

## Upper- intermediate

### Phrasal verbs/ multi-word verbs

#### **A**

Phrasal verbs are usually used in conversational English. They are usually quite casual.

#### **Task**

1) Match the prepositions to the boxes to complete the phrasal verb

<b>Take</b>	<b>Look</b>	<b>Turn</b>	<b>Get</b>

**over, off, on, into, up, down, away, out, in, into**

Can you think of any others?

2) Use the phrasal verbs from question one to complete these sentences

- He has a great idea! I think his business will really t\_\_\_ o\_\_\_!
- If you have a job interview, you should really l\_\_\_ i\_\_\_ the history and details of the company.
- He said he will come to the party when he finishes work, but I'm not sure what time he will t\_\_\_ u\_\_\_. Maybe you should call him.
- I really want to g\_\_\_ i\_\_\_ a good book. Can you recommend any?
- When reading a story, if you find a word which you don't know, you should underline it then l\_\_\_ it \_\_\_ later in a dictionary.
- I want to t\_\_\_ u\_\_\_ a new hobby but i don't want to spend too much money.
- "Here are the results for today's Premier football league matches. If you don't want to know the results, please l\_\_\_ a\_\_\_ now!"

- h) This toy is really cool! It's a robot which can t\_\_\_ i\_\_\_ a truck!  
i) I'm really hungry. Do you feel like getting some Chinese or Indian  
t\_\_\_ a\_\_\_? (U.K) t\_\_\_ o\_\_\_? (U.S)

## **B**

Phrasal verbs can often have 2 meanings:

- 1) Literal: The phrasal verb is describing the action which is happening.
- 2) Idiomatic: Its an expression. Often this action can be replaced with a single verb.

Examples:

In each pair of sentences, which phrasal verb is literal and which one is idiomatic?

With the idiomatic phrasal verb, which verb can replace it and keep the meaning the same?

### **Look into**

- a) Police are looking into the murder.
- b) You can look into the room through this window.

Idiomatic meaning= inv\_\_\_\_\_ing

### **turn down**

- a) I decided to turn down the job because I didn't want to relocate.
- b) Please turn down the music, I'm trying to study!

Idiomatic meaning= ref\_\_\_\_\_

## Get over

a) The criminal tried to escape from the police but he couldn't get over the wall.

b) John had a hard time getting over his girlfriend breaking up with him.

Idiomatic meaning= rec\_\_\_\_\_ fr\_\_

## Pick up

a) Can you pick me up from the airport on Monday?

b) Dave couldn't pick up the box because he had injured his back.

Idiomatic meaning= col\_\_\_\_\_

## **C**

There are 3 main types of phrasal verb patterns:

1) Intransitive: This means the verb doesn't need an object after the verb.

Example:

John disappeared. (Intransitive)

John went... (where?) (transitive)

John ate... (what?) (transitive)

John slept. (intransitive)

2) Phrasal verbs you **can't** split.

3) Phrasal verbs you **can** split.

Using these phrasal verbs, are they 1, 2, or 3?

Broke down, broke up with, got over, turned down, turned up, looked up to, looked down on, took off, picked up, dropped off, looked into,

1) The vehicle \_\_\_\_\_.

2) She \_\_\_\_\_ John.

3) She \_\_\_\_\_ John \_\_\_\_\_.