



Presentation

Some phrasal verbs have three parts – a verb and two particles:

*We just want to **get on with** our work.*

***Stand up for** your rights!*

*We're **looking forward to** using the new road.*

*We won't **put up with** the noise.*

Three-part phrasal verbs with one object

All three-part phrasal verbs are transitive, i.e. they have an object. When the verb has only one object, the object comes after the second particle:

*They soon got **on with** their work.*

*I think you stood **up to** him very well.*

Other verbs that follow this pattern include: *come up with*, *come down with*, *face up to*, *get away with*, *get down to*, *go through with*, *live up to*, *look up to*.

Three-part phrasal verbs with two objects

A few three-part phrasal verbs have two objects. The first object comes after the verb and the second object comes after the two particles:

*She played **one boy off** against **the other**.*

*I've decided to take **you up on** your offer.*

Other verbs that follow this pattern include: *put (something) down to (something)*, *put (somebody) up to (something)*, *talk (somebody) round to (something)*.

Two-part phrasal verbs + dependent preposition

Some phrasal verbs can be both intransitive (i.e. have no object) and transitive (i.e. have an object).

Intransitive: *We **get on**.*

Transitive: *I don't **get on with** my brother.*

When there is no object, they have two parts:

*He says he's going to **drop out**.* (*drop + out* = leave school or college without finishing your course of studies)

When there is an object, you need to add a dependent preposition (*drop + out + of*).

*He says he's going to **drop out of** school.*

Other verbs that follow this pattern include: *catch up (on/with)*, *go out (with)*, *keep up (with)*, *move out (of)*, *run out (of)*.

Exercises

1 🎧 Put the lines in the correct order. Then listen and check.

- 1 The authorities seem to think they can talk us round
- through our village. We're ready to stand up
- to accepting the situation. We don't seem to be able to
- get it through
- with their plans to ruin our countryside and run
- a road straight
- to them and fight for our rights. They're certainly
- not going to get away
- to them that we are not going to put up
- 7 with it that easily!



2 Write the words in *italics* in the correct order.

- 1 Hey! I've just come *a brilliant idea with up* for the end-of-term party! *up with a brilliant idea*
- 2 I think I'm going to take *on you up* your invitation to stay the night.
- 3 I really need to catch *up some work on* tonight.
- 4 Have you got any idea who might have put *up to him* this?
- 5 Jamie's come *the flu with down* again, I'm afraid.
- 6 I really used to look *to my maths teacher up*.
- 7 How do you get *with Fiona on*?
- 8 It was Steff who brought *in up his name* the conversation, not me.

3 Add the preposition in brackets to the sentences.

- 1 I'm really not sure if I can go through ^{with} this. (with)
- 2 He's going to have to learn to face up his responsibilities. (to)
- 3 I put their success to hard work and good organization. (down)
- 4 Have you heard? Will's dropped of university. (out)
- 5 Is that the girl you went out last night? (with)
- 6 She's really going to find it hard to live to their expectations. (up)
- 7 It's not going to be an easy situation to put up. (with)
- 8 He very cleverly played them off each other. (against)

4 Complete these sentences so that they are true for you.

- 1 I get on really well with
- 2 I've always looked up to
- 3 I'm really looking forward to