

GRAMMAR

Phrasal verbs with *get*

LEVEL

Upper-Intermediate
(B2)

NUMBER

EN_B2_1012G

LANGUAGE

English



Learning outcomes

- I can recognise and recall a variety of phrasal verbs with 'get'.
- I can accurately use these phrasal verbs in a sentence.



Warm-up

During the week, what time do you usually get up in the morning?



How long does it normally take you to get out of the house?

Phrasal verbs with *get*

On the last slide, you saw two examples of phrasal verbs with *get*.

to get up and *to get out of*.



Let's look at some more examples of phrasal verbs with *get* on the next slides.

to get **on**
[a bus, boat,
train, plane]

to get **off**

We use **get on/off** for entering and leaving **large vehicles**.
Get off is the opposite of **get on**.



to get **in / into**
[a car, taxi]

to get **out of**

For smaller vehicles, we use **get in** or **get into** and **get out of**. **Get out of** is the opposite of **get in(to)**.





Fill in the blanks

1 Stephanie gets _____ the train at King's Cross and goes straight to her seat.

a. on

b. off

c. out of

d. into

2 She gets _____ the train at Birmingham and waits for her taxi.

a. on

b. off

c. out of

d. into

3 Stephanie's taxi soon arrives, and she gets _____ the back of the vehicle.

a. on

b. off

c. out of

d. into

4 When the driver stops at her flat, she gets _____ the taxi and walks up to her door.

a. on

b. off

c. out of

d. into



To get over

Read the examples and the explanation below.

It took me a long time to **get over** **losing** my job.

He finally **got over** **his ex-girlfriend** after he started dating again!

- ***To get over*** means to return to a usual state of health or happiness.
- It could be after an illness, a shock or the end of a relationship.
- We use it with **nouns** or **the -ing form of a verb**.



Oh, **get over yourself**
and stop complaining!

You'll often hear native speakers use **get over** in this context: with a reflexive pronoun.

Here it means,
'Stop thinking you are so important!' or
'Stop being so serious!'.



Discuss

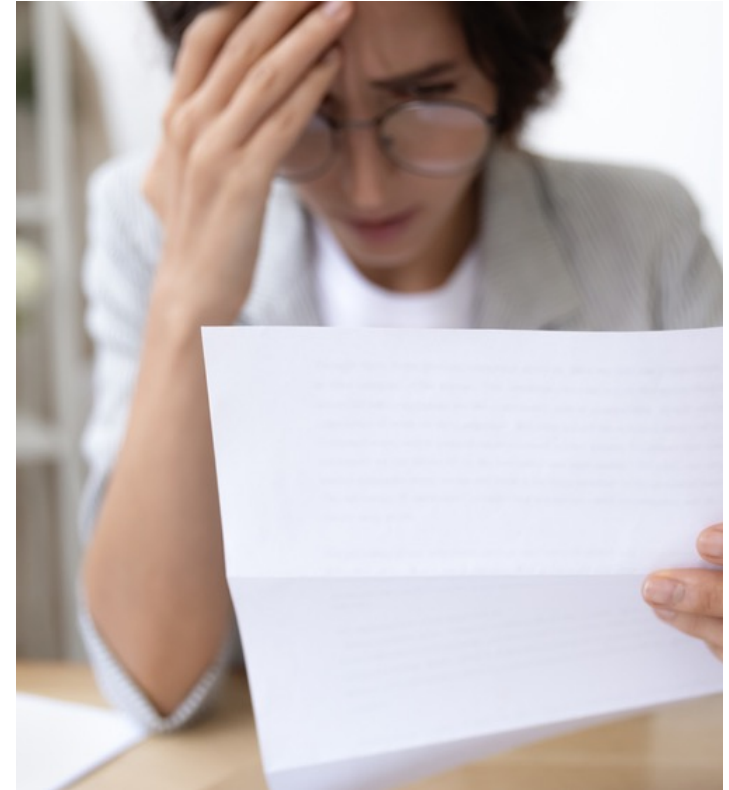
1. **Rank** these events in order from '**hardest**' to '**easiest**' to get over for you.
2. **Compare** your answers with a partner in breakout rooms or together as a class.
3. **Share** your partner's top and bottom answers.

1 Your phone gets stolen.

2 Your friend moves permanently to a different city.

3 Your job doesn't give you the raise you were promised.

4 Your online shopping order gets lost in the post.





To get used to



I'm still **getting used to** the company's new IT system.



He never **got used to** living alone.

- **To get used to** means to become familiar with something or someone.

Getting used to something

1. **Choose** one of the situations below.
2. **Make notes** on all the things you would have to *get used to*.
3. **Share** your ideas with the group.

Starting
a new job

Learning
a new
language

Buying
a new phone

Moving
to a different
country



To get something *across*



The politician failed **to get** his point **across** during the debate.



The author **got** his message **across** to his readers very well.

- **To get** (something) **across** means to **communicate** something **to** someone or to make someone **understand** a point.
- This phrase suggests that it was difficult to do so.





Form sentences with *get* something *across*

at

her point

getting

very good

across

She is



When writing
emails

clearly

to get

your point

across

it is important

To get out of something



I **got out of** that business trip, so I am free all weekend.



How can I **get out of** that meeting later today?

- We can use **get out of** figuratively to mean **avoiding responsibilities** or things we **don't want** to do.



To get away with something



Darren **got away with** not buying a train ticket.
Nobody asked to see his ticket!



They let their children **get away with murder!**

- **To get away with** something means to **do something wrong** and **not be punished** for it.
- **To get away with murder** is an idiom that means 'to do **whatever you want** without being stopped or punished'.



Share your experience

1. **Choose** one of the situations below.
2. **Make** some notes on it using the phrasal verbs from today's lesson.
3. **Share** your story with the group.

- A time when you got away with something.
- A long journey you took by various forms of transport.
- A time when you struggled to get used to something but managed to.



A large white rectangular area with a blue tab on the top left corner, containing ten horizontal lines for writing notes.



End of the lesson

Idiom

to get the ball rolling

Meaning: to set something, often a process, in motion

Example: There's a lot to get through in today's meeting, so let's **get the ball rolling** right away and discuss the first agenda point.



Additional practice



Fill in the gaps

Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

- 1 As soon as I got _____ the plane, I stowed my luggage and sat down in my seat.
- 2 I'm not sure I'll ever get _____ that relationship. It was intense!
- 3 I can't believe they got _____ with stealing all that money!
- 4 Quickly, quickly! Get _____ the car. We're going to be late!
- 5 Can you help me get _____ of going to the wedding? I don't want to go at all!

out
in
away
over
on

Discuss



“

**What's the best excuse I can use
to get out of...**

...going to a friend's
wedding next
month?

...a boring meeting
at work I don't want
to go to?

...a date on Saturday
with a person I just
met?





What do you think?

What are some things children shouldn't be allowed to get away with?



How would you compare being a child now to when you were younger?





Answer key

P. 7: 1. a, 2. b, 3. d, 4. c

P. 14: 1. She is very good at getting her point across.
2. When writing it is important to get your point across clearly.

P. 21: 1. on, 2. over, 3. away, 4. in, 5. out



Summary

Get on, get off, get in(to) and get out of

- We use **get on/off** for entering and leaving **large vehicles**. **Get off** is the opposite of **get on**, e.g. *I'm getting off the train soon.*
- For smaller vehicles, we use **get in(to)** and **get out of**. **Get out of** is the opposite of **get in(to)**, e.g. *Please get in the car!*

Get over

- **To get over** means to return to a usual state of health or happiness. It could be after an illness, a shock or the end of a relationship. We use it with **nouns** or **the -ing form of a verb**.
- *It took me a long time to **get over** my divorce. Oh, get over yourself!*

Get used to and get something across

- **To get used to** means to become familiar with something or someone, e.g. *You will **get used to** it.*
- **To get** (something) **across** means to **communicate** something to someone or to make someone **understand** a point. This phrase suggests that it was difficult to do so, e.g. *The author **got** his point **across** really well.*

Get out of and get away with

- We can use **get out of** figuratively to mean **avoiding responsibilities** or things we **don't want** to do, e.g. *How can I **get out of** that meeting later today?*
- **To get away with** something means to **do something wrong** and **not be punished** for it, e.g. *Darren **got away with** not buying a train ticket. Nobody asked to see his ticket!*



Vocabulary

permanently

raise

politician

debate

to struggle

