

Phrasal verbs (1)

I can recognise and use phrasal verbs correctly.

1 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs below.

blend carry come go make stand turn

There can be many different reasons for changing your name. Singers and actors sometimes **1** [] up a 'stage name' because they don't think their real name is suitable. For Peter Gene Hernandez, changing his name to Bruno Mars certainly **2** [] out to be a good decision. Sometimes people with unusual names decide that they would prefer to **3** [] in more. When these people change their name, they usually **4** [] for something very normal, like John Smith. Others take the opposite approach: they change their names because they want to **5** [] out more – like the British teenager who changed his name to Facebookdotcom Forwardslash-Mountain DewUK after the company who make Mountain Dew drinks offered a cash prize for their biggest 'super fan'. Some women who get married choose to **6** [] on the tradition of taking their husband's surname. But these days, you also **7** [] across couples who combine their surnames to create a new name. For example, when Mr Pugh married Miss Griffin in 2012, they became Mr and Mrs Puffin.

2 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Include a phrasal verb from below in the correct form.

account for bring about get away with go down look into put up with

- Police are investigating the cause of the fire.
Police [] the cause of the fire.
- The crime rate has fallen since January.
The crime rate has [] since January.
- Car crime represents half of all crime in this area.
Car crime [] half of all crime in this area.
- New street lights have caused a fall in crime.
New street lights [] a fall in crime.
- Most cybercriminals are not caught.
Most cybercriminals [] it.
- People will not tolerate an increase in traffic noise.
People [] an increase in traffic noise.

3 Complete the sentences by writing a suitable pronoun in ONE of the gaps.

- Her company offered her a promotion, but she turned [] down [].
- She inherited some paintings from her father, and later passed [] on [] to her daughter.
- I was disappointed to fail my Spanish exam, but my maths result made [] up [] for [].
- A year after Kirstie and her husband moved to New York, she walked [] out [] on [].
- She sometimes made fun of her brothers, but she always stood [] up [] for [] too.

8 USE OF ENGLISH Choose the correct options (a–d) to complete the sentences.

- My family had a tradition of naming first-born boys Sam, but my parents didn't carry [].
(a) on it (b) with it (c) on with (d) it on
- If somebody has a name you dislike, it can actually put [] becoming friends.
(a) off from (b) you off (c) up with (d) you back
- Sometimes boys with feminine-sounding names behave more aggressively to make [].
(a) it up (b) for it (c) up for it (d) it up for
- It is clearly wrong to [] down on somebody simply because of their name.
(a) break (b) look (c) turn (d) run
- Sometimes parents choose ridiculous names because they want to [] a change in the law.
(a) bring about (b) come about (c) turn around (d) put up