

PHRASAL VERBS - RECESSION

EXERCISE 1.

Match up the phrasal verbs on the left with the verbs that have a similar meaning on the right.

1.	bottom out	A	accept (job, responsibility, etc.)
2.	bring out	B	continue
3.	carry on	C	decline
4.	carry out	D	dismiss / fire
5.	close down	E	establish
6.	count on	F	have confidence in
7.	cut back on	G	increase (prices)
8.	fall off	H	introduce something new
9.	lay off	I	postpone, delay
10.	level off	J	reach the lowest point and recover
11.	look through	K	read quickly
12.	look for	L	reduce (e.g., expenses)
13.	mark up	M	reduce in size
14.	pull out of	N	shut
15.	put off	O	stabilize
16.	scale down	P	try to find
17.	set up	Q	do or undertake
18.	take on	R	withdraw from

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.

EXERCISE 2.

Use each of the phrasal verbs above once to complete the text. You may need to use the past tense, the past participle or the present continuous form.

After three years of rapid growth, sales began to _____ (1). Then, with the recession, they _____ (2) dramatically. We had to _____ (3) the factory in Ireland, and _____ (4) sixty people. That left a lot of machine workers _____ (5) a job in one small town. They _____ (6) the newspapers every day, but there weren't many job vacancies. The unemployed had to _____ (7) any kind of casual work they could find.

We also had to _____ (8) staff in the London office, and reconsider the whole British operation that we'd _____ (9) only five years before. Some of the American managers wanted to _____ (10) the British market entirely, and to _____ (11) our whole European business. Instead we have _____ (12) a restructuring, and _____ (13) all our plans for expansion, and for _____ (14) new products. We're trying to _____ (15) as best we can. We might even have to _____ (16) our prices a little, hoping we can _____ (17) our customers brand loyalty. At least there are some signs that the recession has _____ (18).