music **down**.

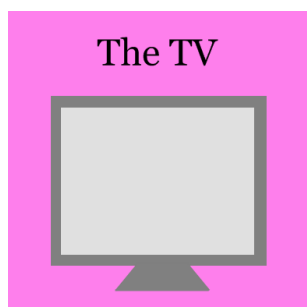
I **turned down** the music.

I **turned** it **down**.

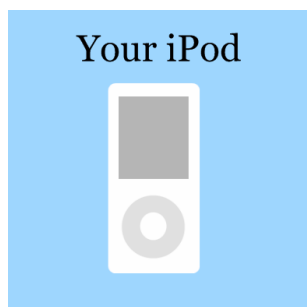
I **turned down** it.

I **turned down**.

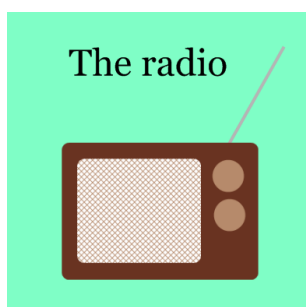
Make sentences with 'turn down'.



Please _____ - it's very loud.



Perhaps you should _____ - everyone on the bus can hear your music.



Don't _____, I'm listening to the news.

Other meanings:

The boss offered me the job, but I **turned it down**.

John asked Julie out on a date, but she **turned him down**.

I can't believe you **turned down** a promotion!

Turn down = 'refuse an offer'. In this case it is also a type 2 phrasal verb.

Similar words:

As well as **turn down**, we also use **turn up** = make the sound louder, **turn on** = press the 'on' button / start, and **turn off** = press the 'off' button / stop. All these phrasal verbs are also type 2.

For example:

Please **turn** the TV **up** – I can't hear it.

She **turned on** the lights, as it was getting dark.

Don't forget to **turn off** the iron when you have finished!

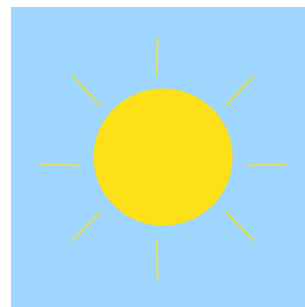
Look forward to

Lucy: I can't wait for my holiday! I'm really **looking forward to** it.

This time next week I'll be on the beach!

Julie: How long are you staying?

Lucy: Three weeks of sun and sea!



Here are some more examples:

I'm really **looking forward to** the end of exams.

John was **looking forward to** the concert, but in fact it wasn't as good as he'd hoped.

We're **looking forward to** seeing you next week.

I'm very much **looking forward to** the weekend.

What does 'look forward to' mean?

- 1) to be excited and happy about something that will happen in the future.
- 2) to have a plan to do something.

'Look forward to' is a type 4 phrasal verb. Like all other phrasal verbs, it is followed by the gerund (verb-ing) if you want to use a verb as the object. Which sentences are correct?

I'm **looking forward to** my holiday.

I'm **looking forward** my holiday to.

I'm **looking forward** to it.

I'm **looking forward to** going.

I'm **looking forward to** go.

I'm **looking forward to**.

Other meanings:

We often use 'look forward to' at the ends of letters or emails. In this case it's just polite rather than really meaning that you are excited. For example, at the end of a formal letter (an application for example) we might say: 'I look forward to hearing from you soon'.

Review 2

Match the phrasal verbs and their meanings:

put on	make the sound quieter
take off	cover your body with clothes etc
look into	be excited about something in the future
turn down	remove clothes etc
look forward to	investigate / look at all the facts about something

Put in the correct phrasal verb (you might need to change the form):

You should _____ a coat – it's really cold outside.

Please, please _____ the music. I want to make a phone call.

I'm really _____ tonight – we're going out for dinner and to the theatre - it should be fun.

Please _____ your hat inside the house.

I want to go on holiday to Turkey, but I don't know anything about it – I'm planning to _____ it this weekend.

Answers:

1. Deal with means: 1) take the necessary action

I'll **deal with** the paperwork tomorrow. ✓

~~I'll deal it with tomorrow.~~

I'll **deal with** it tomorrow. ✓

~~I'll deal the paperwork with tomorrow.~~

~~I'll deal with.~~

I need to deal with this paperwork.

The shop assistant should deal with customers politely.

I've already dealt with everything.

2. Come across means: 2) Find something you weren't looking for.

I **came across** the photos. ✓

~~I came them across.~~

~~I came the photos across.~~

~~I came across.~~

I **came across** them. ✓

Lucy came across some old school books yesterday.

I came across my old love letters in a shoebox.

I came across Julie's glasses in the bathroom.

3. Get on with means: 1) Have a friendly relationship with someone.

I **get on well with** my mother-in-law. ✓

~~I don't get on with.~~

~~She doesn't get on her brother with.~~

We don't **get on**. ✓

~~I get on really well.~~

I get on really well with my sister.

I get on well with my colleague.

I don't get on well with my brother.

4. Look after means: 1) to be responsible for, take care of.

I **look after** my nephew. ✓

I **look after** him. ✓

~~I **look him after.**~~

~~I **look after.**~~

~~I **look my nephew after.**~~

Would you mind looking after my cat this weekend?

Could you look after my handbag for a minute?

The babysitter is looking after Luke this evening.

5. Pick up means: 1) collect / go somewhere to get someone or something

I **picked up** Julie. ✓

~~I **picked up her.**~~

~~I **picked up.**~~

I **picked her up.** ✓

I **picked Julie up.** ✓

I'm going to pick up Li from the airport at 3 / I'm going to pick Li up from the airport at 3.

Will you pick up Saeed from the station later? / Will you pick Saeed up from the station later?

I need to go into town to pick up my medicine this afternoon / I need to go into town to pick my medicine up this afternoon.

Review 1:

pick up	=	collect
come across	=	find by chance
deal with	=	do whatever is necessary
look after	=	take care of / be responsible for
get on with	=	have a good relationship with

I'm going to the airport to **pick up** Julie.

Would you mind **looking after** my bike for a moment while I run to the shop?

I'll **deal with** the kitchen later, after I get home from work. I know it's very untidy.

John **came across** some photos of his grandparents in the loft yesterday.

I **get on** very well **with** all my family – we are very close.

6. Put on means: 2) The action of covering your body with clothes / cosmetics etc.

I **put on** my shoes. ✓

I **put** my shoes **on**. ✓

~~I **put on**.~~

I **put** them **on**. ✓

~~I **put on** them.~~

Don't forget to put your scarf on - it's snowing / Don't forget to put on your scarf - it's snowing

You should really put on some sunscreen / You should really put some sunscreen on.

I put on my watch after my shower in the morning / I put my watch on after my shower in the morning.

7. Take off means: 2) Remove a piece of clothing / accessories / make up.

I **take off** my coat. ✓

I **take** it **off**. ✓

~~I **take off**.~~

~~I **take off** it.~~

I **take** my coat **off**. ✓

Please take off your hat inside the house / Please take your hat off inside the house.

Don't you want to take off your scarf? / Don't you want to take your scarf off?

I often forget to take off my earrings before I go to bed / I often forget to take my earrings off before I go to bed.

8. Look into means: 2) Investigate / check all the facts about something.

I'll **look into** the problem. ✓

~~I'll **look** it **into**.~~

I'll **look into** it. ✓

~~I'll **look** the problem **into**.~~

~~I'll **look** **into**.~~

We need to look into transport for our weekend in Paris.

The police are looking into the theft. I really hope they'll find my bag.

I must look into buying a new car this year – my old one is always having problems.

9. Turn down means: 2) to make the sound quieter.

I **turned** the music **down**. ✓

I **turned down** the music. ✓

I **turned it down**. ✓

~~I **turned down** it.~~

~~I **turned down**.~~

Please turn down the TV - it's very loud / Please turn the TV down- it's very loud.

Perhaps you should turn down your iPod / Perhaps you should turn your iPod down.

Don't turn down the radio / Don't turn the radio down.

10. Look forward to means: 1) to be excited and happy about something that will happen in the future.

I'm **looking forward to** my holiday. ✓

~~I'm **looking forward** my holiday to.~~

I'm **looking forward to** it. ✓

I'm **looking forward to** going. ✓

~~I'm **looking forward to** go.~~

~~I'm **looking forward to**.~~

Review 2

put on	=	cover your body with clothes etc
take off	=	remove clothes etc
look into	=	investigate / look at all the facts about something
turn down	=	make the sound quieter
look forward to	=	be excited about something in the future

You should **put on** a coat – it's really cold outside.

Please, please **turn down** the music. I want to make a phone call.

I'm really **looking forward to** tonight – we're going out for dinner and to the theatre - it should be fun.

Please **take off** your hat inside the house.

I want to go on holiday to Turkey, but I don't know anything about it – I'm planning to **look into** it this weekend.