

APPENDIX

A. LANGUAGE FACT: PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal verbs are very common in English. They are made up of a verb and a particle or, sometimes, two particles. The particle often changes the meaning of the verb.

For example:

- I **called** Jen to see how she was.
(call = to telephone)
- They've **called off** the meeting.
(call off = to cancel)

In terms of **word order**, there are two main types of phrasal verb: separable and inseparable.

Inseparable

Some phrasal verbs cannot be separated. Even when there is an object pronoun, the verb and particle remain together.
E.g.

- Who **looks after** the baby when you're at work?
- Who **looks after** her when you're at work?

Examples:

- **come across** = to find something by chance.
- **turn into** = become.
- **get over** = recover from something.
- **look into** = investigate.

With two particles:

Phrasal verbs with two particles are also inseparable. Even if you use a pronoun, you put it after the particles.

E.g.

- Who **came up with** that idea?
(come up with = think of an idea or plan)

Separable

With separable phrasal verbs, the verb and particle can be apart or together.

E.g.

CALL OFF

They've **called the meeting off**.

OR

They've **called off** the meeting.

AND

The meeting? They've **called it off**.

(Use an object pronoun)

More examples:

- **Turn on** (the TV)
- **Turn off** (the TV)
- **Try on** (put on clothes)
- **Give back** (return it to the person who gave it to you)
- **Take back** (return it to a store where you buy or borrow)
- **Write down** (take notes)
- **Pick up** (lift something from the floor)

1. The meaning of the phrasal verb in the sentence is:

"Who **looks after** the baby when you're at work?"

- a. To invite someone
- b. To take care of someone

**2. Write the meaning of phrasal verb:**

- a. **LOOK INTO:** _____
We are aware of the problem and we are **looking into** it.
- b. **TURN INTO:** _____
The caterpillar **turned into** a beautiful butterfly.
- c. **GET OVER:** _____
It was quite a major operation. It took months to **get over** it and feel normal again.
- d. **CAME ACROSS:** _____
I **came across** your email when I was clearing my inbox.

3. Match the phrasal verb with their meaning.

- look forward to () a. remove
- came up with () b. like and be friendly
- get along with () c. have an idea
- get rid of () d. something you want to happen

4. What is the phrasal verb used in the examples of the picture?