Phrasal verbs 1 General points

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We often use verbs with the following words:

in	on	ир	away	by	about	over	round or around	
out	off	down	back	through		forward	_	
So you can say look out / get on / take off / run away etc. These are <i>phrasal verbs</i> .								
						For example	: :	
get on The bus was full. We couldn't get on. drive off A woman got into the car and drove off. come back Sarah is leaving tomorrow and coming back on Saturday.								
	ırn rour			_		_	ned round.	
But oft	en the s	second wo	ord (on/of	f/out etc.) {	gives a spe	cial meaning	g to the verb. For exa	ample:
break down look out Look out! There's a car coming. (= be careful) take off get on How was the exam? How did you get on? (= manage) My French isn't very good, but it's enough to get by. (= manage)								
For mo	re phra	sal verbs,	see Units	138–145.				
Somet	imes a p	ohrasal ve	rb is follov	ved by a <i>pre</i>	eposition.	For example	:	
ru ke lo	phrasal verb preposition run away from							
Sometimes a phrasal verb has an <i>object</i> . Usually there are two possible positions for the object. So you can say:								
۱t	urned	on the ligh object		turned the	light on . Oject			
If the c	bject is	a pronou	n (it/them	/ me/him e	tc.) , only o	ne position	is possible:	
			1	turned it o	n. (not I t	urned on it)		
		amples:		- 3				
Can you fill in this form? fill this form in?								
but	They	gave me a	a form and	I told me to	fill it in.	(not fill in it)	
□ but			away this this box a	-	ow it away	/. (not thro	w away it)	
_ but	I'm go	oing to {	take off m take my sl	ny shoes. noes off .		·	ff . (<i>not</i> take off ther	m)
but		•	up the bat the baby ι eep. Don'	•	up . (not v	vake up her)		