Making Sense of Phrasal Verbs

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To Martha
Introduction

Unit 1  find out, look for, look up, look over, look round, look into
Unit 2  take after, grow up, look after, bring up, do up (1), look back
Unit 3  put through, speak up, cut off, hold on, get through (1), stand for
Unit 4  break down (1), break up (1), break off, make up (1), make up for, fall out
Unit 5  drop in, run into, come into, run in, come across, get round (1)
Unit 6  break out in, break down (2), go down, pass out, come round/come to, get over
Unit 7  work out, point out, make out (1), think over, come up with, make up (2)
Unit 8  hold up (1), see off, drop off (1), take off (1), pick up, set off
Unit 9  call off, put off (1), be taken aback, be over, be off (1), give out
Unit 10 try on, wear out (1), do up (2), take off (2), go with, put on
Unit 11 give (oneself) up (1), try out, give up (2), catch on, give up (3), drop off (2)
Unit 12 get round (2), go through, mistake for, be off (2), take in, give in
Unit 13 look up to, cheer up, put (someone) off (2), look down on, look forward to, put up with
Unit 14 soak up, break up (2), tell off, beat up, go for, calm down
Unit 15 tear up, check in, make out (2), take up, fill in, take down
Unit 16 take over, pass away/pass on/pass over, turn into, wear off, brush up, die out
Unit 17 get away with, let down, get away, own up, let out, let off
Unit 18 turn down, drop out, carry out, fall through, lay off, put forward
Unit 19 go off, put out, blow up (1), cut down on, blow up (2), break out
Unit 20 get through (2), hold up (2), run out of, break into, burn down, wear out (2)

Reference section

Answer key
Introduction

*Making Sense of Phrasal Verbs* presents a selection of the most useful and frequently used phrasal verbs in the English language. It avoids the use of grammatical classifications because such classifications are often more complicated and difficult than the phrasal verbs they are used to teach. Instead, the aim is to increase the learner's confidence by presenting phrasal verbs in a lively and straightforward way using illustrations and question-prompts.

*Making Sense of Phrasal Verbs* can be used for self-study, for pairwork, for conventional class or group teaching, and as a reference book. It is intended for intermediate students of English as a second or foreign language. Students studying for the First Certificate Examination will find the book especially useful.

The book contains twenty units, each of which introduces and practises six separate phrasal verbs. At the back of the book there is a reference section in which the phrasal verbs are listed in alphabetical order.

**Illustrations and question-prompts**
Each phrasal verb is introduced using illustrations and question-prompts. The question-prompts are designed to focus the learner's attention and help him or her make an informed guess at the meaning of the phrasal verb. The guess is expected to take the form of a paraphrase or synonym. The learner is not expected to produce a dictionary-type definition.

**Reference section**
The reference section contains an alphabetical listing of all the phrasal verbs presented in the book. Each entry includes:
- a list of words and phrases that can be used with the phrasal verb
- a clear definition
- a context sentence or sentences related to the introductory illustrations
- easy to read structural information showing the positioning of noun phrases and pronouns

**Practice section**
Each unit has a practice section consisting of a variety of exercises. The exercises are very controlled to begin with and then gradually lead to free-production. All six phrasal verbs in the unit should be studied first before the practice section is done.
A NOTE ON PHRASAL VERBS
A phrasal verb is a compound verb formed by one of the following combinations: (1) verb and adverb; or (2) verb and preposition; or (3) verb with both adverb and preposition. Phrasal verbs are an essential part of the English language - especially the spoken language. Simple combinations like _sit down_ and _stand up_ cause the learner few problems. The difficulties begin when the combination is 'idiomatic': that is, when the meaning of the combination as a whole (i.e. the phrasal verb) is different from the meanings of its separate parts. The learner may, for example, know the meaning of the verb _break_ and the meaning of the adverb _down_, but this knowledge will not help him or her to understand the different meanings of the phrasal verb _break down_. All the phrasal verbs in this book are idiomatic, and each different meaning is treated as a separate phrasal verb.
Unit 1

**find out**

Where is the man?
What do you think he wants to do?
Do you think he knows which platform to go to?

Who is he talking to?
Before he can catch his train he has to do something.
Make a sentence describing what he is doing.
Think of another way of saying **find out**.
Now turn to page 89 to check your answer.

**look for**

Where is the man's right hand?
Why?
What is he thinking about?

Where is the man's hand now?
Has he got a key?
Can he find it?
Make a sentence describing what he is doing.
Think of another way of saying **look for**.
Now turn to page 92 to check your answer.
Unit 1

**look up**

What is the man doing?
Do you think he understands what he is reading?

What is he reading now?
Why?
In the first picture the man found a word he couldn't understand.
Make a sentence describing what he is doing to find the meaning of the word.
Think of another way of saying **look up**.
Now turn to page 92 to check your answers.

**look over**

Where is the man?
Why do you think he is there?
Do you think he wants to buy the car?
What is he doing?
Why?

What is he doing now?
Why?
If the car is in good condition what is the man going to do?
Make a sentence describing what he is doing to check the condition of the car.
Think of another way of saying **look over**.
Now turn to page 92 to check your answer.
Look round

Look at the two people on the left.  
Do you think they are married?  
Do you think it is their house?  
What is the man on the right doing?  
What's his job?  
Are they inside the house?  
What are they going to do if they like the house?  
Make a sentence describing what they are doing.  
Think of another way of saying look round.  
Now turn to page 92 to check your answer.

look into

What has happened to the man on the ground?  
Is he dead?  
Who are the men in uniform?  
Do they know what happened to the dead man?  
Do the police want more information about what has happened?  
Make a sentence describing what the police are doing.  
Think of another way of saying look into.  
Now turn to page 92 to check your answer.
Complete these sentences using the six verbs from this unit. Use each verb only once.

1. This gentleman thinks the service in our hotel is terrible. We must _______ his complaint immediately.
2. Where is the cat? I've been _______ it all day.
3. We can _______ where he lives by looking at the map.
4. I want to know the time of the London train so I'll _______ it _______ in the timetable.
5. I'd like a few days to _______ the report before I make a decision.
6. When we were in London we spent a few hours _______ the British Museum.

Complete these sentences with verbs from this unit. Each sentence has more than one possible answer. Give all possible answers.

1. Pass me the address book and I'll _______ the number of his house.
2. Let's _______ the house once more before we decide to buy it.

Replace the words in italics by the words in brackets. Change the word order if necessary.

EXAMPLE Bill found it out. (the number)
Bill found out the number.

1. Jane looked up the date. (it)
2. We looked for the dog. (it)
3. I'd like to look it over. (the report)
4. Let's look round it. (the city)
5. We found out the truth, (it)
6. We are looking into it. (the situation)

Complete the passage using find out/look into/look for.

The police are _______ yesterday's bank robbery. They are trying to _______ how the robbers managed to open the safe. At the moment detectives are _______ four men who escaped in a black getaway car.

Complete the passage using look up/look over/look round.

The other day I was _______ an antique shop when I found an old encyclopedia. I _______ it _______ and decided to buy it. When I got home I opened it and _______ the capital of China.

Use the verbs in brackets to reply to the following.

EXAMPLE I don't know how to spell that word. (look up)
POSSIBLE REPLY Why don't you look it up in your dictionary.

1. The salesmen in your store are very rude. What are you going to do about my complaint? (look into)
2. How can I get John's telephone number? (look up)
3. What are you doing under the table? (look for)
4. Will you sign this document now? (look over)
5. What did you do in town today? (look round)
6. Do you know who that man is? (find out)
Do you think these two people are related?
What do you think their relationship is?
Do you think they look alike?
Make a sentence describing the way the small boy looks compared to his father.
Think of another way of saying take after.
Now turn to page 95 to check your answer.

What can you see in picture one?
How old is he in picture two?
Is he still a baby in picture three?
Make a sentence describing what is happening to him in the three pictures between 1955 and 1985.
Think of another way of saying grow up.
Now turn to page 91 to check your answer.
Unit 2

look after

Describe what is happening in each picture.
Make a sentence describing what the mother is doing for her baby.
Think of another way of saying look after.
Now turn to page 91 to check your answer.

bring up

What is the year in picture one?
What is the woman doing?
How old is her little boy in picture two?
What is his mother doing?
What is happening in pictures three and four?
Make a sentence describing what the woman did for her son between 1967 and 1985?
Think of another way of saying bring up.
Now turn to page 87 to check your answer.
Unit 2

duo up (I)

Is this house in good condition? 
How many people can you see? 
What are they doing? 
What do you think they are going to do?

Is the house in good condition now? 
Make a sentence describing what they did to the house. 
Think of another way of saying duo up. 
Now turn to page 88 to check your answer.

look back

Are the two people on the left young or old? 
What do you think their relationship is? 
What are they looking at? 
Are they thinking about the future? 
Who do you think the couple in the photograph are? 
Make a sentence describing what the elderly couple are doing? 
Think of another way of saying look back.
Now turn to page 92 to check your answer.
Complete these sentences using the six verbs from this unit. Use each verb only once.

1. My aunt ________ her family without any help from her husband.
2. Julia wants to be a teacher when she ________
3. When I stayed in hospital the nurses ________ me very well.
4. Children often ________ their parents.
5. We must stop ________ and start thinking about the future.
6. Let's ________ the flat before we try and sell it.

Change these sentences into the passive. Do not include the agent in your answer.

EXAMPLE: John's parents brought him up in the country
John was brought up in the country,

2. My parents brought me up to respect the law.
3. They did up the house before they sold it.

Replace the words in italics by the words in brackets. Change the word order if necessary.

EXAMPLE: Sandra takes after Sue. (her)
Sandra takes after her.

1. Aunt Jane brought up ________ children.
   (them)
2. Let's do it up. (the lounge in our new flat)
3. Mike takes after ________.
   (his grandfather)
4. You should look after ________.
   (your new shoes)
5. I enjoy looking back on the old times. (them)

Complete the passage using grow up/bring up/look back.

Ted was a badly-behaved child and very difficult to ________. When I ________ at his childhood it is funny to think he ________ and became a policeman.

Complete the passage using look after/take after/do up.

Sam ________ his father. He is very careless and doesn't ________ himself properly. Last week, for instance, he fell off a ladder while he was ________ his new house.

Use the verbs in brackets to reply to the following.

EXAMPLE: Why did you buy that old car? (do up)
POSSIBLE REPLY: I bought it because I'm going to do it up and sell it.

1. Your car is in very good condition. (look after)
2. This flat is in a terrible state. (do up)
3. Did you have a happy childhood? (look back)
4. He's a very polite young man. (bring up)
5. Alison is very clever. (take after)
6. Last time I saw Sally she was just a little girl. (grow up)
Unit 3

put through

What is the man doing?  
Who is he speaking to?  
Why do you think he is speaking to her?  
Is the other telephone ringing?

Is the other telephone ringing now?  
Make a sentence describing what the operator is doing to make the other telephone ring.  
Think of another way of saying put through.  
Now turn to page 94 to check your answer.

speak up

Describe the two people.  
What is the young man doing?  
Can the old man hear him?

Is the young man talking more quietly now?  
Why not?  
Can the old man hear him now?  
Make a sentence describing why the old man can hear the young man now.  
Think of another way of saying speak up.  
Now turn to page 95 to check your answer.
What are they doing? Are they still talking? Why not? Make a sentence describing why they can’t continue their conversation. Think of another way of saying **cut off**. Now turn to page 88 to check your answer.

What is the man on the right doing? Why do you think the other man is looking at his watch? Make a sentence describing what the man on the left is doing while the other man is getting some information. Think of another way of saying **hold on**. Now turn to page 91 to check your answer.
Unit 3

get through (1)

What is the man doing?  
Why?  
Is the other man engaged?

Is the other man at home?  
Is he answering the phone?  
Make a sentence describing what happens when you phone someone and they are at home and the line isn't engaged.  
Think of another way of saying get through.  
Now turn to page 90 to check your answer.

stand for

What are the letters on the door?  
What are the words the woman is thinking?  
Make a sentence describing the relationship between the letters and the words.  
Think of another way of saying stand for.  
Now turn to page 95 to check your answer.
Complete these sentences using the six verbs from this unit. Use each verb only once.

1. The Gas Board have ______ our gas supply because we haven't paid our bill.
2. The telephone operator asked me to ______ while she dialled the number for me.
3. The letters U.S.A. ______ the United States of America.
4. Robert waited while the telephone operator ______ the call he was waiting for.
5. Joan couldn't ______ to her parents because the line was engaged.
6. The examiner asked Colin to ______ because he couldn't hear him.

Replace the words in italics by the words in brackets. Change the word order if necessary.

**EXAMPLE** I'll put her through now. (Mrs Clarke)
I'll put Mrs Clarke through now.

1. The Water Board cut off ______ our water supply. (it)
2. Please put through ______ Mr Dodd's call. (it)
3. The chairman cut ______ him off in the middle of his speech. (John)

Fill the space with a preposition where necessary.

1. I was put through ______ central office.
2. Mr Gunn's secretary put through ______ his call to America.
3. I can't get through ______ London.

Complete the passage using cut off/stand for/get through.

The Electricity Board sent me a card with a red cross on it. I didn't know what the red cross ______ so I decided to phone the Electricity Board and ask them. When I ______ I was told the red cross meant that I would be ______ if I didn't pay my bill immediately.

Complete the passage using speak up/put through/hold on.

Ask Mr Ford to ______ and ______ him ______ when I finish the call on the other line. Mr Ford's a bit deaf so you'll have to ______ when you tell him.

Use the verbs in brackets to reply to the following.

**EXAMPLE** He's got a very soft voice. (speak up)
POSSIBLE REPLY He'll have to speak up when he makes his speech.

1. Look at this symbol. (stand for)
2. Have you got your ticket? (hold on)
3. I turned on the tap but there was no water. (cut off)
4. I'd like extension 20, please. (put through)
5. Why didn't you phone me last night? (get through)
6. What did she say? (speak up)
Unit 4

break down (1)

What is happening?
Does the man look happy?
Is the car going well?

Does the man look happy now?
Is the car going well?
Make a sentence describing what has happened to the car.
Think of another way of saying **break down**.
Now turn to page 86 to check your answer.

break up (1)

Where do you think they are?
What is happening?
Do they look happy?

Do they look happy now?
Why do you think the man is carrying suitcases?
Make a sentence describing what has happened to their marriage.
Think of another way of saying **break up**.
Now turn to page 87 to check your answer.
Unit 4

**break off**

Where do the men come from?
Where do you think they are?
What are they doing?
Why do you think they are having talks?
What are they doing?
Do you think they are going to continue their talks?
Make a sentence describing what has happened to the talks.
Think of another way of saying **break off**.
Now turn to page 86 to check your answer.

**make up (1)**

What are they doing?
Do you think they are happy?
Are they still quarrelling?
Make a sentence describing what they are doing.
Think of another way of saying **make up**.
Now turn to page 93 to check your answer.
Unit 4

**make up for**

Where is the woman in picture one?
What is she doing?
Who do you think she is waiting for?
What time is it?
Is she still waiting in picture two?
How do you think she feels?
What time is it?
Who do you think she is with in picture three?
What is he giving her?
Make a sentence describing why he is giving her the bunch of flowers.
Think of another way of saying **make up for**.
Now turn to page 93 to check your answer.

**fall out**

What are the men doing?
Do you think they are enjoying themselves?

What is happening?
Do you think they are still enjoying themselves?
Make a sentence describing what they have done?
Think of another way of saying **fall out**.
Now turn to page 89 to check your answer.
Complete these sentences using the six verbs from this unit. Use each verb only once.

1 Julia decided that she was too young to get married so she _______ her engagement to Ian.
2 Our family _______ after our parents were divorced.
3 Why don’t you two stop fighting and _______!
4 Jim apologized to his boss for being late and promised to _______ it by working an extra hour.
5 That new washing machine was a waste of money! It’s always _______.
6 Paul and his sister were always _______ when they were young.

Fill the space with a preposition where necessary.

1 Jill made up _______ her boyfriend.
2 Jill made up _______ wasting time.
3 George and Sam fell out _______ money.

Replace the words in italics by the words in brackets. Change the word order if necessary.

EXAMPLE Ron fell out with _______. (Sue)
Ron fell out with Sue.

1 They made _______ _______. (their quarrel)
2 They broke off _______. (them)
3 Alf fell out with _______. (him)
4 My mother-in-law broke up _______. (it)
5 I’ll make up _______. (for my mistake, (it)

Complete the passage using make up/make up for/break off.

Nina was very upset with Neil when he forgot her birthday. She told him that she wanted to _______ their engagement. Neil apologized and told her he would _______ forgetting her birthday by buying her a special gift. Nina accepted his apology and they kissed and _______.

Complete the passage using break down/fall out/break up.

Everything went wrong for Steve last month. His marriage _______, his car _______ and he _______ with his boss.

Use the verbs in brackets to reply to the following.

EXAMPLE I’m sorry I shouted at you. (make up)
POSSIBLE REPLY Why don’t we make up and forget it.

1 This book is mine not yours! (fall out)
2 Howard and Jane are always quarrelling. (break up)
3 Do you want me to go away? (make up)
4 I put twenty pence in the coffee machine but I didn’t get any coffee. (break down)
5 I’m sorry I forgot your birthday. (make up for)
6 Do you still want to marry me? (break off)
Unit 5

**drop in**

What is the woman doing? What is she doing now? What is her friend doing? Do you think her friend is expecting her? Is her friend pleased to see her? What do you think is going to happen next?

Look at picture one and make a sentence describing what the woman decided to do.

Think of another way of saying drop in.

Now turn to page 89 to check your answer.

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**run into**

What are they doing? What do you think is going to happen next? Do you think they know each other? Do you think they expected to see each other?

Make a sentence describing what has just happened to them.

Think of another way of saying run into.

Now turn to page 94 to check your answer.
come into

What is happening in picture one? Does the man in bed look well?
Why do you think the man with him looks so sad?
What has the old man got next to his bed?
What has happened to the old man in picture two?
Where do you think the old man is in picture three?
Why do you think both men look happy?
What did the old man do for the young man?
Make a sentence describing what happened to the young man when the old man died.
Think of another way of saying come into.
Now turn to page 88 to check your answer.

run in

What is the man on the left doing? What is he doing now?
Where is he?
What is he doing now?
What is the speed limit?
How fast is he driving?
Is his car new?
Make a sentence describing why he is driving his new car so slowly?
Think of another way of saying run in.
Now turn to page 94 to check your answer.
Unit 5

come across

Describe the man.
What is happening?
What can he see?

What has he found?
Did he expect to find it?
Make a sentence describing how he found the wallet.
Think of another way of saying come across.
Now turn to page 88 to check your answer.

get round (1)

What are they trying to do?
Can they do it?

Can they move it now?
How?
Make a sentence describing what they did about their problem.
Think of another way of saying get round.
Now turn to page 90 to check your answer.
Complete these sentences using the six verbs from this unit. Use each verb only once.

1 You should drive slowly while you are ______ your new car.
2 Mike ______ an old photograph as he was tidying the drawer.
3 Sarah ______ a lot of money when her grandfather died.
4 I think I'll ______ to see Paul on my way home.
5 We could ______ the problem by borrowing some money.
6 I ______ an old friend at the cinema.

Complete this sentence with verbs from this unit. There is more than one possible answer. Give all possible answers.

Sam ______ Tom while shopping in London.

Fill the space with a suitable word.

1 Why don't we drop in ______ Jack.
2 Why don't we drop in ______ see him.

Replace the words in italics by the words in brackets. Change the word order if necessary.

EXAMPLE I came across it. (an old book)
I came across an old book.

1 I came into a million pounds. (it)
2 Norman ran into her. (Carol)
3 He's running in his car. (it)
4 Let's drop in on Alec. (him)
5 How can we get round it? (the problem)
6 Where did you come across the vase? (it)

Complete the passage using run into/get round/run in.

Don was invited to his friend's wedding, but he didn't have a suit. He ______ the problem by borrowing a suit from his brother. On the day of the wedding he couldn't take his car because he was still ______ it ______, so he decided to go by train. On his way to the station he ______ the bride's parents.

Complete the passage using come into/drop in/come across.

I was looking at an old address book when I ______ the address of a relative I hadn't seen for many years. I decided to ______ on him and see how he was. When I arrived at his house I was told that he had died and I had ______ all his possessions.

Use the verbs in brackets to reply to the following.

EXAMPLE Why are you driving so slowly? (run in)
POSSIBLE REPLY Because I'm running in my new car.

1 We'd love to see you. (drop in)
2 Where did you find that ring? (come across)
3 Where did you see Ron? (run into)
4 What's wrong with the car? (run in)
5 The main road is blocked! (get round)
6 Where did you get all this money? (come into)
Unit 6

**break out in**

Describe this man.
Do you think he looks well?

Do you think he looks well now?
Why not?
Make a sentence describing what has happened to the man.
Think of another way of saying **break out in**.
Now turn to page 87 to check your answer.

**break down (2)**

Does this man look happy?

Does he look happy now?
What is he doing?
Do you think he is in control of his emotions?
Make a sentence describing what has happened to him.
Think of another way of saying **break down**.
Now turn to page 86 to check your answer.
Unit 6

go down

Do you think this man is happy?
Why not?
Why do you think his cheek is swollen?

Is his cheek still swollen?
Make a sentence describing what has happened to his swollen cheek.
Think of another way of saying go down.
Now turn to page 90 to check your answer.

pass out

Does this man look well?
What do you think is wrong with him?

Is he still standing?
Is he still conscious?
Make a sentence describing what has happened to the man.
Think of another way of saying pass out.
Now turn to page 93 to check your answer.
come round/come to

What do you think has happened to the man lying on the ground?
Is he conscious?

Is he still unconscious?
Make a sentence describing what has happened to the man lying on the ground.
Think of another way of saying come round/come to.
Now turn to page 88 to check your answer.

get over

Where do you think they are? Why?
Why do you think the man is in bed?
Does he look well?

Is he still in bed?
Does he look better?
Where do you think he is going?
Make a sentence describing what has happened to the man.
Think of another way of saying get over.
Now turn to page 89 to check your answer.
Complete these sentences using the six verbs from this unit. Use each verb only once.

1. Alma took many years to ______ the death of her husband.
2. Peter ______ when he heard that he had won a million pounds.
3. Joan ______ a pink rash all over her body after eating rhubarb pie.
4. The unconscious woman ______ when we sprinkled some water on her face.
5. My swollen ankle ______ after I put some ice on it.
6. Nick ______ because he couldn't cope with the pressure of his job.

Replace the words in italics in the following passage with suitable verbs from this unit.

It is amazing how quickly people can recover from difficult periods in their lives. Last year my friend, Jack, started having problems with his job. Eventually the pressure became too much for him and he became mentally ill and had to go into a psychiatric hospital. When his mother heard what had happened to him she lost control of her emotions and wept. His father was very worried and became covered by a nervous rash. Fortunately Jack overcame his illness and was able to leave the hospital after a few weeks and return to his family.

Complete the passage using come round or come to/break out in/break down.

Last week I was attacked by two men. I ______ a cold sweat when one of them threatened me with a knife. When the other one punched me I ______ and cried. Finally one of them hit me on the head and knocked me unconscious. I didn't ______ for at least five minutes.

Complete the passage using get over/pass out/go down.

The front tyre of my bicycle kept ______ so I decided to ______ the problem by buying a new one. When I went to the shop to buy one I nearly ______ when I discovered how expensive they were.

Use the verbs in brackets to reply to the following.

EXAMPLE: What happens when you get measles? (break out in)
POSSIBLE REPLY: You break out in spots.

1. What happened when you hit your head on the wall? (pass out)
2. How long were you away from work after your heart attack? (get over)
3. How long were you unconscious? (come round/come to)
4. What did she do when she heard the terrible news? (break down)
5. How did you know he was frightened? (break out in)
6. The bruise on your head looks painful. (go down)
What subject do you think this boy is studying?
Has he found the answer to his sum yet?
Make a sentence describing what he is doing in order to find the answer.
Think of another way of saying work out.
Now turn to page 96 to check your answer.

What are they looking at?
Do you think the man is trying to show the woman something?
What do you think he is showing her?
Make a sentence describing what the man is doing with his right hand.
Think of another way of saying point out.
Now turn to page 93 to check your answer.
**make out (1)**

What is the man holding? Why?
Do you think he is looking at the thing on the horizon?  
Do you think he can see what it is?

Do you think he can see what the thing is now?  
What is it?  
Can he see it clearly?  
Make a sentence describing what the man is trying to do with his binoculars in the two pictures.  
Think of another way of saying *make out.*  
Now turn to page 92 to check your answer.

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**think over**

What is the time?  
What game is the man playing?  
Do you think he is going to make a move?

What is the time now?  
How long has the man been considering his next move?  
Make a sentence describing what the man has been doing for the last five hours.  
Think of another way of saying *think over.*  
Now turn to page 96 to check your answer.
Unit 7

come up with

Can the man and woman be together?  
What's the problem?  
Does the man know how to solve the problem?  

What is his idea?  
Make a sentence describing how the man found a solution to the problem.  
Think of another way of saying come up with.  
Now turn to page 88 to check your answer.

make up (2)

Is the alarm clock ringing?  
Is the man sleeping?  

Is the man still sleeping?  
Why do you think he looks so worried?  

Do you think he is late for work?  
Is he telling his boss that he overslept?  
What is he telling her?  
Is it true?  
Make a sentence describing how the man got his excuse.  
Think of another way of saying make up.  
Now turn to page 93 to check your answer.
Complete these sentences using the six verbs from this unit. Use each verb only once.

1 I find it difficult to ________ original ideas.
2 Jane used an electronic calculator to ________ the maths problem.
3 You can't believe a word he says, he's always ________ stories!
4 Why don't you ________ my suggestion before you make a decision.
5 Our guide ________ the Houses of Parliament on our trip down the Thames.
6 Jeff couldn't ________ the address because it was so badly written.

Complete these sentences with verbs from this unit. Each sentence has more than one possible answer. Give all possible answers.

1 I'm going to ________ the problem.
2 I can't ________ where he is.

Replace the words in italics by the words in brackets. Change the word order if necessary.
EXAMPLE John worked out a plan. (it)
       John worked it out.

1 Think it over. (the proposal)
2 She came up with a suggestion. (it)
3 He worked out the details. (them)
4 She made it up. (the story about the man in the red coat)
5 She pointed out the man. (him)
6 I can't make out the number. (it)

Complete the passage using think over/make out/make up.
Ben's a very strange man; I can't ________ him ________ at all. He ________ silly poems and if you ask him what they mean he locks himself in his room to ________ his reply.

Complete the passage using work out/come up with/point out.
My solicitor has ________ some difficulties in your proposal, so we'll need some time to ________ them ________ However, I'm sure we'll be able to ________ an acceptable compromise.

Use the verbs in brackets to reply to the following.
EXAMPLE Where did you find that poem? (make up)
POSSIBLE REPLY I didn't find it, I ________ it ________.

1 The basic plan is good, but what about the details? (work out)
2 What did he just say? (make out)
3 Did you see Buckingham Palace? (point out)
4 Who made the suggestion? (come up with)
5 I don't know whether to accept the offer. (think over)
6 Is your explanation true? (make up)
Is the traffic moving?
Why not?
Make a sentence describing what the accident is doing to the movement of traffic.
Think of another way of saying *hold up*.
Now turn to page 91 to check your answer.

Where are they?
Why do you think they are there?

Where is the boy now?
What is he doing?
Make a sentence describing what his father is doing.
Think of another way of saying *see off*.
Now turn to page 94 to check your answer.
drop off (1)

Do you think the car is moving?
What is the man doing?

Is the car still moving?
Are they still in the car?
Make a sentence describing what the driver is doing for his passenger.
Think of another way of saying *drop off*.
Now turn to page 89 to check your answer.

take off (1)

Is the aeroplane moving?
Is it on the ground?

Is the aeroplane still on the ground?
Is the journey beginning or ending?
Make a sentence describing what the aeroplane is doing.
Think of another way of saying *take off*.
Now turn to page 95 to check your answer.
Unit 8

**pick up**

What is the man by the roadside doing?  
Do you think the car is going to stop for him?  
Has the car stopped?  
Is the man going to get in?  
Make a sentence describing what the driver is doing for the hitchhiker.  
Think of another way of saying **pick up**.  
Now turn to page 93 to check your answer.

**set off**

Why do you think the young man has a rucksack on his back?  
Do you think his journey is beginning or ending?  
Do you think his parents are going with him?  
Make a sentence describing what the young man is doing.  
Think of another way of saying **set off**.  
Now turn to page 95 to check your answer.
Complete these sentences using the six verbs from this unit. Use each verb only once.

1. When my brother flew to France we drove him to the airport to ________ him.
2. We watched the expedition as it ________ on its trip to China.
3. The aeroplane ________ and disappeared behind the clouds.
4. My father ________ me ________ outside the station and drove me home.
5. I'll ________ you ________ at the station and you can catch the London train.
6. I'm sorry I'm late. I was ________ in a traffic jam.

Change these sentences into the passive.
EXAMPLE: The rescue boat picked up the shipwrecked sailors.
           The shipwrecked sailors were picked up by the rescue boat.

1. Bad weather held up the start of the race.
2. My father dropped me off.

Replace the words in italics by the words in brackets. Change the word order if necessary.
EXAMPLE: Jeff picked up the hitchhiker, (him)
          Jeff picked him up.
1. We saw ________ (Steve) off.
2. Joe dropped ________ (his daughter and her friend) off.
3. The power failure held up ________ (it) the train.
4. They picked ________ (Jane) up.

Complete the passage using hold up/pick up/set off.
I'll ________ you ________ at 7 a.m. tomorrow, and then we'll ________ on our trip together. Do all your packing tonight so that nothing ________ us ________ in the morning.

Complete the passage using see off/take off/drop off.
If you ________ me ________ at the airport on your way to work, I'll be able to ________ them ________. Their plane doesn't ________ until lunchtime.

Fill the space with a preposition where necessary.
1. We set off ________ our journey.
2. We set off ________ dawn.
3. We set off ________ an hour ago.
4. We set off ________ Italy.

Use the verbs in brackets to reply to the following.
EXAMPLE: What time are you leaving? (set off)
POSSIBLE REPLY: I'm going to set off at five.
1. Why are you going to the airport? (see off)
2. What's that in the distance? (take off)
3. When did Jim go to work? (set off)
4. Why are you late? (hold up)
5. How are you getting home? (pick up)
6. Where do you want me to take you? (drop off)
call off

What is the poster advertising?
Which teams are playing?
What's the weather like?
Make a sentence describing what the Football Association did to the match because of the bad weather.
Think of another way of saying call off.
Now turn to page 87 to check your answer.

put off (1)

Where is the man?
What can you see by the sink?
Why do you think the man looks so unhappy?
Does he still look unhappy?
Do you think he is going to wash the dishes now?
Do you think he'll wash the dishes tomorrow?
Make a sentence describing what he is doing about the washing-up today.
Think of another way of saying put off.
Now turn to page 94 to check your answer.
be taken aback

What is he going to do? What is behind the door? Make a sentence describing the man's reaction to what he has found behind the door. Think of another way of saying be taken aback. Now turn to page 86 to check your answer.

be over

Describe the weather. Is it still raining? Is it still windy? Make a sentence describing what has happened to the storm. Think of another way of saying be over. Now turn to page 86 to check your answer.
Unit 9

be off (1)

What is the poster advertising?
Make a sentence describing what has happened to the concert.
Think of another way of saying be off.
Now turn to page 86 to check your answer.

give out

Where are they?
What is the teacher holding?
Make a sentence describing what the teacher is doing with the books.
Think of another way of saying give out.
Now turn to page 90 to check your answer.
Complete these sentences using the six verbs from this unit. Use each verb only once.

1. The audience is leaving the theatre because the play ________.
2. My parents ________ by my unexpectedly bad examination result.
3. Dave and Sally had a terrible argument and decided to ________ their wedding.
4. Julia and Fred are very young, so they have decided to ________ their wedding for a few years.
5. The nurse ________ the tablets to the patients.
6. The wedding ________ because Deborah has decided not to marry Bill.

Change these sentences into the passive. Do not include the agent in your answer.

EXAMPLE They called the match off.

The match was called off.

1. The man gave out the pamphlets.
2. The chairperson put off the next meeting until after Christmas.
3. The police called off the search.

Replace the words in italics by the words in brackets. Change the word order if necessary.

EXAMPLE They called off the concert. (it)

They called it off.

1. Mother gave them out. (the sweets)
2. Jack put off the cleaning. (it)
3. Mr Smith called it off. (the meeting of the students' club)

Complete the passage using give out/be over/be taken aback.

I ________ when I saw a man ________ money in the street to passersby. By the time I reached him, his act of generosity ________ because he didn't have any money left!

Complete the passage using call off/put off/be off.

"______ the lecture ________?"
"No, it hasn't been ________. They've just ________ it ________ until next week."

Use the verbs in brackets to reply to the following.

EXAMPLE What shall I do with these examination papers? (give out)

POSSIBLE REPLY Give them out to the students.

1. How did you feel when they told you the news? (be taken aback)
2. Has the meeting been cancelled? (put off)
3. The students have used all their paper. (give out)
4. People are leaving the cinema. (be over)
5. Why can't we go to the meeting tonight? (be off)
6. What do you think we should do about the business deal? (call off)
Unit 10

try on

Where do you think this man is?
What does he want to buy?
Does the hat in picture one fit him?
Does the hat in picture two fit him?
Do you think he’ll buy the hat in picture three? Why?
Make a sentence describing what the man did in the three pictures to find a hat that fitted him.
Think of another way of saying try on.
Now turn to page 96 to check your answer.

wear out (1)

1975

When did Paul buy this jumper?
Was it in good condition then?

1985

How long has he had the jumper now?
Is it still in good condition?
Make a sentence describing what has happened to the jumper after ten years of use.
Think of another way of saying wear out.
Now turn to page 96 to check your answer.
do up (2)

What is he wearing?
Are there many buttons on it?

Make a sentence describing what the man is doing to the buttons on his coat in the two pictures.
Think of another way of saying do up.
Now turn to page 88 to check your answer.

take off (2)

Make a sentence describing what the man is doing with his jacket in these two pictures.
Think of another way of saying take off.
Now turn to page 95 to check your answer.
Describe the man's jacket.
Describe his trousers.
Why do you think the man looks unhappy with them?

Describe the trousers the man is wearing now.
Does the man look happy?
Make a sentence describing the relationship between the jacket and trousers in this picture.
Think of another way of saying in this picture.
Now turn to page 91 to check your answer.

Put on

Make a sentence describing what the boy is doing with the sweater in these two pictures.
Think of another way of saying .
Now turn to page 94 to check your answer.
Complete these sentences using the six verbs from this unit. Use each verb only once.

1. The zip on my new jacket doesn't ________ properly.
2. Every morning I get up and ________ my clothes.
3. Every night I ________ my clothes before I go to bed.
4. You should always ________ a new pair of shoes before you buy them.
5. Do you think this dress ________ the colour of my eyes?
6. Your shoes will ________ quickly if you play football in them!

Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets.

1. (put on) My hands are cold, so ________
2. (take off) Before the doctor examined me, he ________
3. (go with) This wallpaper ________
4. (wear out) Cheap clothes ________
5. (try on) Before I buy it, I'd ________
6. (do up) I always have to help my little son to ________

Replace the words in italics by the words in brackets. Change the word order if necessary.

EXAMPLE Fred did up ________ the zip. (it)
   Fred did it up.

1. I've worn ________ them out. (my boots)
2. Joan took off ________ her cardigan. (it)
3. This hat goes with ________ the dress. (it)
4. Chris put ________ them on. (his trousers)
5. Do ________ your shoelace up. (it)
6. Can I try ________ it on? (your new watch)

Complete the passage using try on/put on/go with.

I'll have to ________ my glasses ________ before I ________ the new suit or I won't be able to see if it ________ the colour of my hair.

Complete the passage using do up/take off/wear out.

Don’t wear your new shoes all the time! ________ them ________ occasionally or you'll ________ them ________ ; and when you put them on, ________ them ________ properly.

Use the verbs in brackets to reply to the following.

EXAMPLE It's very cold tonight. (do up)
POSSIBLE REPLY You'll be warmer if you do ________ your jacket.

1. My jacket's full of holes. (wear out)
2. I really like your new skirt! (try on)
3. Why are you wearing my new trousers! (take off)
4. I can't reach the zip on the back of my dress. (do up)
5. I've bought you a new pair of earrings, (put on)
6. What shall I wear with my pink hat? (go with)
Unit 11

give (oneself) up (1)

Why do you think the police have surrounded this house?
What kind of person do you think they are looking for?

Is the person they want still inside the house?
Do you think he is a policeman?
Why do you think he has his hands in the air?
Make a sentence describing what the man is doing.
Think of another way of saying give (oneself) up.
Now turn to page 90 to check your answer.

try out

What is the woman doing?
What is on the television?

Where is the woman now?
What is she buying?
Make a sentence describing what the woman decided to do after she saw the advertisement for 'Zap'.
Think of another way of saying try out.
Now turn to page 96 to check your answer.
give up (2)

What do you think the dog is trying to do in the first three pictures? Is it successful?
How do you think the dog feels in picture four?
Look at picture four and make a sentence describing what the dog has decided to do about trying to get the grapes.
Think of another way of saying give up.
Now turn to page 90 to check your answer.

catch on

Look at the boy on the left and describe his hairstyle.
What do you think the other boys think of his hairstyle?

What have the other boys done now?
Do they look pleased about it?
Do you think more boys will copy the hairstyle?
Look at both pictures again and make a sentence describing what is happening to the new hairstyle.
Think of another way of saying catch on.
Now turn to page 87 to check your answer.
Unit 11

**give up (3)**

**What has the man got in his mouth?**
**What is he looking at?**
**Why do you think he looks so unhappy?**

**What is he doing with his cigarette now?**
**Does he still look unhappy?**
**Make a sentence describing what the man decided to do after he saw the poster.**
**Think of another way of saying give up.**
**Now turn to page 90 to check your answer.**

**drop off (2)**

**What is the man doing? Why?**

**What is he doing now?**
**Make a sentence describing what has happened to the man.**
**Think of another way of saying drop off.**
**Now turn to page 89 to check your answer.**
Complete these sentences using the six verbs from this unit. Use each verb only once. If the answer is give up say if it is (1), (2) or (3).

1 The escaped convict _______ himself _______ to the police.
2 I _______; this maths problem is too difficult for me.
3 Peter _______ eating sweets because the dentist told him they were bad for his teeth.
4 Ben asked the salesman if he could _______ the car before deciding whether to buy it.
5 It's a great new product and the sale's figures show that it's _______ very quickly.
6 Harry _______ on the train and missed his station.

Choose words from the box to fill the gaps. Use each word only once.

1 Don't give up, keep _______.
2 Rachel gave up playing _______ piano because she couldn't afford the lessons.
3 The Todd brothers gave _______ _______ the authorities.
4 Colin wants to give up _______ alcohol because it's bad for his health.
5 Sam gave up _______ the guitar when he broke his arm.

Complete the passage using give up (3)/catch on/try out.
Jogging is beginning to _______ in a big way, so I've decided to _______ it _______ and _______ tennis.

Complete the passage using drop off/give up (1)/give up (2).
The escaped prisoner was surrounded by the police, but he still refused to _______ _______ _______. After twenty hours, however, he had to _______ his struggle because he kept _______.

Use the verbs in brackets to reply to the following.
EXAMPLE I can't swim any further. (give up (2))
POSSIBLE REPLY Don't give up yet, we're almost there.

1 What do you think of my idea? (catch on)
2 What did the murderer do? (give oneself up (1))
3 What happens when grandfather sits in front of the television? (drop off)
4 Did your expedition get to the top of the mountain? (give up (2))
5 Would you like a whisky? (give up (3))
6 Can I have the job? (try out)
Unit 12

get round (2)

What do you think the boy wants? Do you think his father wants him to have them?

What is happening now?

Where are they going? Do you think the boy is going to get what he wants?

Make a sentence describing what the boy did to his father in picture two. Think of another way of saying get round.

Now turn to page 90 to check your answer.

go through

Where are they? What is happening? Why?

What is happening now?

Why do you think the man on the right looks so unhappy?

Make a sentence describing what the customs officer is doing to the suitcase and its contents. Think of another way of saying go through.

Now turn to page 91 to check your answer.
**mistake for**

What time of the day do you think it is?
What is the man holding?
Is it switched on?
What does he think he can see?
Does he look happy?

Is the torch switched on now?
Can he see a snake or a piece of rope?
Does he look frightened?
Look at picture one and make a sentence describing how the man confused the piece of rope and the snake.
Think of another way of saying mistake for.
Now turn to page 93 to check your answer.

**be off (2)**

What is the man holding?
What do you think he is going to do with it?

What has he just done?
Make a sentence describing the condition of the egg.
Think of another way of saying be off.
Now turn to page 86 to check your answer.
Unit 12

**take in**

What can you see in the picture?
Are all the animals sheep?
Do the sheep look frightened?
Do you think they should be frightened? Why?
Make a sentence describing what the wolf has done to the sheep with his disguise.
Think of another way of saying take in.
Now turn to page 95 to check your answer.

**give in**

What are they doing? Are they still fighting?
Do you think they both wanted to stop fighting?
Make a sentence describing why the fight stopped.
Think of another way of saying give in.
Now turn to page 90 to check your answer.
Complete these sentences using the six verbs from this unit. Use each verb only once.

1. Howard doesn't want to drive us to the station, but I know I can _______ him.
2. I _______ her _______ her sister because they're so much alike.
3. This meat smells awful; I think it _______.
4. I'd like you to _______ these accounts and see if you can find any mistakes.
5. Harry was _______ by the salesman's lies.
6. The industrial dispute lasted for many months because neither side would _______.

Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets.

1. (give in) Keep fighting, _______.
2. (take in) Terry's promises _______.
3. (get round) Stop trying to persuade me _______.
4. (be off) This chicken smells bad _______.
5. (go through) Your homework is full of mistakes, _______.
6. (mistake for) Colin was very drunk and he _______.

Replace the words in italics by the words in brackets. Change the word order if necessary.

EXAMPLE The salesman took Fred in with his lies. (him)

The salesman took him in with his lies.

1. Jake got round his wife. (her)
2. The trick took them in. (the tourists)
3. The police went through their records. (them)
4. I mistook that man for my father. (him)

Complete the passage using go through/be off/take in.

The fish I had in that restaurant _______. I was _______ by the notice on the door which read, 'Fresh fish daily'. Before I go out to eat again, I shall _______ my restaurant guide book very carefully first!

Complete the passage using give in/get round/mistake for.

Steve _______ Alma's kindness _______ love; he kept asking her to be his wife, but she refused to _______ and marry him. However hard he tried he couldn't _______ her.

Use the verbs in brackets to reply to the following.

EXAMPLE Why are you throwing that pie away? (be off)
POSSIBLE REPLY Because it's off.

1. Why did you give him all your money? (take in)
2. Why did you say hello to that stranger? (mistake for)
3. Roy refuses to lend us the money. (get round)
4. Do you think we should continue our struggle? (give in)
5. Why don't you buy meat from that butcher? (be off)
6. What are you going to do with those files? (go through)
look up to

What is the man's job?
Does the boy look happy to see the man?
Do you think the boy would like to be a professional footballer?
Make a sentence describing how you think the boy feels about the man.
Think of another way of saying look up to.
Now turn to page 92 to check your answer.

cheer up

Does he look happy?
Does he look happy now?
Look at the two pictures and make a sentence describing the change in how the man is feeling.
Think of another way of saying cheer up.
Now turn to page 88 to check your answer.
Unit 13

put (someone) off (2)

What is the man on the right trying to do?
Why is he having problems?
Make a sentence describing how the noise from the television is affecting him.
Think of another way of saying put (someone) off.
Now turn to page 94 to check your answer.

look down on

Do you think the man on the left is rich?
Why not?
What about the other man?
Do you think that the man on the right thinks he is better than the man on the left?
Make a sentence describing what you think the man on the right thinks of the other man.
Think of another way of saying look down on.
Now turn to page 92 to check your answer.
Unit 13

look forward to

Where is he?
What is he thinking about?
Is the thought making him happy?
Make a sentence describing how the man is feeling about leaving prison.
Think of another way of saying **look forward to**.
Now turn to page 92 to check your answer.

put up with

What are the children doing?
Do you think they are behaving well?
Would you like to be the man? Why not?
What would you do if you were the man?
Make a sentence describing how the man is reacting to the children.
Think of another way of saying **put up with**.
Now turn to page 94 to check your answer.
Complete these sentences using the six verbs from this unit. Use each verb only once.

1. The bad newspaper reviews _______ me _______ going to see the new film.
2. Last winter we had to _______ a lot of discomfort when our central heating system stopped working.
3. My parents _______ my boyfriend because he hasn't got a good job.
4. Children should _______ their parents.
5. Every year I _______ my summer holiday.
6. I expect this present will _______ her _______.

Complete these sentences using the 'ing' form of the verb in brackets.
EXAMPLE The noise put Ron off (read his book)
The noise put Ron off reading his book.

1. I'm looking forward to _______ (meet him)
2. The bad weather put me off _______ (go for a walk)
3. We are looking forward to _______ (see him again)

Replace the words in italics by the words in brackets. Change the word order if necessary.
EXAMPLE Tom cheered his sister up. (her)
Tom cheered her up.

1. My father is looking forward to _______ (his retirement).
2. He put me off _______ (the idea).
3. The invitation cheered him up. (Terry)
4. I don't know how you put up with _______ (all your troubles).
5. They look down on _______ (Peter).
6. We look up to _______ (Sally).

Complete the passage using put (someone) off/look up to/look down on.
People _______ Mr Price because he is a dustman and they _______ Mr Brown because he is a bank manager. All this has _______ me _______ the idea of becoming a dustman.

Complete the passage using cheer up/put up with/look forward to.
Your brother is always complaining, I don't know how you _______ him. I'm really _______ the day when he _______ a bit.

Use the verbs in brackets to reply to the following.
EXAMPLE How do you feel about the party?
POSSIBLE REPLY I'm really looking forward to it.

1. Jeff looks very sad. (cheer up)
2. Why do you think Brian is a snob? (look down on)
3. My father-in-law is very rude. (put up with)
4. It should be a very exciting football match. (look forward to)
5. Why do you want me to stop talking? (put off)
6. What do you think of your father? (look up to)
Unit 14

**soak up**

Is there a mess?
Why do you think the man is holding a sponge?

Is there still a mess?
Make a sentence describing what the sponge did to the spilt milk.
Think of another way of saying **soak up**.
Now turn to page 95 to check your answer.

**break up (2)**

What are the boys doing?
Does their headmaster look pleased with them?

Are they still fighting? Why not?
Make a sentence describing what the headmaster did to their fight.
Think of another way of saying **break up**.
Now turn to page 87 to check your answer.
Do you think the boy broke the window?
How do you think he broke it?
Does he look happy about it?

Does the boy’s father look pleased with him?
Make a sentence describing what the man is doing to his son.
Think of another way of saying tell off.
Now turn to page 96 to check your answer.

Do you think the bearded man is hurt?
Make a sentence describing what the other men are doing to the bearded man.
Think of another way of saying beat up.
Now turn to page 86 to check your answer.
Does the dog look friendly?  
Make a sentence describing what the dog is doing to the man.  
Think of another way of saying go for.  
Now turn to page 90 to check your answer.

How do you think this man feels?  
Do you think he is still as angry as he was in picture one?  
Is he angry now?  
Make a sentence describing what happened to the angry man in picture two and picture three.  
Think of another way of saying calm down.  
Now turn to page 87 to check your answer.
Complete these sentences using the six verbs from this unit. Use each verb only once.

1. The meeting _______ at ten o'clock.
2. The boys _______ the old man and took his money.
3. My boss _______ me _______ for being late.
4. _______ there's nothing to worry about.
5. The carpet _______ the wine.
6. The madman _______ John with a knife.

Complete these sentences using the 'ing' form of the verb in brackets.

EXAMPLE I told him off for _______ (not do his homework)
I told him off for not doing his homework.

1. The teacher told her off for _______ (be rude)
2. The teacher told him off for _______ (eat in class)
3. I was told off for _______ (not help my mother)

Replace the words in italics by the words in brackets. Change the word order if necessary.

EXAMPLE They beat up my friend. (him)
They beat him up.

1. I told her off. (Janet)
2. Let's beat him up. (George)
3. The protesters broke up the meeting. (it)
4. The student soaked it up. (a lot of information)
5. The dog went for the postman. (him)
6. This glass of whisky will calm him down. (Phillip)

Complete the passage using go for/break up/calm down.

Last night's meeting _______ in disorder when a man from the audience _______ the chairman with a knife. It took us twenty minutes to _______ the man _______ and take his knife from him.

Complete the passage using tell off/soak up/beat up.

Last week Roy had a fight with three older boys. He _______ a lot of punishment as they _______ him _______ and he had to go to hospital. When his mother visited him she cried and _______ him _______ for fighting.

Use the verbs in brackets to reply to the following.

EXAMPLE: Sue is very upset. (calm down)
POSSIBLE REPLY Don't worry, I'll calm her down.

1. Your son was very rude to his teacher. (tell off)
2. I'm really worried about my exam. (calm down)
3. What happened when the police arrived at the party? (break up)
4. How did Colin get that black eye? (beat up)
5. Why are you looking so frightened? (go for)
6. Why is this cloth damp? (soak up)
Unit 15

tear up

What is the man doing in picture one?
Does he look happy?
Make a sentence describing what he is doing to the letter in picture two and picture three.
Think of another way of saying tear up.
Now turn to page 96 to check your answer.

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check in

What is the man carrying?
Where is he going?
Do you think he is leaving or arriving?

What is he holding?
Make a sentence describing what the man is doing at the reception desk.
Think of another way of saying check in.
Now turn to page 88 to check your answer.
Who is holding the pen?
Make a sentence describing what John Smith is doing with the cheque.
Think of another way of saying make out.
Now turn to page 93 to check your answer.

What is the man reading?
Where is the evening class?
Does he look interested in the evening class?

What is he holding?
Do you think he is going to go into the College?
Make a sentence describing what he is going to do inside the College.
Think of another way of saying take up.
Now turn to page 95 to check your answer.
Who is holding the pen?
Make a sentence describing what Fred Bloggs is doing with the form.
Think of another way of saying fill in.
Now turn to page 89 to check your answer.

What do you think has happened to the cars?
What do you think the man on the left is doing?
Make a sentence describing what the policeman is doing as the man is telling him about the accident.
Think of another way of saying take down.
Now turn to page 95 to check your answer.
Complete these sentences using the six verbs from this unit. Use each verb only once.

1. Please ______ the cheque to Bloggs Brothers Ltd.
2. The secretary ______ what her boss said in the meeting.
3. It's a good idea to ______ early so that you get a good seat on the plane.
4. My little son ______ my newspaper, so I had to buy another one.
5. I ______ the violin when I was seven years old.
6. You'll have to ______ this form before we give you the money.

Complete these sentences, using the 'ing' form where necessary.

EXAMPLE Jack took up ______ (French)
     Jack took up French.

EXAMPLE Jack took up ______ (fish)
     Jack took up fishing.

1. Mike took up ______ (box)
2. Sue took up ______ (knit)
3. Bill took up ______ (woodwork)
4. Sally took up ______ (tennis)

Replace the words in italics by the words in brackets. Change the word order if necessary.

EXAMPLE He tore up ______ the piece of paper. (it)
     He tore it up.

1. He filled ______ (the questionnaire) in.
2. I made ______ (a cheque for forty pounds) out.
3. I took down ______ (her telephone number) in my diary and when I arrived home I ______ (a cheque to cover the cost of tuition) and sent it to the college.

Complete the passage using ______, ______, ______.

I decided to ______ the piano when I saw an advertisement outside the local music college. I ______ details of the course in my diary and when I arrived home I ______ a cheque to cover the cost of tuition and sent it to the college.

Complete the passage using ______, ______, ______.

When I ______ at the Airline International desk they gave me a questionnaire and asked me to ______ it ______ after my flight. They told me that the information was used to improve their service. I thought it was a waste of time, so I ______ the letter from my boyfriend.

Use the verbs in brackets to reply to the following.

EXAMPLE I'm bored with playing tennis. (take up)
   POSSIBLE REPLY Why don't you ______ squash instead.

1. Why are you in such a hurry to get to the airport? (check in)
2. How much do you want? (make out)
3. What's happened to my magazine? (tear up)
4. I feel really unhealthy. (take up)
5. Why have you got that notebook? (take down)
6. How can I get that job? (fill in)
Unit 16

take over

1. What is the manager’s name?
   Is he old or young?
   Is he talking to a young man?

2. Is Mr Jones still sitting behind his desk?
   What is he doing?

3. Is Mr Jones still the manager?
   Do you think he has retired?
   Why?
   Make a sentence describing what has happened to Mr Brown.
   Think of another way of saying *take over*.
   Now turn to page 95 to check your answer.

pass away/pass on/pass over

What can you see in this picture?
Make a sentence describing what happened to Fred Bloggs in 1985.
Think of another way of saying *pass away/pass on/pass over*.
Now turn to page 93 to check your answer.
What is the princess holding? Make a sentence describing what has happened to the frog. Think of another way of saying turn into. Now turn to page 96 to check your answer.

What is wrong with this man? Is the pain in his foot as bad as it was in picture one? Make a sentence describing what is happening to the pain in the three pictures. Think of another way of saying wear off. Now turn to page 96 to check your answer.
Unit 16

brush up

Where are they? Where is the man on the right from? Where is the man on the left from? Do you think the man on the left knows any French? Where do you think he learnt French? Do you think the Englishman's French is good? Do you think he can understand what the Frenchman is saying to him? Do you think his visit to the business conference is a success? Make a sentence describing what the Englishman is doing now. Think of another way of saying brush up. Now turn to page 87 to check your answer.

die out

What can you see in the picture? Make a sentence describing what happened to the dinosaurs. Think of another way of saying die out. Now turn to page 88 to check your answer.
Complete these sentences using the six verbs from this unit. Use each verb only once.

1. I'm going to ______ my spare bedroom ______ a bathroom.
2. Paul wants to ______ his knowledge of modern history.
3. The government wants to ______ the country's computer industry.
4. The effects of the drug took some time to ______.
5. These rare animals will ______ if people don't stop hunting them.
6. I'm sorry to hear that your grandmother ______.

Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets.

1. (brush up) I'm taking private lessons ______
2. (pass away/on/over) How many years is it since ______
3. (wear off) The smell of the paint ______
4. (turn into) The magician took my handkerchief and ______
5. (take over) I'm going on holiday for three weeks so I'd like you to ______
6. (die out) If people were allowed to shoot as many elephants as they wanted ______

Complete the passage using **die out/wear off/brush up**.

Last week I decided to ______ my knowledge of natural history by going to the library and borrowing a few books on the subject. In one of the books I learned that many kinds of animals and birds are ______ because of the terrible things people do to them. The shock of this discovery took a long time to ______.

Complete the passage using **turn into/pass away or pass on or pass over/take over**.

Young Eric ______ when his poor father ______. His father's death has ______ him ______ a much stronger person.

Use the words in brackets to reply to the following.

EXAMPLE What have they done to the old cinema? (turn into)
POSSIBLE REPLY They've turned it into a supermarket.

1. Why do you look so sad? (pass away/pass on/pass over)
2. Why did you buy that book? (brush up)
3. Who is going to be chairman when Tim leaves? (take over)
4. What has happened to that ancient custom? (die out)
5. What are you going to do with your old garage? (turn into)
6. Are you still feeling uncomfortable? (wear off)
Unit 17

get away with

Why do you think he is wearing a mask.
What do you think he has just done?
What do you think is in his sack?

Where is he now?
Do you think he is enjoying the money he stole?
Do you think he is lucky? Why?
Has he been punished for his crime?
Make a sentence describing what happened to him after robbing the bank.
Think of another way of saying get away with.
Now turn to page 89 to check your answer.

let down

What time is it?
What is the man holding?
Who do you think he is waiting for?

What time is it now?
How long has he been waiting?
Has his girlfriend arrived yet?
Does he look pleased?
Make a sentence describing what the woman has done to the man.
Think of another way of saying let down.
Now turn to page 91 to check your answer.
**get away**

What are the guards doing? What is the prisoner doing? Make a sentence describing what the prisoner is doing now. Think of another way of saying *get away.*

Now turn to page 89 to check your answer.

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**own up**

Why is the teacher angry? Do you think he drew the picture on the board? Who do you think drew the picture? Make a sentence describing what you think the boy with the raised arm is going to do. Think of another way of saying *own up.*

Now turn to page 93 to check your answer.
Unit 17

## let out

Make a sentence describing what the guard is doing for the prisoner.
Think of another way of saying let out.
Now turn to page 91 to check your answer.

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## let off

Where are they?
What does the man on the left do?
Why is the other man wearing handcuffs?
What do you think the criminal is talking about?

Is the judge sending him to prison?
Make a sentence describing what the judge is doing to him.
Think of another way of saying let off.
Now turn to page 91 to check your answer.
Complete these sentences using each verb from this unit only once.

1 The police chased the robber, but he________
2 Open the back door and________the cat________
3 The headmaster was going to punish the boy, but decided to________him ________with a warning.
4 That student never does any homework, I don't know how he________it.
5 Phil________to the crime.
6 My friend________me________by not helping me when I needed him.

Replace the words in italics by the words in brackets. Change the word order if necessary.
EXAMPLE The police let him out. (Joe)
   The police let Joe out.

1 The boss let Sue off. (her)
2 I let my friend down. (him)
3 Who let the cat out? (it)
4 She got away with the crime. (it)

Complete these sentences, using the 'ing' form where necessary.
EXAMPLE Jack got away with________(the bank robbery)
   Jack got away with the bank robbery.
EXAMPLE Jack got away with________(rob the bank)
   Jack got away with robbing the bank.

1 Mother let me off________(wash the dishes)
2 Sally owned up to________(the lie)
3 Dan got away with________(tell a lie)

Complete the passage using let out/get away/let off.
On Friday afternoon my teacher________me________the last lesson so that I could go fishing. I was really excited and felt like a man who had just been________of prison. Unfortunately, my fishing trip wasn't very successful because all the fish I tried to catch managed to________.

Complete the passage using own up/get away with/let down.
You shouldn't have forged your father's signature on that cheque, you'll never________it. Don't________your father________, go to him now and________.

Use the verbs in brackets to reply to the following.
EXAMPLE Are you going to punish me? (let off)
POSSIBLE REPLY No, I'm going to________you________.

1 Where is the thief? (get away)
2 Why are you looking so unhappy? (let down)
3 How do you know that Howard stole the money? (own up)
4 Did the judge send Sam to prison? (let off)
5 Did the boss know you lied about being late? (get away with)
6 How did the dog get into the garden? (let out)
Unit 18

**turn down**

Who is the man waiting to see? Why?
Where is he now? Who is he talking to? Do you think he wants the job?
Does he look pleased with his interview? Do you think he got the job?
Make a sentence describing what the manager did to him.
Think of another way of saying **turn down**.
Now turn to page 96 to check your answer.

**drop out**

What are they doing? Is the man on the right enjoying himself? Why not?
Is he still in the race?
Make a sentence describing what the man on the right has just done.
Think of another way of saying **drop out**.
Now turn to page 89 to check your answer.
What orders is the sergeant giving the private?  Make a sentence describing what the private is doing about the orders.
Think of another way of saying carry out.
Now turn to page 87 to check your answer.

Where are they?  What kind of holiday is the man on the right booking?
What is happening?
Did he hurt himself when he fell down the steps of the travel agency?
What happened to him?
Make a sentence describing what happened to his plan to go on a skiing holiday.
Think of another way of saying fall through.
Now turn to page 89 to check your answer.
Unit 18

Why does the manager of Bloggs Ltd look so worried?
What has happened to the profits of Bloggs Ltd?
Is this good for business?

Make a sentence describing what the manager has done to his workers.
Think of another way of saying lay off.
Now turn to page 91 to check your answer.

Why is the man standing?
Who is he talking to?
What is he talking about?
What is the problem?

Does the man have an idea of how to solve the traffic problem?
What is his idea?
Make a sentence describing what he is doing in front of the planning committee now.
Think of another way of saying put forward.
Now turn to page 93 to check your answer.
Complete these sentences using the six verbs from this unit. Use each verb only once.

1. The United Nation's Peace Committee _______ a very interesting plan for achieving world peace.
2. There was a loud explosion as the terrorists_______their threat to bomb the embassy.
3. The factory had to _______ many employees because of a drop in sales.
4. My boss_______my request for a pay rise.
5. Jane's plan to move to a bigger flat_______when she lost her job.
6. Paul_______of university because he found the work too difficult.

Change these sentences into the passive. Do not include the agent in your answer.

EXAMPLE The company laid off ten employees.

Ten employees were laid off.

1. A scientist is carrying out the tests now.
2. My boss laid me off.
3. The chairperson put forward a new proposal.
4. She turned down their application.

Replace the words in italics by the words in brackets. Change the word order if necessary.

EXAMPLE The doctor carried out the tests. (them)

The doctor carried them out.

1. Henry turned it down. (the offer of a new job)
2. A soldier must carry out orders. (them)
3. Tom put forward an interesting plan. (it)
4. The company laid them off. (hundreds of manual workers)

Complete the passage using carry out/fall through/lay off.

Three months ago the company's plan to expand _______ and it had to _______ nearly half of its work force. The employees were very annoyed about this and they_______their threat to go on strike.

Complete the passage using turn down/drop out/put forward.

Last week we had a committee meeting to organize a Christmas party in our office. I_______ some interesting suggestions but they were all_______, so I decided to_______of the committee and let the others do all the work.

Use the verbs in brackets to reply to the following.

EXAMPLE Why are you looking so unhappy? (turn down)
POSSIBLE REPLY Because I asked my girlfriend to marry me, and she turned me down.

1. Did your scheme succeed? (fall through)
2. Why isn’t Jim at work today? (lay off)
3. Why does the doctor want to take a sample of my blood. (carry out)
4. Did you take the money your father offered you? (turn down)
5. What happened at the meeting? (put forward)
6. Are you enjoying university? (drop out)
Unit 19

**go off**

What can you see in the picture? What do you think is going to happen?

Make a sentence describing what the bomb has done. Think of another way of saying **go off**. Now turn to page 91 to check your answer.

**put out**

Is the light on?

Make a sentence describing what the man has done to the light. Think of another way of saying **put out**. Now turn to page 94 to check your answer.
What do you think the man is going to do?

Make a sentence describing what the man has done to the house. Think of another way of saying **blow up.**

Now turn to page 86 to check your answer.

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**cut down on**

**LAST YEAR**

Did this man smoke a lot last year?
Do you think it was good for his health?
Why not?

**THIS YEAR**

Has he stopped smoking this year?
Is he smoking as much?
Does he look healthier?
Make a sentence describing what the man has done about smoking this year.
Think of another way of saying **cut down on.**
Now turn to page 88 to check your answer.
Unit 19

blow up (2)

What is the man holding? Make a sentence describing what the man is doing to the balloon. Think of another way of saying blow up. Now turn to page 86 to check your answer.

break out

What kind of vehicle can you see in the picture? When are vehicles like this one used? What is the vehicle doing now? Why were tanks used between 1914-1918 and 1939-1945? Make a sentence describing what happened in 1914 and again in 1939. Think of another way of saying break out. Now turn to page 86 to check your answer.
Complete these sentences using the six verbs from this unit. Use each verb only once.

1. My friend, Harry, was killed when the gun he was cleaning suddenly ________.
2. The soldiers ________ the enemy tank.
3. The Great Fire of London ________ in the year 1666.
4. Give me the pump and I'll ________ the tyres on your bicycle.
5. The firemen ________ the fire in the warehouse.
6. When I lost my job I had to ________ my spending.

Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets.

1. (break out) A fight ________
2. (blow up) The soldiers put explosives on the bridge and ________
3. (go off) We lit the fireworks and ________
4. (blow up) Give me the bicycle pump and ________
5. (put out) If you don't want me to smoke I'll ________
6. (cut down on) You're too fat, you must ________

Replace the words in italics by the words in brackets. Change the word order if necessary.

EXAMPLE James put out the fire. (it)
James put it out.

1. We blew them up. (as many balloons as we could find)
2. You must cut down on the number of telephone calls you make. (them)
3. The terrorists blew it up. (the aeroplane)
4. Please put it out. (your cigar)

Complete the passage using cut down on/put out/blow up.

Last Christmas I was driving horse from a party when a policeman stopped my car. First, he asked me to ________ my cigarette; and then he told me to ________ a plastic bag that measured the amount of alcohol in my blood. After this he checked the bag and warned me that if I didn't ________ my drinking I would lose my driving licence.

Complete the passage using go off/break out/blow up.

Fighting ________ between rival gangs after the big football match. Shop windows were smashed and many alarms ________. One of the gangs even tried to ________ the supermarket with petrol bombs.

Use the verbs in brackets to reply to the following.

EXAMPLE That light is too bright. (put out)
POSSIBLE REPLY Don't worry, I'll put it out.

1. How was that bridge destroyed? (blow up)
2. What are you going to do about your weight? (cut down on)
3. Didn't you see that 'no smoking' sign? (put out)
4. Your car tyres are flat. (blow up)
5. What was that noise? (go off)
6. What happened in 1914? (break out)
* World War 1 started in 1914.
Unit 20

get through (2)

What is the time?
Has he got a lot of work to do?

What is the time now?
Is there a lot of work to do now?
Make a sentence describing what he has done about the work.
Think of another way of saying get through.
Now turn to page 90 to check your answer.

hold up (2)

Do you think the man on the left is a customer?
Why do you think he is wearing a mask and holding a gun?
Make a sentence describing what he is doing.
Think of another way of saying hold up.
Now turn to page 91 to check your answer.
**run out of**

What is he thinking about?
Why do you think he is opening the bread-bin?
What do you think he is going to do?

Why do you think he looks disappointed?
Make a sentence describing what his problem is.
Think of another way of saying run out of.
Now turn to page 94 to check your answer.

**break into**

Do you think this is the man's house? Why not?
Why do you think he is wearing a mask and carrying a sack?
Make a sentence describing what the man is doing.
Think of another way of saying break into.
Now turn to page 86 to check your answer.
Unit 20

burn down

What is wrong with this house?

Is the house still on fire?
What condition is the house in?
Make a sentence describing what has happened to the house.
Think of another way of saying burn down.
Now turn to page 87 to check your answer.

wear out (2)

What is he doing?
Do you think the box is heavy? Why?
Do you think it is difficult for him to carry the box?

How does he look?
Make a sentence describing what carrying the box has done to him.
Think of another way of saying wear out.
Now turn to page 96 to check your answer.
Complete these sentences using the six verbs from this unit. Use each verb only once.

1. I must go to the bank because I've ______ cash.
2. A gang of terrorists ______ the embassy with petrol bomb.
3. It was such a good book that I ______ it in one evening.
4. Decorating the house all day has ______ me ______.
5. My younger brother ______ my money box and stole my savings.
6. Bandits ______ the bus and robbed the passengers.

Change these sentences into the passive.

EXAMPLE: A mugger held me up.
I was held up by a mugger.

1. A burglar broke into my flat.
2. Cleaning the house wore him out.
3. Some men held up the van.
4. Some terrorists burned down the embassy.

Replace the words in italics by the words in brackets. Change the word order if necessary.

EXAMPLE: The robbers held up the train. (it)
The robbers held it up.

1. Looking after the children wore them out. (the nurses in the hospital)
2. Three men held it up. (my uncle's newspaper shop)
3. Someone broke into our house. (it)
4. John got through his homework. (it)
5. They burned it down. (part of the city)

Complete the passage using run out of/wear out/burn down.

My father is a fireman. Yesterday he helped fight a big fire in a warehouse. When he got home he was ______. Unfortunately, the warehouse ______ because the firemen ______ water.

Complete the passage using get through/hold up/break into.

I was working at the bank trying to ______ the weekly accounts when some gunmen ______ my office and ______ me ______.

Use the verbs in brackets to reply to the following.

EXAMPLE: Could I have a cold drink? (run out of)
POSSIBLE REPLY: No, I'm sorry you can't because I've ______ ice.

1. Would you like to go dancing tonight? (wear out)
2. What happened to the old cinema? (burn down)
3. Why were you in such a hurry this morning? (run out of)
4. How did you get all this money? (hold up)
5. Why did you come home from work so early? (get through)
6. Why did the police arrest you? (break into)
Reference Section

be off (1) usually used in the present tense
(of an event/an arrangement etc.) to be cancelled.
The lead singer of 'The Rolling Beatles’ pop group is ill, so tonight’s concert is off.
The concert is off.

be off (2)
(of food) to have gone bad.
Nick decided to have a fried egg for breakfast, but there was a terrible smell when he cracked the egg. ‘This egg is off,’ he thought. ‘I can’t eat it.’
The egg is off.

be over
to be finished.
The storm is over; it has stopped raining and the sun is shining.
The storm is over.

be taken aback used in the passive
to be surprised and confused.
Jeff was taken aback when he opened the door and discovered an elephant.
Jeff was taken aback by the discovery of an elephant.

beat up
to hurt someone badly by hitting and punching.
Two men beat Fred up and left him lying unconscious on the pavement.
They beat up Fred. They beat him up.

blow up (1)
to destroy (something or someone) by explosion; to explode.
Mr Trent hated his house, so he blew it up with dynamite and built a new one instead.
Mr Trent blew up his house. Mr Trent blew it up. The house blew up.

blow up (2) a balloon / a tyre / a football etc. to fill with air; to inflate.
Uncle Joe blew up the balloons for the Christmas party.
Uncle Joe blew up the balloons. Uncle Joe blew them up.

break down (1)
(of machinery) to stop working.
Tom’s car broke down on the way to the airport, and he had to get a taxi.
His car broke down.

break down (2)
to lose control emotionally or mentally.
Alec broke down and cried when his mother died.
Alec broke down.

break into a building / a bank/ a house etc.
to enter somewhere (e.g. a house) illegally, especially by force.
Last night a burglar broke into my house and stole my television set.
A burglar broke into my house. A burglar broke into it.

break off talks / negotiations / an engagement / a relationship / an agreement etc.
to end; to interrupt; to discontinue.
Peace talks between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. have broken off after three days of serious disagreement.
Peace talks between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. have broken off.
The U.S.A. has broken off peace talks with the U.S.S.R. They have broken off peace talks. They have broken them off.

break out (of unpleasant things e.g. wars, epidemics, fires, violence etc.) to start, usually suddenly.
The Second World War broke out on 3 September, 1939.
In 1939 World War Two broke out. World War Two broke out on 3 September, 1939.

break out
break out in spots / a rash / a cold sweat* to become covered by (something).

Cyril broke out in spots this morning.

He broke out in spots. He broke out in them.

"to show signs of great fear.

burn down (usually of buildings) to destroy by burning.

My house burned down last night. In the morning it was just a pile of ashes.


call off an event / an arrangement / an activity etc. often used in the passive
to cancel something; to abandon something that has already begun.

The Football Association called off the match between England and Greece because of bad weather.

The Football Association called off the match. The Football Association called the match off. The Football Association called it off. The match was called off. (passive)

calm down a person / a difficult situation etc.
to become less excited and tense; to help someone (or a difficult situation) to become less excited and tense.

My father was very angry and it took him ten minutes to calm down.

My father calmed down. We calmed down my father. We calmed my father down. We calmed him down.

carry out instructions / a duty / an order / a threat / a test etc.
to fulfil or perform (something).

Sergeant Jones ordered Private Wilson to push the wagon across the field. The wagon was very heavy but Private Wilson carried out his orders without complaining.

He carried out his orders. He carried his orders out. He carried them out.

catch on
to become popular.

David's strange new hair-style is really catching on; all the young boys in the neighbourhood are copying it.

David's new hair-style is catching on.
check in | at a hotel, an airport etc. to report one's arrival.
Jack took a taxi to the hotel and checked in.
Jack checked in.
Jack checked in at the hotel.
Jack checked in to the hotel.

Note: When Jack left the hotel he checked out.

cheer up | to become happier.
Jack was feeling unhappy, but he cheered up when he heard that he had passed his exam.

Jack cheered up. The good news cheered Jack up. The good news cheered him up.

cut down on | smoking / cigarettes / drinking / spending / production etc.
to reduce in size or amount.

Last year Peter was very ill and his doctor told him to cut down on the number of cigarettes he smoked. This year Peter smokes much less and feels a lot better.

Peter cut down on cigarettes.
Peter cut down on them. Peter cut down on smoking.

cut off | often used in the passive
This verb can refer to either:
a) the service or supply that is cut off e.g. water, electricity, etc. or
b) the person who is cut off.
to disconnect, interrupt or discontinue something or someone.

Paul was talking to Anna on the telephone. Suddenly they couldn't hear each other. Paul phoned Anna again immediately. 'What happened?' Anna asked him. 'We were cut off,' replied Paul.

The operator cut them off.
The operator cut off their call.
They were cut off. (passive)

come across | something or someone
to find or meet by chance.

A lucky tramp came across a wallet full of money as he was walking down the street.

He came across a wallet. He came across it.

come into | money/property/a fortune etc.
to receive something (usually money or property) after someone's death.

Peter came into a fortune when his father died.

Peter came into a fortune.
Peter came into it.

come round or come to | to regain consciousness.

James fainted when the air-conditioning stopped working. Two of his colleagues took care of him until he came round (came to).

James came round.
James came to.

come up with | an idea / a plan / a suggestion etc.
to think of; to produce.

Arnold and his girlfriend were separated by a deep ravine. Eventually, Arnold came up with the idea of cutting down a tree and using it as a bridge.

He came up with the idea.
He came up with it.
**Reference Section**

**drop in**

to pay a short visit, often without warning.

Laura was shopping near her friend, Lynn, and decided to *drop in* and see her.

Laura *dropped in* to see Lynn.
Laura *dropped in* to see her.
Laura *dropped in* on Lynn; Laura *dropped in*.

**drop off**

(1) something or someone

to stop a vehicle and let someone get out; to take something (or someone) to a place and leave it there.

David drove his wife, Sue, into town and *dropped her off* at the cinema.

David *dropped off* his wife.
David *dropped his wife off*.
David *dropped her off*.

(2) to fall asleep (often unintentionally).

John sat in his favourite armchair and *dropped off*. Five minutes later, his young son came into the room and woke him.

He *dropped off*.

**drop out**

to withdraw from, or stop taking part in (a competition, a social group, a school, a university, a job etc.).

Sam *dropped out* of the race because he felt tired and ill.

He *dropped out* of the race. He *dropped out*.

**fill in**

a form/a questionnaire etc. to complete (a form).

It took me an hour to *fill in* the application form.

It took me an hour to *fill in* the form. It took me an hour to *fill the form in*. It took me an hour to *fill it in*.

**find out**

the truth / a secret / an address / the time / when / what / why / where / who / which etc.
to make an effort to discover or get to know (something).

Mr Jones wanted to catch the train to London. He was late and he didn't know which platform the London train left from. He *found out* which platform by asking a ticket collector.

He *found out* which platform the train left from. He didn't know which platform the train left from so he *found out*. He didn't know the number of the platform so he *found it out*.

**fall out**

to quarrel.

George and Sam went out for dinner together. The evening ended badly because they *fell out* over who should pay the bill.

George *fell out* with Sam over* the bill. George and Sam *fell out*.

*fall out with a person

**fall through**

to fail to happen or be completed (of plans, arrangements, schemes etc.).

Eric's plan to go on a skiing holiday *fell through* because he broke his leg.

His plan *fell through*.

**get away**

to escape.

The prisoner *got away* from his guards and ran into the forest.

The prisoner *got away* from his guards. The prisoner *got away* from them. The prisoner *got away*.

**get away with**

to do something wrong or illegal without being punished (usually without even being discovered or caught).

Last year Jack robbed a bank and *got away with* it; the police didn't even find his fingerprints. Nowadays Jack lives a life of luxury on a beautiful tropical island.

Jack *got away with* the bank robbery. Jack *got away with* robbing the bank. Jack *got away with* it.

**get over**

an illness / a failure / a difficulty / a shock etc. to recover from (something). Sam has *got over* his operation and expects to leave

He has *got over* his operation. He has *got over* it.

**fall through**

to fail to happen or be completed (of plans, arrangements, schemes etc.).

Eric's plan to go on a skiing holiday *fell through* because he broke his leg.

His plan *fell through*.

89
Reference Section

get round (1) a problem / a difficulty etc.

to solve or avoid a problem.

Brian and Dan couldn't move the wardrobe because it was too heavy. They got round the problem by putting the wardrobe on a trolley and pushing it.

They got round the problem. They got round it.

give (oneself) up (1)

to surrender oneself (usually to someone).

The police surrounded the criminal's house and ordered him to give himself up. After a few minutes he came out and they took him to the police station.

The criminal gave himself up to the police. The criminal gave himself up.

give up (2)

to stop trying to do something (often because it is too difficult).

One day a hungry dog saw a bunch of juicy grapes hanging from a vine. The dog tried very hard to get the grapes, but it couldn't jump high enough to reach them. After ten frustrating minutes, the dog gave up the attempt and walked home angrily.

The dog gave up the attempt. The dog gave the attempt up. The dog gave it up. The dog gave up trying to get the grapes. The dog gave up trying. The dog gave up.

give up (3)

(of an habitual activity, smoking / drinking / a job etc.) to stop doing or having (something).

Howard decided to give up cigarettes after seeing a poster on the dangers of smoking.

Howard gave up cigarettes. Howard gave cigarettes up. Howard gave them up. Howard gave up smoking.

go down
to become less swollen.

Phil's cheek became swollen because he had a bad toothache. The dentist treated his bad tooth and his swollen cheek soon went down.

His swollen cheek went down.

go for a person, an animal.
to attack.

The dog went for Joe and hurt his arm.

The dog went for Joe. The dog went for him.

Note: this verb is not used in the passive.
go off
(of explosive devices e.g. bombs, guns etc.) to explode or fire; (of alarms or alarm clocks) to ring suddenly.
Many people were killed when the bomb went off.

The bomb went off.

hold up (2) a person / a bank / a vehicle etc.
to rob, especially using a weapon (e.g. a gun).
Earlier today a masked robber with a gun held up the bank and escaped with a hundred thousand pounds.

A robber held up the bank.
A robber held the bank up.
A robber held it up.

lay off often passive
to stop employing (a worker), often for a short time because there is not enough work.
Last year the manager of Bloggs Ltd laid off a hundred workers because business was very bad.

He laid off a hundred workers.
He laid a hundred workers off.
He laid them off. They were laid off. (passive)

let down
to disappoint someone (often by breaking a promise or an agreement).
Julia promised to meet Rick outside the cinema at eight o’clock, but she let him down. He waited for two hours and then he went home angrily.

Julia let Rick down.
Julia let him down.

let out
to allow (a person or an animal) to leave (a place); to release.
They let Fred out of prison after five years.

They let Fred out of prison.
They let Fred out. They let him out.

look after someone or something
to take care of someone or something.
Looking after a baby is a full-time job. You have to bathe it, dress it and feed it.

She looks after the baby.
She looks after it.
look back

to remember and think about the past.
The Blacks have been married for many years. They like talking about the past and looking back on old times. At the moment they are looking at pictures of their wedding.

They enjoy looking back (on / at / to) old times.
They enjoy looking back.
look down on someone or something

to think that someone (or something) is inferior, low or worthless; to disapprove of (someone or something).
Sir Douglas is a very rich aristocrat. Fred is a very poor tramp. Sir Douglas thinks that he is a much better person than Fred - he looks down on Fred.
Sir Douglas looks down on Fred. Sir Douglas looks down on him.
look for something or someone

to try to find (something or someone), often a thing or person that is lost.
Fred wanted to open his front door but he couldn't find his key. He looked for it everywhere. 'It's in one of my pockets,' he thought.
He looked for his key.
He looked for it.
look forward to a future event

to think with pleasure about a future event that you expect to enjoy.
Bill Bloggs has been in prison for the last ten years. Next year he'll be released from prison and he'll be a free man. Bill is looking forward to next year.
Bill is looking forward to next year.
Bill is looking forward to it.
Bill is looking forward to leaving prison.
look into a situation / a crime / a problem / a complaint etc.
to investigate; to carefully examine a situation or event and try to discover the reasons for it.
The police are looking into the death of Mr James. They want to know how he was murdered. They are looking at the evidence and asking lots of questions. They want to find the murderer.
The police are looking into the murder of Mr James. The police are looking into it.
look over some work / a car / a house / a document / a suggestion / an applicant etc.
to examine (someone or something) carefully and fully.
Joe wanted to buy a second-hand car. 'That one looks good,' he said to the salesman. 'Give me some time to look it over. If it's in good condition, I'll buy it.'
He looked the car over.
He looked over the car.
He looked it over.
look round a house / a shop / a town / a factory / an exhibition etc.
to visit and tour round a place.
Mr and Mrs Smith wanted to buy a house. The estate agent took them to see a house in the centre of town and said, 'Look round the house and see if it's what you want.'
They looked round the house.
They looked round it.
They went into the house and looked round.
look up a word / a telephone number / an address / a train time / a date etc.
to find (or try to find) something (e.g. a telephone number) in a book (e.g. a telephone directory).
While Peter was reading he found a word that he didn't understand. 'This is a difficult word,' he thought. 'I'll look it up in the dictionary and see what it means.'
He looked up the word.
He looked the word up.
He looked it up.
look up to someone

to respect (someone); to admire (someone).
Young Jimmy's favourite footballer is Ted Ross of Arsenal. Jimmy looks up to Ted and he tries to be like him.
Jimmy looks up to Ted Ross.
Jimmy looks up to him.
make out (1) often used in the negative with can't and couldn't
to see, hear, or understand (something or someone), often with difficulty.
Bob saw something on the horizon as he was looking through his binoculars. At first he couldn't make out what it was, but after a few minutes he could just make out the shape of a yacht.
He couldn't make out the thing on the horizon.
He couldn't make the thing out. He couldn't make it out.
make out (2) a cheque
to write (a cheque).
I made out a cheque for ten pounds.
I made out a cheque.
I made a cheque out.
I made it out.

own up
to tell (someone) that you have done something wrong or that you are at fault.
James owned up to drawing a silly picture of his teacher on the board.
He owned up to drawing the picture.
He owned up to the naughty trick.
He owned up.

pass away pass on pass over
(usually of a person) to die.
Fred Bloggs passed away (passed on/passed over) in 1985 after a long illness.
Fred passed away.
Fred passed on.
Fred passed over.

pass out
to lose consciousness.
When the air-conditioning stopped working, James found it difficult to breathe and passed out.
He passed out.

pick up something or someone
to give someone a ride in a vehicle; to collect someone or something (sometimes in a vehicle).
Jeff was driving home when he saw a hitchhiker. He stopped the car and picked the hitchhiker up.
Jeff picked up the hitchhiker.
Jeff picked the hitchhiker up.
Jeff picked him up.

point out something or someone
to draw attention to something or someone.
My uncle showed me the building he used to work in and he pointed out his old office on the sixth floor.
He pointed out his office.
He pointed his office out.
He pointed it out.

put forward a proposal / a plan / a suggestion / an idea etc.
to offer (a proposal / a plan etc.) for consideration.
Mr Smith put forward the idea of introducing traffic lights at the crossroads as a way of preventing traffic jams. The planning committee thought his idea was very good.
He put forward the idea.
He put the idea forward.
He put it forward.
Reference Section

put off (1) an event / doing something etc.
to delay doing something until a later date; to delay an event or arrangement until a later date.
Martin was very unhappy when he saw the huge pile of dirty dishes in the kitchen. He felt a little happier after deciding to put off the washing-up until the next day.
Martin put off the washing-up until the next day. Martin put the washing-up off till the next day. Martin put it off until the next day. Martin put off doing the washing-up till the next day. Martin put off washing up until the next day.

put up with
to suffer (a difficult situation or person) without complaining.
When Uncle Mike comes to visit us, the children behave very badly. They hit him, they play tricks on him and they make a lot of noise. Uncle Mike must love them very much because he puts up with everything they do, and he never gets annoyed with them.
Uncle Mike puts up with their bad behaviour.
Uncle Mike puts up with it.

run in a motor cycle / a new car / a machine etc.
to use a new (or reconditioned) engine carefully until it is ready for normal use.
George is running in his new car, so he can't drive fast.
George is running in his new car.
George is running it in.
Running in, please pass. (a notice sometimes seen on new cars)

run into someone
to meet by chance.
I was on my way to work when I ran into Jeremy Thomas. It was a lovely surprise because I hadn't seen him for a long time.
I ran into Jeremy.
I ran into him.
We ran into each other.

run out of coffee / sugar / money / patience / time etc.
to use all of (something) and have no more left.
Howard has run out of bread, so he can't make himself a sandwich. If he wants a sandwich, he'll have to go to the baker's shop and buy some more bread.
Howard has run out of bread.
Howard has run out of it.

put on clothes / glasses / a ring / a necklace etc.
to dress oneself.
Perry put on his new sweater because he wanted to wear it for work.
Perry put on his sweater.
Perry put on his sweater on.
Perry put it on.

run through to connect a telephone caller to the number he or she wants.
Mr Pratt phoned the offices of Gunn and Company. 'Who would you like to speak to?' asked the switchboard operator. 'Put me through to Mr Gunn please,' Mr Pratt replied.
She put Mr Pratt through to Mr Gunn.
She put him through to Mr Gunn. She put through Mr Pratt's call.

Frank saw Bill off.
Frank saw him off.
**Reference Section**

**set off**

to start a journey.

Barry set off on his camping holiday at six o’clock in the morning and reached the campsite, in France, at midday.

Barry set off.

**soak up**
a liquid / information / knowledge / punishment etc.
to absorb; to become filled with (something).

The sponge soaked up the spilt milk.

**speak up**

*often used in the imperative*
to speak louder.

Terry was talking to his grandfather. ‘Speak up, Terry,’ his grandfather said. ‘I’m a bit deaf and I can’t hear you.’

Grandfather told Terry to speak up. Grandfather said, ‘Speak up’.

**stand for**
to represent or mean; to be a sign or short form of something else.

The letters B.B.C. stand for the British Broadcasting Corporation.

B.B.C. stands for British Broadcasting Corporation. What do the letters B.B.C. stand for?

**take after someone**
to look or be like an older relative.

Little Christopher takes after his father. He has black hair, big feet and a bad temper just like his dad.

Christopher takes after his father. Christopher takes after him.

**take down**
a statement / a telephone number / some information etc.
to record in writing.

When the policeman arrived at the scene of the accident he took down the witness’s statement.

He took down the statement. He took the statement down. He took it down.

**take in**

*often used in the passive*
to deceive (someone); to cheat (someone).

The hungry wolf had a problem: all the sheep in the neighbourhood knew him and ran away when they saw him. After some thought he decided to disguise himself as a sheep. The neighbourhood sheep were taken in by the wolf’s clever disguise and he was able to walk up to them and catch one of them for his dinner.

The sheep were taken in by the wolf’s disguise. 
(passive)
The wolf’s disguise took in the sheep.
The wolf’s disguise took the sheep in.
The wolf’s disguise took them in.

**take off (1)**

(of an aeroplane) to rise from the ground.

At the beginning of a journey an aeroplane takes off. At the end of a journey an aeroplane lands.

The aeroplane took off.

**take off (2)**
to remove anything that is worn on the body (especially clothes).

Nick took off his jacket because he was feeling very hot.

Nick took off his jacket. Nick took his jacket off. Nick took it off.

**take over**
to assume responsibility for, or control of, (something or a situation) from someone else.

Simon took over the manager’s job from Mr Jones when he retired.

Simon took over the manager’s job from Mr Jones. Simon took over the manager’s job. Simon took the manager’s job over. Simon took it over. Simon took over.

**take up**
a hobby / a sport / a job / a habit etc.
to begin to study, practise, or do (something).

Tim wanted to take up painting, so he joined an evening class at the local College of Art.

He took up painting. He took painting up. He took it up. He took up a new hobby.
Reference Section

tear up a piece of paper / a letter / a newspaper etc.
to destroy completely by tearing. Brian tore up the letter angrily.
Brian tore up the letter.
Brian tore the letter up.
Brian tore it up.

turn down a request/an offer/an applicant/an application etc.
to refuse or reject (something or someone).
Jeff was interviewed for the job at Bloggs Ltd but they turned him down because he was too young.
They turned down Jeff.
They turned Jeff down.
They turned him down.

turn into something or someone
to change; to become.
The beautiful princess kissed the frog and it turned into a handsome prince.
The frog turned into a prince.
The kiss turned the frog into a prince.

tell off
to speak angrily to someone who has done something wrong; to find fault with someone.
Howard told his son off for breaking a window with his football.
Howard told off his son.
Howard told his son off.
Howard told him off.
Howard told him off for breaking a window.

think over a problem / a proposal / a situation etc.
to consider (something) carefully.
Owen is playing chess with a friend. At the moment he is thinking over his next move.

turn into something or someone
to change; to become.
The beautiful princess kissed the frog and it turned into a handsome prince.
The frog turned into a prince.
The kiss turned the frog into a prince.

wear off
to disappear gradually.
The pain in Jim's foot wore off after he look some painkiller.
The pain wore off.

wear out (1)
to use (something) until it becomes unfit for further use; to become unusable after excessive use.
Paul wore out his favourite jumper after wearing it every day for ten years.
Paul wore out his jumper.
Paul wore his jumper out.
Paul wore it out. The jumper wore out.

wear out (2) often used in the passive
to tire greatly; to exhaust.
Carrying the heavy box across the street wore Fred out. When he got home he went straight to bed.
Carrying the heavy box wore out Fred. Carrying the heavy box wore him out. Fred was worn out by carrying the heavy box. (passive)

work out a sum / a problem / a plan / a method etc.
to solve a problem by calculation or study; to produce a way of dealing with a problem or situation by thinking.
Jimmy is busy doing his homework. At the moment he is working out the answer to a sum.
He is working out the answer.
He is working the answer out.
He is working it out.
Where an alternative answer is possible, the more commonly heard spoken version is given first.
Where the suggested answer is one of many possibilities, the answer given ends in 'etc'.

Unit 1 (p. 9)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>look into</td>
<td>1. look up/for</td>
<td>1. looked it up</td>
<td>looking into, find out,</td>
<td>1. We'll look into it (etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>looking for</td>
<td>2. look round/look over</td>
<td>2. looked for it</td>
<td>looking for</td>
<td>2. Why don't you look it up (in the telephone directory) (etc)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>look (it) up</td>
<td>3. look over the report</td>
<td>3. look over the report</td>
<td>looking round,</td>
<td>3. I'm looking for my pen (etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>look over</td>
<td>4. look round the city</td>
<td>4. look round the city</td>
<td>looked (it) over,</td>
<td>4. I'll just look it over first (etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>looking over</td>
<td>5. found it out</td>
<td>5. found it out</td>
<td>looked up</td>
<td>5. I looked round the shops (etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>looking round</td>
<td>6. looking into the situation</td>
<td>6. looking into the situation</td>
<td></td>
<td>6. No, but I'll find out (who he is) (etc)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit 2 (p. 13)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
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<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>brought up</td>
<td>1. Jack was</td>
<td>1. brought them</td>
<td>bring up, look back,</td>
<td>1. I've always looked after it (etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>grows up</td>
<td>looked after</td>
<td>up to respect the law</td>
<td>grew up</td>
<td>2. It's going to be done up soon (etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>looked after</td>
<td>2. I was brought up</td>
<td>2. do up the lounge in our</td>
<td>takes after, look after,</td>
<td>3. Yes, when I look back on it (etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>take after</td>
<td>up to respect the law</td>
<td>new flat/do the lounge up in</td>
<td>doing up</td>
<td>4. He was brought up very well by his parents (etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>looking back</td>
<td>3. The house was</td>
<td>our new flat/do the lounge</td>
<td></td>
<td>5. That's because she takes after her mother (etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>do up</td>
<td>done up before they sold</td>
<td>up in our new flat/do the</td>
<td></td>
<td>6. Well now she's grown up and is a teacher (etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>it</td>
<td>lounge up in our new flat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit 3 (p. 17)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>cut off</td>
<td>1. cut it off</td>
<td>1. to</td>
<td>hold on, put (him)</td>
<td>1. It stands for the British</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>hold on</td>
<td>2. put it through</td>
<td>2. -</td>
<td>through, speak up</td>
<td>Broadcasting Corporation (etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>stand for</td>
<td>3. cut John off</td>
<td>3. to</td>
<td></td>
<td>2. No, just hold on while I buy one (etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>get through</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Had the water board cut you off (etc)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>speak up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Wait a moment and I'll put you through (etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5. I tried, but I couldn't get through (etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6. She asked you to speak up because she couldn't hear you (etc)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Unit 4 (p. 21)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1. broke off</th>
<th>2. broke up</th>
<th>3. make (it) up</th>
<th>4. make up for</th>
<th>5. breaking down</th>
<th>6. falling out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>with</td>
<td>for</td>
<td>made up their quarrel</td>
<td>break off, make up for, made up</td>
<td>broke up, broke down, fell out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>broke them off</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fell out with him</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>broke it up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>make up for it</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. OK, just don’t let’s fall over it (etc)
2. Yes, and now they’ve finally broken up (etc)
3. No, let’s make up and forget it (etc)
4. It’s always breaking down (etc)
5. You can make up for it by buying me lunch today (etc)
6. No, I want to break off our engagement (etc)

### Unit 5 (p. 25)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1. running in</th>
<th>2. came across</th>
<th>3. came into</th>
<th>4. drop in</th>
<th>5. get round</th>
<th>6. ran into</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>to/and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 1 | on/ran into |             |             |           |             |            |
| 2 |             |             |             |           |             |            |

1. Drop in anytime (etc)
2. I came across it in a flea market (etc)
3. I ran into him at the station (etc)
4. There’s nothing wrong with it. I’m running it in (etc)
5. We can get round that by taking another road (etc)
6. I came into it when my father died (etc)

### Unit 6 (p. 29)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1. get over</th>
<th>2. passed out</th>
<th>3. broke out in</th>
<th>4. came round/to</th>
<th>5. went down</th>
<th>6. broke down</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 1 | got over, broke down, broke down, broke out in, got over | broke out in, broke down, came round/to | going down, get over, passed out |

1. I passed out
2. I got over it in 6 weeks (etc)
3. I came round/to after 2 hours (etc)
4. She broke down and cried (etc)
5. He broke out in a cold sweat (etc)
6. I hope it’ll go down soon (etc)

### Unit 7 (p. 33)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1. come up with</th>
<th>2. workout</th>
<th>3. making up</th>
<th>4. think over</th>
<th>5. pointed out</th>
<th>6. make out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>think over/ workout make out/point out/ workout</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 1 | Think the proposal overthink over the proposal came up with it worked them out made up the story about the man in the red coat/made the story about ... up pointed him out make it out |
| 2 |             |           |             |              |               |            |

| 1 | make (him) out, makes up, think over/make up pointed out/come up with, work (them) out/think (them) over, come up with/work out |
| 2 |             |           |             |              |               |            |

| 1 | We can work them out later (etc) |
| 2 |                               |           |             |              |               |            |

1. I couldn’t quite make it out either (etc)
2. Yes, the guide pointed it out (etc)
3. Lesley came up with it (etc)
4. Think it over and tell me tomorrow (etc)
5. No, I made it up (etc)
### Unit 8 (p. 37)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. see (him) off</td>
<td>1. The start of the race was held up (by bad weather)</td>
<td>1. saw Steve off dropped off his daughter and her friend/dropped her daughter and ... off</td>
<td>1. pick (you) up, set off, holds (us) up</td>
<td>1. drop (me) off, see (them) off, take off</td>
<td>2. on</td>
<td>1. To see Vesna and Keith off (etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. set off</td>
<td>2. I was dropped off (by my father)</td>
<td>2. held it up</td>
<td>2. held it up</td>
<td>2. at</td>
<td>2. at</td>
<td>2. It's a plane taking off (etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. took off</td>
<td>3. took off</td>
<td>3. picked Jane up</td>
<td>3. picked Jane up</td>
<td>3. --</td>
<td>3. --</td>
<td>3. He set off early this morning (etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. picked (me) up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. for</td>
<td>4. for</td>
<td>4. I was held up by the traffic (etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. drop (you) off</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>5. Liz will pick me up (etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. held up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.</td>
<td>6. Drop me off at the bank (etc)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit 9 (p. 41)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
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<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. is over</td>
<td>1. The pamphlets were given out</td>
<td>1. gave the sweets out/gave out the sweets</td>
<td>1. was taken aback, giving out, was over</td>
<td>1. I was taken aback</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. were taken aback</td>
<td>2. The next meeting was put off until after Christmas</td>
<td>2. put it off</td>
<td>2. put it off, called off, put (it) off</td>
<td>2. No, it's been put off until tomorrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. call off/put off</td>
<td>3. The search was called off</td>
<td>3. called off the meeting of the students' club/called the meeting ... off</td>
<td>3. called off, put off</td>
<td>3. The film must be over</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. put off</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Because it's off</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. give out</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5. We should call it off</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. is off</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Unit 10 (p. 45)

<table>
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<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. do up</td>
<td>1. I'll put on my gloves/put my gloves on (etc)</td>
<td>1. worn my boots out/worn out my boots</td>
<td>1. put (my glasses) out, wear (them) out, do (them) up</td>
<td>1. Yes, it looks worn out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. put on</td>
<td>2. asked me to take off my clothes/take my clothes off (etc)</td>
<td>2. took it off</td>
<td>2. try (it) out, try on, goes with</td>
<td>2. You Can try it on if you want</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. takeoff</td>
<td>3. goes with the carpet (etc)</td>
<td>3. goes with it</td>
<td>3. put your new watch on/try on your new watch</td>
<td>3. The teacher will give (them) out some more</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. try on</td>
<td>4. wear out quickly</td>
<td>4. put his trousers on/put on his trousers</td>
<td>4. do it up</td>
<td>4. Can you help me do it up?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. goes with</td>
<td>5. like to try it on (etc)</td>
<td>5. do it up</td>
<td>5. try your new watch on/try on your new watch</td>
<td>5. How nice! Let me put them on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. wear out</td>
<td>6. do up his shoe laces (etc)</td>
<td>6. do it up</td>
<td>6. try your new watch on/try on your new watch</td>
<td>6. Your black dress should go with it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit 11 (p. 49)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
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<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. gave (himself) up</td>
<td>1. trying</td>
<td>1. catch on, try (it) out, give up</td>
<td>1. I think it'll catch on (etc)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. give up (2)</td>
<td>2. the</td>
<td>2. give up</td>
<td>2. He gave himself up (to the police)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. gave up (3)</td>
<td>3. themselves (up) to</td>
<td>3. give up, dropping off</td>
<td>3. He always drops off (etc)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. try out</td>
<td>4. drinking</td>
<td></td>
<td>4. No, we gave up half-way up (etc)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. catching on</td>
<td>5. playing</td>
<td></td>
<td>5. No, thanks, I've given up drinking alcohol (etc)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. dropped off</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6. Yes, but we'll try you out for a month first (etc)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Unit 12 (p. 53)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. get round</td>
<td>1. don't give in (etc)</td>
<td>1. got round her</td>
<td>1. was off, taken in, go through</td>
<td>1. Because I was taken in by his story (etc)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. mistake/mistook (her) for</td>
<td>2. always take people in (etc)</td>
<td>2. took the tourists in/took in the tourists</td>
<td>2. I mistook him for my friend (etc)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. is off</td>
<td>3. you'll never manage to get round me (etc)</td>
<td>3. went through them</td>
<td>3. I know, we'll never get round him (etc)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. go through</td>
<td>4. it must be off (etc)</td>
<td>4. mistook him for my father</td>
<td>4. No, we should give in (etc)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. taken in</td>
<td>5. go through it again (and correct it) (etc)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5. Because his meat's always off (etc)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. give in</td>
<td>6. mistook the policewoman for his wife (etc)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6. I'm going to go through them this evening (etc)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Unit 13 (p. 57)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
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<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. put (me) off</td>
<td>1. looking forward to it</td>
<td>1. let's try and cheer him up (etc)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. put up with</td>
<td>2. put me off it</td>
<td>2. because he always looks down on people with no money (etc)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. look down on</td>
<td>3. cheered Terry up</td>
<td>3. why do you put up with him (etc)?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. look up to</td>
<td>4. put up with them</td>
<td>4. yes, i'm really looking forward to it (etc)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. look forward to</td>
<td>5. look down on him</td>
<td>5. because you're putting me off my work (etc)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. cheer (her) up</td>
<td>6. look up to Sally</td>
<td>6. i've always looked up to him (etc)</td>
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</table>

### Unit 14 (p. 61)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>5</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. broke up</td>
<td>1. being rude</td>
<td>1. you should tell him off (etc)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. beat up</td>
<td>2. eating in class</td>
<td>2. don't worry! calm down (etc)!</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. told (me) off on</td>
<td>3. not helping my mother</td>
<td>3. they broke it up (etc)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Calm down</td>
<td>4. told Janet off/told off Janet</td>
<td>4. someone beat him up last night (etc)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. soaked up</td>
<td>5. beat George up/beat up George</td>
<td>5. i'm worried in case that dog's going to go for me (etc)</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. went for</td>
<td>6. broke it up</td>
<td>6. because I used it to soak up the wine spilt on the carpet (etc)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Unit 15 (p. 65)

<table>
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<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. make out</td>
<td>1. boxing</td>
<td>1. because I want to check in early (etc)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. took down</td>
<td>2. knitting</td>
<td>2. make out the cheque for forty pounds (etc)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. check in</td>
<td>3. woodwork</td>
<td>3. I tore it up by mistake (etc)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. tore up</td>
<td>4. tennis</td>
<td>4. why don't you take up swimming (etc)?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. fill in</td>
<td>5. fill in the questionnaire/filled the questionnaire in</td>
<td>5. to take down everything you say (etc)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. fill in</td>
<td>6. take up, took down, made out</td>
<td>6. just fill in this form (etc)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Unit 16 (p. 69)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1. turn (my spare bedroom) into</th>
<th>2. brush up</th>
<th>3. take over</th>
<th>4. wear off</th>
<th>5. die out</th>
<th>6. passed away/on/over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1. to brush up my English (etc)</td>
<td>2. brush up, dying out, wear off</td>
<td>3. took over, passed away/on/over, turned (him) into</td>
<td>1. Because my uncle has just passed away/on/over (etc)</td>
<td>2. To brush up my English (etc)</td>
<td>3. Tom will take over (etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. she passed away/on/over (etc)</td>
<td>3. hasn't worn off yet (etc)</td>
<td>4. turned it into an egg (etc)</td>
<td>4. It died out years ago (etc)</td>
<td>5. I'm going to turn it into a spare bedroom (etc)</td>
<td>6. No, the pain's worn off now (etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. hasn't worn off yet (etc)</td>
<td>4. turned it into an egg (etc)</td>
<td>5. take over my job (etc)</td>
<td>5. die out</td>
<td>6. they would soon all die out (etc)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. turned it into an egg (etc)</td>
<td>5. take over my job (etc)</td>
<td>6. they would soon all die out (etc)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit 17 (p. 73)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1. got away</th>
<th>2. let (the cat) out</th>
<th>3. let (him) off</th>
<th>4. gets away</th>
<th>5. let (me) down</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1. let her off down</td>
<td>2. let him out</td>
<td>3. let it out</td>
<td>4. got away with it</td>
<td>5. get away with, let (your father) down, own up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. let her off down</td>
<td>3. let him out</td>
<td>4. got away with it</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. let her off down</td>
<td>4. got away with it</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. got away with it</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. get away with, let (your father) down, own up</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit 18 (p. 77)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1. put forward</th>
<th>2. carried out</th>
<th>3. lay off</th>
<th>4. turned down</th>
<th>5. fell through</th>
<th>6. dropped out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1. The tests are being earned out now</td>
<td>2. I was laid off</td>
<td>3. A new proposal was put forward</td>
<td>4. Their application was turned down</td>
<td>fell through, layoff, carried out</td>
<td>put forward, turned down, drop out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. The tests are being earned out now</td>
<td>3. A new proposal was put forward</td>
<td>4. Their application was turned down</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. A new proposal was put forward</td>
<td>4. Their application was turned down</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Their application was turned down</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. fell through, layoff, carried out</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. put forward, turned down, drop out</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes
- **Unit 16**: Examples of verbs and their meanings.
- **Unit 17**: Examples of phrasal verbs and their meanings.
- **Unit 18**: Examples of phrasal verbs and their meanings.
### Unit 19 (p. 81)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. went off</th>
<th>2. blew up</th>
<th>3. broke out</th>
<th>4. blow up</th>
<th>5. put out</th>
<th>6. cut down on</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. broke out (etc)</td>
<td>1. blow up as many balloons as we could find/blew as many balloons up as</td>
<td>1. put out, blow up, cut down on</td>
<td>1. It was blown up (etc)</td>
<td>1. wore out the nurses in the hospital/wore the nurses in the hospital out</td>
<td>1. No, I'm completely worn out (etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. blew it up</td>
<td>2. cut down on them</td>
<td></td>
<td>2. I'm going to cut down on chocolate (etc)</td>
<td>2. held up my uncle's newspaper shop/held my uncle's newspaper shop up</td>
<td>2. It burned down last year (etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. they went off/watched them go off (etc)</td>
<td>3. blew up the aeroplane/blew the aeroplane up</td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Because I ran out of time (etc)</td>
<td>3. broke into it</td>
<td>3. Because I thought I'd broken into my neighbour's house (etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. I'll blow up your tyres/blew your tyres up</td>
<td>4. put out your cigar/put your cigar out</td>
<td></td>
<td>4. I held up a bank (etc)</td>
<td>4. got through it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. I'll put out my cigarette/put out my cigarette out (etc)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5. I got through my work quickly (etc)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. cut down on your eating (etc)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6. Because they thought I'd broken into my neighbour's house (etc)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit 20 (p. 85)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. run out of</th>
<th>2. burned down</th>
<th>3. got through</th>
<th>4. worn (me) out</th>
<th>5. broke into</th>
<th>6. held up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. My flat was broken into (by a burglar)</td>
<td>1. wore out the nurses in the hospital/wore the nurses in the hospital out</td>
<td>1. wore out, burned down, ran out of</td>
<td>1. No, I'm completely worn out (etc)</td>
<td>1. wore out the nurses in the hospital/wore the nurses in the hospital out</td>
<td>1. No, I'm completely worn out (etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. He was worn out cleaning the house</td>
<td>2. held up my uncle's newspaper shop/held my uncle's newspaper shop up</td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Because I ran out of time (etc)</td>
<td>2. held up my uncle's newspaper shop/held my uncle's newspaper shop up</td>
<td>2. It burned down last year (etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The van was held up (by some men)</td>
<td>3. broke into it</td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Because I ran out of time (etc)</td>
<td>3. broke into it</td>
<td>3. Because I thought I'd broken into my neighbour's house (etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The embassy was burned down (by some terrorists)</td>
<td>4. got through it</td>
<td></td>
<td>4. I held up a bank (etc)</td>
<td>4. got through it</td>
<td>4. I held up a bank (etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>5. burned down part of the city/burned part of the city down</td>
<td></td>
<td>5. I got through my work quickly (etc)</td>
<td>5. burned down part of the city/burned part of the city down</td>
<td>5. I got through my work quickly (etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6. Because they thought I'd broken into my neighbour's house (etc)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6. Because they thought I'd broken into my neighbour's house (etc)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Making Sense of Phrasal Verbs presents some of the most common verbs through lively cartoon illustrations and guides learners to an understanding of their meanings with carefully worded cue questions. A series of exercises offers first controlled, and then freer practice of the newly-learned verbs, while the Reference Section at the back of the book, with its meaning check, context sentences and collocations, helps to make this a clear, as well as a lively introduction to the subject.

Available in two editions: a self study edition with answers and an edition without answers for classroom use.