

get through with
keep up with
Pick up
take after come up with
show up check up on
get by look down on
walk out on **fill up**
break down
catch on
hand in put on come back
come to come back
come in pick out
Stand up
put up with get away with
call on
get rid of **look into**
go over go through
Look after
blow up

eat out drop by
come over
run across
run into
drop out of
take care of
do over
run out of
Throw away
wait on

get up
look out for
look over
give away
go back look up
look in on
wake up give back
hand in
catch up with
pass out
make up
look forward to
Come in look up to make sure of
point out
make out
Go out
pick out
keep away throw away
Stand up grow up
get along with
pick up
watch out
show off
Read over go on try on set up turn on turn down
try out
bring up turn off put away
use up put on
put out
read over turn up
take down

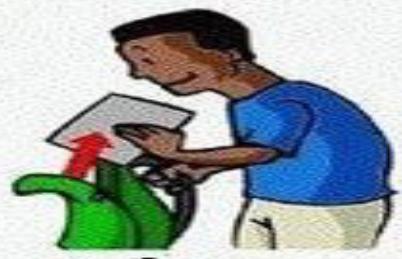
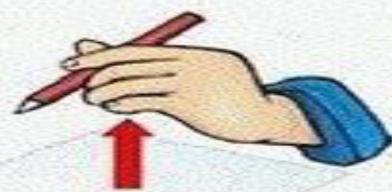
Phrasal

B

S

A **Phrasal verb** is the combination of two or three words from different grammatical categories — a verb and a particle, such as an adverb or a preposition — to form a single semantic unit on a lexical or syntactic level.

eat out
break down
take off your coat
give up fatty foods
call back
do up the flat
get off the bus
look up a word
put on a show
hurry up
think things through
keep off the grass
get jack up the car
strip off
make up
strip off
an option
a situation



POLL QUESTION

- A **phrasal verb** is the combination of two or three words from different grammatical categories.
- A. True
- B. False

ANSWER

- OPTION- A

- **Why are phrasal verbs important?**
- Phrasal verbs are very common – they appear in all areas of English, from business English and academic English right the way through to informal, spoken English.
- Using phrasal verbs correctly makes your English sound natural and fluent and they occur so frequently in English that students need to master them if they are ever going to progress

Be aware that one of the special features
of phrasal verbs is that some of them
have many
different meanings

For example,

you can **pick** something **up** from the floor, you can **pick up** a language or bad habits, the weather can **pick up**, you can **pick up** a bargain, a radio can **pick up** a signal, the economy can **pick up**, you can **pick up** a story where you left it, you can **pick** someone **up** in your car. Sometimes the meanings are clearly related, some being more literal and some more metaphorical.

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POLL QUESTION

- Do the phrasal verbs have different meaning in the different contexts?
- A. True
- B. False

ANSWER

- OPTION- A

Phrasal Verbs

Verb + Preposition

add + on

Verb + Adverb

run + away

Verb + Adverb +
Preposition

look + up +to

POLL QUESTION

- Which of the following is not a type of phrasal verb ?
- A. Verb+ adverb
- B. Verb + preposition
- C. Verb+ conjunction
- D. Verb + adverb+ preposition

ANSWER

- OPTION- C

Phrasal verb: VERB + PREPOSITION

- This type of phrasal verb is also called a "**prepositional verb**".
- Because a preposition always has an object, all prepositional verbs have direct objects (i.e they are transitive).

prepositional verb	meaning	example sentence	
			direct object
believe in	have faith in the existence of	I believe in	God.
look after	take care of	He is looking after	the dog.
talk about	discuss	Did you talk about	me?

Phrasal verb: VERB +ADVERB

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Example sentence	
Look up	search for and find information in a reference book	You can look up the word in a dictionary.	
Break down	Stop working	Our car broke down at the side of the highway in the snowstorm.	

Phrasal verb: VERB + ADVERB + PREPOSITION

- This type of phrasal verb is also called a "phrasal-prepositional verb". Look at these examples of phrasal-prepositional verbs:

phrasal-prepositional verb	meaning	example sentence	
			direct object
get on with	have a friendly relationship with	He doesn't get on with	his wife.
put up with	tolerate	I won't put up with	your attitude.
look forward to	anticipate with pleasure	I look forward to	seeing you.
run out of	use up, exhaust	We have run out of	eggs.

- I _____ seeing my friends again.
- A. Look forward to
- B. Put up with
- C. Keep up
- D. Carried away

ANSWER

- **OPTION- A**

**Phrasal verbs
can be divided
into groups**

transitive verbs

Intransitive verbs

Separable verbs



Inseparable verbs



TRANSITIVE (DIRECT OBJECT) INTRANSITIVE (NO DIRECT OBJECT)

		Meaning	Example sentence	Direct object
Transitive	put off	postpone	We will have to put off	the meeting.
	turn down	refuse	They turned down	my offer.
Intransitive	get up	rise from bed	I don't like to get up.	N.A
	break down	stop working	He was late because his car broke down.	N.A

POLL QUESTION

- A transitive verb does not take a direct object.
 - A. True
 - B. False

ANSWER

- OPTION- B

Some verbs can be used both with and without an object, but the meaning may change. Use the context to decide if the verb has a different meaning from the one you are familiar with.

Examples:

- *Tina and Jo were so clever the teacher moved them up to a higher class. (With object) tina and jo moved up to a higher class. (No object = same meaning)*
- *I can drop you off at the station. (With object = drive you somewhere and leave you there)*
- *I was sitting in the armchair and I dropped off. (No object = fell asleep, different meaning)*

POSITION OF THE OBJECT

- When **VERB + ADVERB** type of phrasal verb has a direct object, we can usually **separate** the two parts. For example, "turn down" is **separable**. We can say: "**turn down** my offer" or "**turn** my offer **down**". Look at these example sentences:
 - ✓ They turned down my offer.
 - ✓ They turned my offer down.

- However, if the direct object is a **pronoun**, we have no choice.

We **must** separate the two parts of the verb and insert the pronoun. Look at these examples with the verb "switch on".

Note that the last one is impossible:

✓ John switched on the radio.

✓ John switched the radio on.

✓ John switched it on.

✗ John switched on it.

POLL QUESTION

- PHRASAL VERBS CAN BE SEPARATED?
- A. YES
- B. NO

ANSWER

- OPTION- B

POSITION OF THE OBJECT

VERB + PREPOSITION

Prepositional verbs **cannot be separated**. That means that we cannot put the direct object between the two parts.

For example, we must say "look after the baby". We cannot say "look the baby after":

- ✓ Who is looking after the baby?
- ✗ Who is looking the baby after?



POLL QUESTION

- Which of the following is a correct sentence?
- A. Ria switched on the light.
- B. Ria switched the light on.



POLL QUESTION

- What is the meaning of the phrasal verb '**look through**' ?
- A. Think about something that happened in the past
- B. Visit a person or a place for short time
- C. Read something quickly and briefly
- D. Rely on somebody

ANSWER

- OPTION- C



POLL QUESTION

- Which of the following phrasal verb means- manage to survive in spite of difficulties.
- A. Get on
- B. Get by
- C. Get off
- D. Get in

ANSWER

- OPTION- B

Come by

To visit

E.g. I'll **come by** this evening and pick up the books.

Come up

Happen

E.g. I'll let you know if any vacancies **come up**.

Come through

Survive

E.g. With such a weak heart he was lucky to **come through** the operation.

Come over

Affect

E.g. I apologise for my behaviour last night. I don't know what **came over** me.

Come down

Descend, fall down, collapse

E.g. A tree **came down** and hit me on the head.

Come on

Encouragement

E.g. **Come on**, my son, it's time to pack away your toys.

Come in

Arrive, enter

E.g. That flight just **came in**.

Come out of

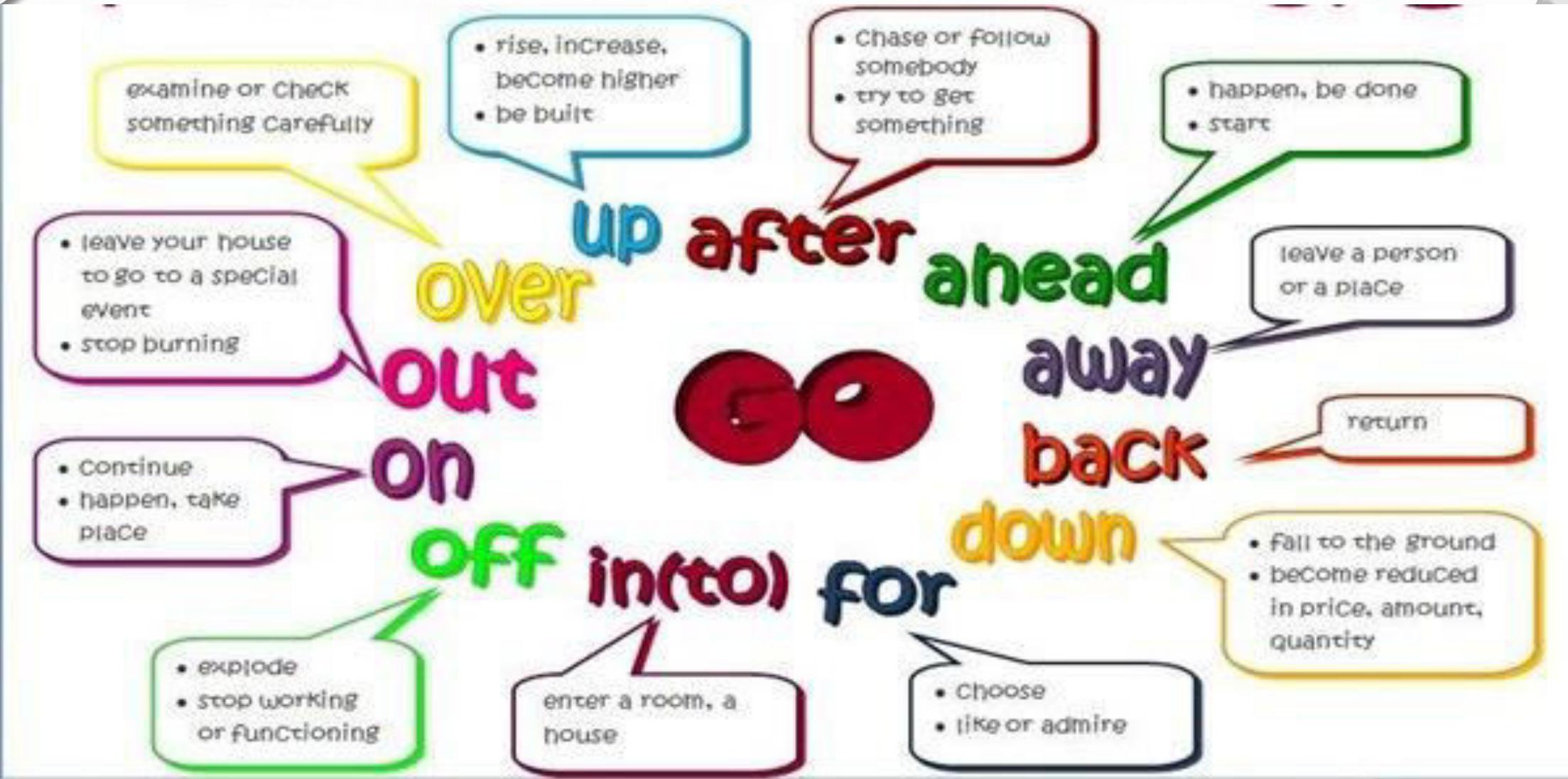
To develop from something

E.g. I hope something good can **come out of** this mess.

- WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS NOT A PHRASAL VERB ?
- A. COME OVER
- B. COME THROUGH
- C. COME OFF
- D. COME ENJOY

ANSWER

- OPTION- D



ACTIVITY- Make a student presenter to match the given columns

Go on	Examine or check carefully
Go over	Leave your house to go to a special event
Go after	Continue
Go out	Chase or follow somebody

Take up

Pick up

E.g. The reel automatically took up the slack.

Take through

Explain something to someone

E.g. Here's my report. I'll take you through it if you like.

Take over

Relieve someone temporarily

E.g. If you will take over driving, I'd like to get some sleep.

Take out

Remove

E.g. Please take out the trash before the whole house starts to smell.

Take for

Surprise or shock; to discomfit

E.g. The bad news took us aback.

Take in

Shorten (a garment) or make it smaller

E.g. Try taking the skirt in a little around the waist.

Take off

Remove

E.g. He took off his shoes

Take on

Acquire, bring in, or introduce

E.g. The ship took on cargo in Norfolk yesterday



POLL QUESTION

- Which of the following phrasal verb means- relieve something temporarily
- A. Take off
- B. Take over
- C. Take out
- D. Take in

ANSWER

- OPTION- A

Break up

End a relationship

E.g. She **broke up** with her boyfriend last week.

Break out

Escape, especially forcefully or defiantly

E.g. They **broke out** of prison in the middle of the night.

Break into

Open or begin to use

E.g. I finally **broke into** the second package of cookies.

Break in

Enter a place by force or illicit means

E.g. Someone **broke in** and stole his radio.

Break away

Become separated, literally or figuratively

E.g. A chunk of rock **broke away** from the cliff edge.

Break down

Fail, to cease to function

E.g. I am afraid my computer will **break down** if I try to run it at too high a speed.

Break down

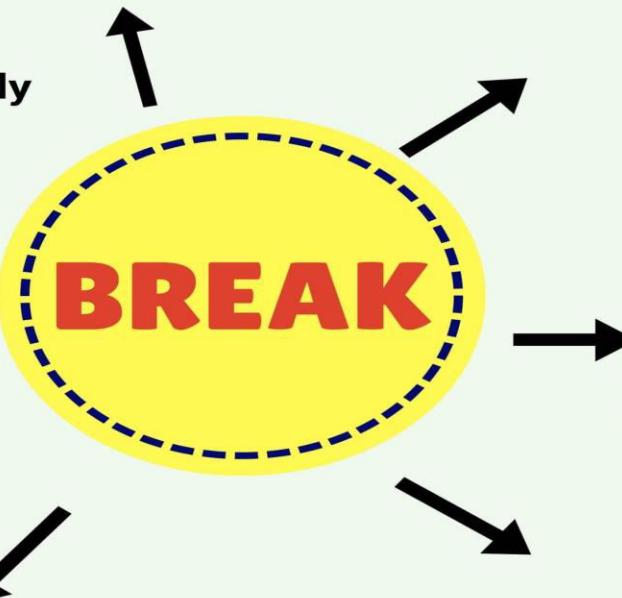
Decay, to decompose

E.g. Leaves and grass will **break down** into compost faster if you keep them moist.

Break down

Digest

E.g. His stomach took a while to **break down** his food.



Break even

Neither gain nor lose money

E.g. After an entire night playing poker, he nearly **broke even**.

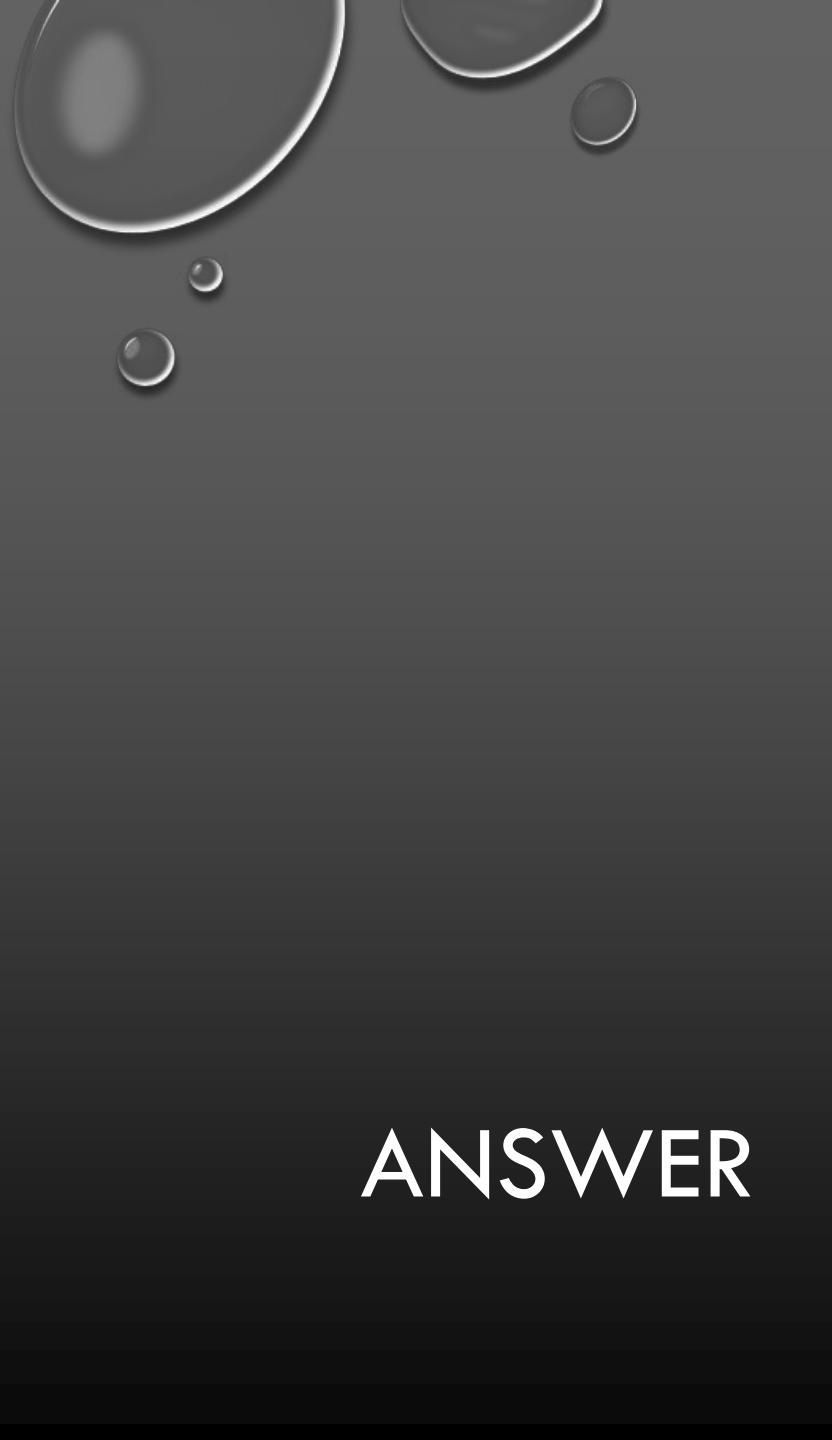
POLL QUESTION

- Choose what best defines the picture.
- A. Break up
- B. Break down
- C. Break in
- D. Break out



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The background of the left column features a dark grey gradient with three large, semi-transparent white bubbles of varying sizes positioned in the upper left corner.

ANSWER

- **OPTION- B**

“Practice is just as valuable as a sale. The sale will make you a living; the skill will make you a fortune.”

THANK YOU