

ADVANCED 1

Supplementary (8): Phrasal verbs 1

A. EXPLANATIONS

This unit (and Grammar 24 and 25) assume that a wide range of phrasal verbs, and their grammatical types, are already known. These units focus on multiple meaning, and other meanings of known phrasal verbs. Note that there may be other meanings for the verbs listed here.

Add up (make sense)

His evidence just doesn't add up.

Ask after (inquire about)

Jim was asking after you.

Back down (yield in an argument)

Sheila was right, so Paul had to back down.

Bargain for (take into account)

We hadn't bargained for there being so much traffic, and we missed the plane.

Bear out (confirm the truth)

Helen's alibi was borne out by her sister.

Break down (lose control of the emotions)

David broke down and wept when he heard the news.

Break off (stop talking)

He broke off to answer the phone.

Break up (come to an end)

The party finally broke up at 3.00 am.

Bring about (cause to happen)

The crisis was brought about by Brenda's resignation.

Bring off (succeed in doing something)

The team tried for years to win the competition and they finally brought it off.

Bring on (cause the onset of an illness)

Sitting in the damp brought on his rheumatism.

(cause trouble to happen to oneself)

You have brought this on/upon yourself.

Bring round (influence someone to your point of view)

After much discussion, I brought the committee round to my point of view.

Bring up (mention)

I feel I ought to bring up another small matter.

Call up (mobilise for military service)

Mark was called up when the war broke out.

Carry off (complete successfully - perhaps despite a problem)

Jane had a difficult role to play, but she carried it off.

Carry out (complete a plan)

The attack was successfully carried out.

Catch on (become popular - colloquial)

*This new hair style is beginning to **catch on**.*

Come about (happen)

*Let me explain how the situation **came about**.*

Come down to (be in the end a matter of)

*It all **comes down to** whether you are prepared to accept less money.*

Come in for (receive - especially criticism, blame)

*The government has **come in for** a lot of criticism over the decision.*

Come off (take place successfully)

*I'm afraid that deal didn't **come off** after all.*

Come out (appear)

*All the flowers have **come out**.*

*When the news **came out**, everyone was shocked.*

*My photos didn't **come out** very well.*

Come up (occur - usually a problem - colloquial)

*Look, something has **come up**, and I can't meet you.*

Come up against (meet a difficulty)

*We've **come up against** a bit of a problem.*

Come up to (equal - especially expectations, standard)

*The play didn't **come up to** expectations.*

Come up with (think of - especially an answer, a plan, a solution)

*We still haven't **come up with** a solution to the problem.*

Count on (rely on)

*Don't worry, you can **count on** me.*

Crop up (happen unexpectedly - colloquial)

*I can't come to your party, something has **cropped up**.*

Do away with (abolish - colloquial)

*Dog licences have been **done away with**.*

(murder - colloquial)

*What if they **do away with** the old man?*

Do up (decorate - colloquial)

*We are having our living room **done up**.*

Draw up (come to a stop)

*A white sports car **drew up** outside the door.*

Draw up (organise - especially a document)

*The contract is being **drawn up** at the moment.*

Drop in (pay a visit - colloquial)

Drop in any time you're passing.

Drop off (fall asleep - colloquial)

*The baby has just **dropped off**.*

End up (finish in a certain way, or place)

*We **ended up** staying there for lunch.*

*The car **ended up** in a ditch.*

Face up to (have courage to deal with - especially *responsibilities*)

You have to face up to your responsibilities.

Fall about (show amusement - especially *laughing* - colloquial)

Everyone fell about when Jane told her joke.

Fall back on (use as a last resort)

If the worst comes to the worst, we've got our savings to fall back on.

Fall for (be deceived by - colloquial)

It was an unlikely story but he fell for it.

(fall in love with - colloquial)

I fell for you the moment I saw you.

Fall out with (quarrel with)

Peter has fallen out with his boss.

Fall through (fail to come to completion)

The plan fell through at the last minute.

Feel up to (feel capable of doing)

Old Mr Smith didn't feel up to walking all that way.

Follow up (act upon a suggestion)

Thanks for the information about that book. I'll follow it up.

(take more action)

We'll follow up this lesson next week.

Get across (be understood - especially *get an idea across*)

I had the feeling I wasn't getting the meaning across.

Get at (imply - about personal matters - colloquial)

What are you getting at exactly?

Get down to (begin to seriously deal with)

It's time we got down to some real work.

Get off with (avoid punishment)

They were lucky to get off with such light sentences.

Get on for (approach a certain age/time/number)

He must be getting on for seventy.

Get on (make progress - especially *in life*)

Sue is getting on very well in her new job.

Get over (be surprised)

I couldn't get over how well she looked.

Get over with (come to the end of something, usually unpleasant)

I'll be glad to get this awful business over with.

Get round to (find time to do - also *around*)

Sorry, but I haven't got round to fixing the tap yet.

Get up to (do something - usually bad when about children - colloquial)

The children are getting up to something in the garden.

What have you been getting up to lately?

B. PRACTICE

1

Underline the correct word or phrase in each sentence.

- Jim completely fell for my joke/story.
- The conversation/meeting didn't break up until late.
- It seems that we've come up against rather a tricky idea/problem.
- It must be getting on for six o'clock/extremely well.
- The witness's evidence bore out what Peter had said/as Peter said.
- I really should get down to my homework/the weather.
- Unfortunately my plan/suggestion didn't quite come off.
- Mary's new novel doesn't come up to her usual expectation/standard.
- Last night I dropped off at 11.30/from 11.30 until 7.00 this morning,
- When David started speaking everyone fell about in laughter/laughing.


2

Put one suitable word in each space.

- When I give an order I expect it to be carried out.
- Getting up so early really gets me
- It was a good idea, but I'm afraid it didn't quite off.
- I'm afraid that your story doesn't really up.
- I was so surprised when Harry got the job, I couldn't over it.
- Terry's new book out next week.
- Someone was after you in the club yesterday.
- I tried to get an early night, but just as I was off, the phone rang,
- Neil was too embarrassed to up the question of who would pay.
- The police didn't up Bill's complaint about his neighbours.

3 Read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

The Terrys were sitting calmly having afternoon tea in their lounge when the van (1) ...A..... up outside. The words 'Reliable Removals - you can (2).....us' were printed on the side of the van in large blue capitals. Soon afterwards, an enormous man covered in tattoos appeared on the doorstep. Tim opened the door. 'Sorry we're late, guv,' said the tattoo man, 'we hadn't (3) all the traffic on the motorway, otherwise we'd have been here sooner. Isn't that right, Lester? His companion, an unshaven man roughly half his size, joined in: 'We didn't budge for a good half hour, and we (4) up coming off the motorway and going through the villages. I did try and phone, but I couldn't get (5) Anyway, we're here now, so let's (6) some serious work.' Tim said, 'Erm, I think there's been some sort of misunderstanding, gentlemen.'

1) A drew	B followed	C cropped	D called
2) A ask after	B bear out	C count on	D draw up
3) A got up to	B faced up to	C bargained for	D added up
4) A brought	B ended	C broke	D came
5) A down	B across	C over	D through
6) A do away with	B come up against	C fall out with	D get down to

4 Read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

When the war (1) ..C. out I must have been (2) 18 years of age, and like most boys of my age, I received the news with a kind of naive enthusiasm, born out of youthful ignorance and inexperience. When I was (3) , I still had a romantic vision of marching quickly to victory and being home in time for tea. I have an old picture of myself standing proudly in my new uniform - a young man about to (4) his responsibilities in life. I look like a boy pretending to be a man - and not quite managing to (5) it off. Little did I realise just what I had (6)

1) A came	B bore	C broke	D carried
2) A getting on for	B falling back on	C getting round to	D feeling up to
3) A counted on	B broken up	C called up	D asked after
4) A draw up	B face up to	C do away with	D bring about
5) A call	B break	C get	D carry
6) A come in for	B come up against	C come down to	D come up with

5 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

a) They didn't punish Karen, only gave her a warning.

got

Karen got off with a warning.

b) What sort of progress are you making in your new job?

getting

How are in your new job?

c) There were no taxis so in the end I had to walk home.

up

Because there were no taxis I home.

d) I'm doing more work than I bargained for.

be

I didn't expect much work.

e) Brenda doesn't get on with her next-door neighbour any more.

fallen

Brenda has her next-door neighbour.

f) I broke down and cried when I heard the news.

into

I when I heard the bad news.

g) The best solution was thought of by Sally.

came

Sally the best solution.

h) Soon it will be time for lunch.

getting

It's lunch time.

i) What happened confirmed the truth of Jack's prediction.

borne

Jack's prediction by subsequent events.

j) Carol has trouble communicating her ideas to others.

her

Carol has trouble across.

-THE END-