

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**

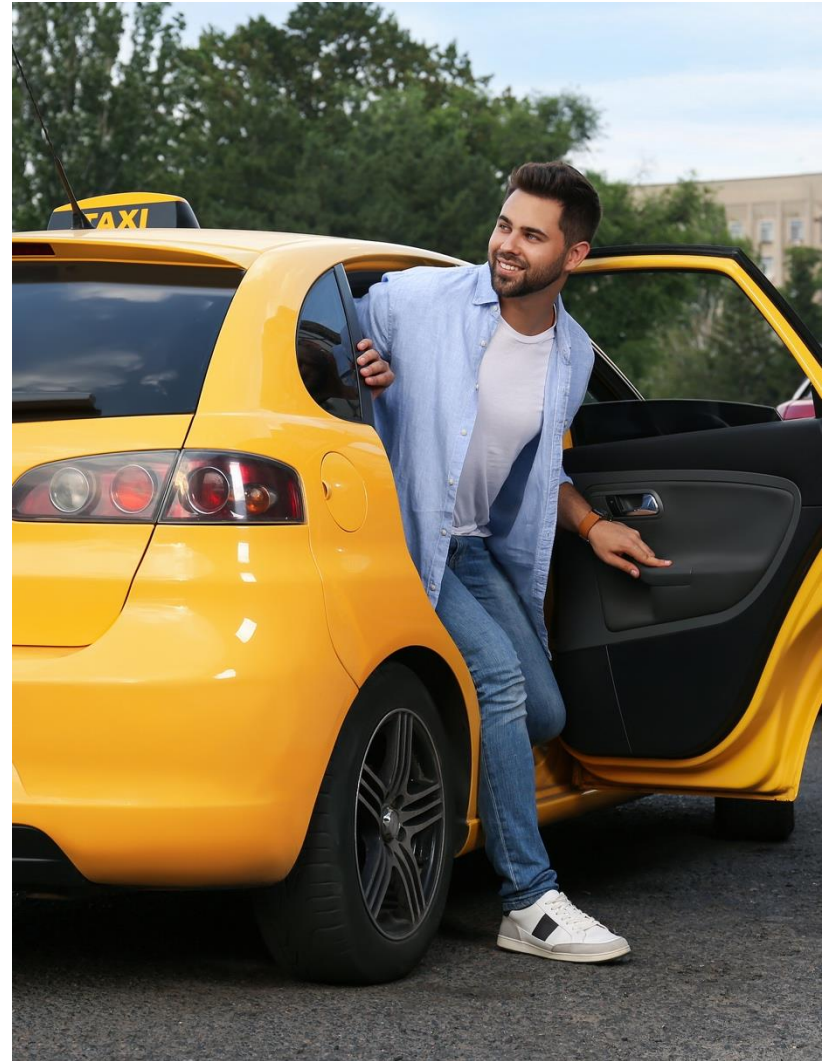
We use ***get on/off*** for entering and  
leaving **large vehicles**.  
***Get off*** is the opposite of ***get on***.



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 London Euston 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**.

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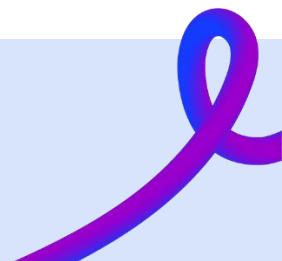
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Oh, **get over yourself**  
and stop complaining!

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

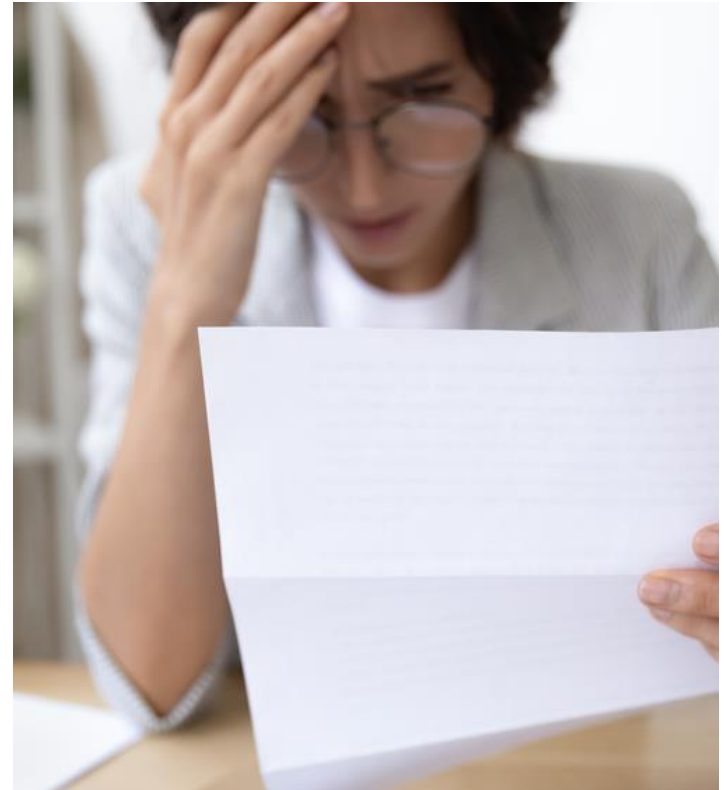
1. **Rank** these events in order from '**hardest**' to '**easiest**' to get over for you.
2. **Compare** your answers with a partner in breakout rooms or together as a class.
3. **Share** your partner's top and bottom answers.

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.

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# 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.



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# 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



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**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

