

Phrasal verbs with *get*

GRAMMAR

LEVEL
Intermediate

NUMBER
EN_BE_3115G

LANGUAGE
English

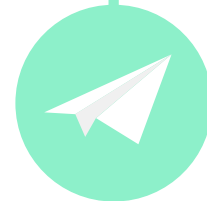




Goals

- Can recognise and recall phrasal verbs with 'get' linked to transport, changing situations and avoiding responsibilities.
- Can accurately use these phrasal verbs in a sentence.





I'll have to call you back. I just **got on**
my flight to Sydney.

I can't believe Sammy **got away with**
stealing stationery from the office!

I had to speak quite slowly to **get my**
point **across**.



Phrasal verbs with *get*

- The previous slide uses phrasal verbs using **get** + **prepositions**.
- In this lesson, you will practise using these **phrasal verbs** in different contexts.



Every morning, I **get into** my car at 8am.



Phrasal verbs with *get*

- Here are the phrasal verbs that we're looking at today.

Transport and access	Changing situations	Avoiding responsibilities and risk taking
<i>get off / get out (of)</i>	<i>get over</i>	<i>get out of</i>
<i>get in / get into</i>	<i>get used to</i>	<i>get away with</i>
<i>get on / get onto</i>	<i>get (something) across</i>	<i>get off lightly</i>



Get off and get out (of)

- *Get off* and *get out (of)* mean to **exit a vehicle**.
- We use *get off* for **public transport**.
- We use *get out (of)* for **private transport**.
- We also use *get out (of)* for exiting **rooms, buildings** and other **spaces**.



I **get off** the bus right in front of my office building.

Can I please **get out of** the car? I don't feel well.





Get in

- **Get in** can mean to **enter a space by force or trickery**.
- We also use **get in** to mean **to arrive**.



The burglar **got in** through the bathroom window.

What time does the flight **get in**?





Get in

- **Get in** also means to enter a **private vehicle**.
- We also use **get in** for rooms, buildings and other spaces.



You can **get in** the taxi now. I will put your bags in the boot.
I couldn't **get in** the office because the door was locked.



Get into

- **Get into** means **to enter an indoor location**.
- We also use **get into** when we are **granted access** to an **institution**, like a **university, government** or even a **nightclub**.



I had such a long day. It was after midnight when I finally **got into** the flat.

I am so pleased! I **got into** my first-choice university!





Get on and get onto

- We use **get on** when we **board** or **enter trains, planes** and **boats**.
- We can also use **get onto** for this, but it's less common.
- **Get onto** normally means to **climb onto** a **higher space**, like a roof.



I **got on** the train in Liverpool at midday and I was in London by 3pm.

He needs to **get onto** the roof to fix the leak.





Fill in the blanks with the correct phrasal verb

1. Phillipe was disappointed because he didn't _____ his favourite nightclub.

- a. get into b. get on c. get onto d. get off

2. I need to _____ this room for a few minutes. It's far too warm in here!

- a. get on b. get off c. get out of d. get in

3. Stephanie just _____ the train and now she's waiting for a taxi.

- a. got on b. got off c. got in d. got into

4. Stephanie's taxi has just arrived and she is _____ it now.

- a. getting on b. getting onto c. getting out of d. getting in



Get over

- ***Get over* + -ing form or noun phrase** – this means to **recover from** or **overcome** difficult circumstances.
- ***Get over* + reflexive pronoun** – this means to stop behaving in a **self-centred** way or to stop taking yourself too **seriously**.



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

He needs to **get over himself**. He thinks he's great, but he's not!





Get over

- Here are some more examples:



I'm so pleased you've **got over** the break up. You look so well.

They **got over themselves** and finally decided to apologise.



After **getting over** last week's defeat, the team's now ready for next week's match.

I need to **get over myself**. Lots of people are less fortunate than I am.





Using *get over*

What would you say to each of the people below in response to their situation? Use the two *get over* structures in your answers.

Your friend won't stop boasting about their achievements

You think you are focussing too much on your own problems

Your partner was just rejected from their dream job

Your colleague won't listen to anybody else's ideas

Your brother is very scared of going to the dentist

Your uncle found a tiny dent in his brand-new sports car

Your favourite bar wouldn't let you in

Your sister lost a lot of her childhood photos

get over + ing form or noun phrase

get over + reflexive pronoun



Get used to

- **Get used to + -ing form** or a **noun phrase** - means to **become familiar** with something or someone.
- When you **get used to** something or someone, it is **no longer unusual** or **surprising**.



I am **getting used to** my company's new IT system.

I haven't **got used to** living alone yet.





Using *get used to*

What do you have to *get used to* in each of these situations?
Give as much detail as you can.



Starting a new
job

Learning a new
language



Buying a new
phone

Moving to a
different city



Get (something) across

- **Get (something) across** means to **communicate** something to someone or to make someone **understand** a point.
- The phrase suggests it is **difficult** to make your point.



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

The book **got its message across** to the reader very well.





Make sentences using *get* (something) *across*

A

is

point across

getting her

very good

she

at



Good communicator



Writing a good email is
a skill

B

important

when you write
an email

your point

to get

across clearly

it is



Get out of

- We can use **get out of** figuratively to mean **avoiding responsibilities** or things we **don't want** to do.
- **Get out of** + noun phrase.
- **Get out of** + -ing form.



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

How am I going to **get out of** talking to Clive later?





Get away with

- When we **get away with** something, we escape the **consequences** of our actions.
- **Get away with** means to do something **wrong** and **not be punished** for it.
- **Get away with** can be followed by a noun or a gerund.



Darren thought he could **get away with** not validating his ticket.

I can't believe I **got away with** it. I was worried that somebody saw me take this coffee.





Get off lightly

- *Get off lightly* means that the **consequences** for doing something wrong are not very serious.



He **got off lightly**. His boss wasn't angry with him for making that mistake. He just told him to correct it.

She always **gets off lightly**. Her parents never punish her for anything.





Using *get out of*, *get away with* and *get off lightly*

1. Duncan dented the company car but nobody noticed.



Duncan **got away with** denting the company car.

2. Pamela missed an important deadline but her boss took the blame.



3. Deborah didn't want to go to the theatre so she pretended she was busy.



4. Jacob submitted his essay late but his professor didn't penalise him.



5. The criminal escaped and the police never found her.





Look at the pictures and write a sentence for each. Use a phrasal verb from the categories below in each sentence



Transport and access

Changing situations

Avoid responsibility and taking risks



Phrasal verbs with *get*

Use the phrasal verbs from the lesson to talk about your own experiences. There are some questions below to get you started but try to think of some more.

- When was the last time you got away with something?
- Or had to get used to doing something new?
- Describe all the forms of transport you used in the last week!



- *I can remember when I got away with...*
- *It took me a while to get used to...*
- *On Monday, I got on the train...*





Reflect on the goals

Go back to the second slide of the lesson and check if you have achieved all the goals of the lesson.

yes

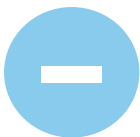
no





Reflect on this lesson

Think about everything you have seen in this lesson.
What were the most difficult activities or words? The easiest?



If you have time, go over
the most difficult slides again



Answer key

Activity p. 11
1. a 2. c 3. b 4. d

Activity p. 18

A = She is very good at getting her point across.

B = It is important to get your point across clearly when you write an email.

Activity p. 22 – other answers are possible

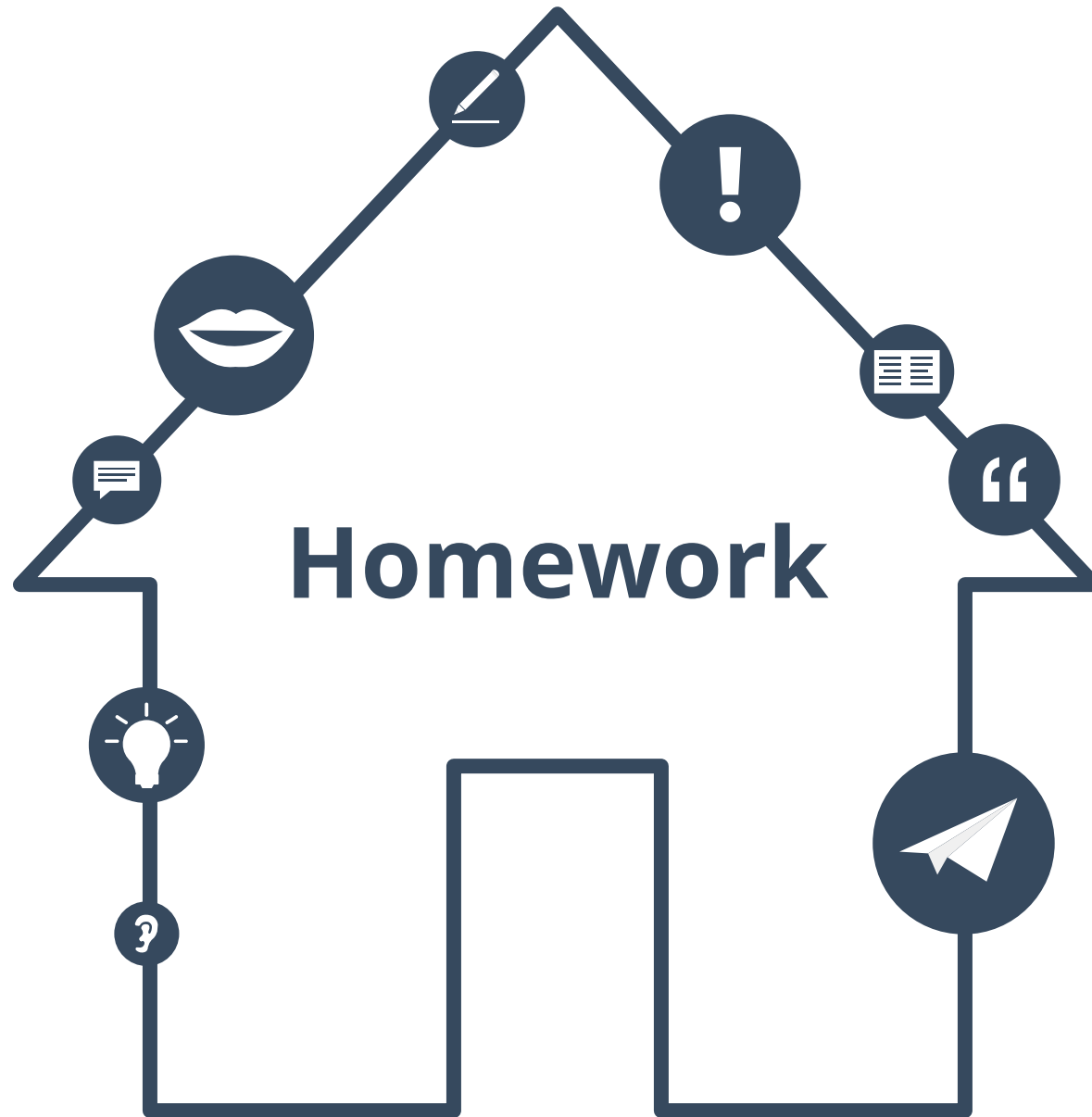
2. Pamela got off lightly with missing her deadline.

3. Deborah pretended to be busy to get out of going to the theatre.

4. Jacob got away with submitting his essay late, because his professor didn't

penalise him.

5. The criminal got away with her crime.





Using phrasal verbs with *get*

Remember what you said in the discussion on the last slide of the lesson. Practise using the phrasal verbs from the lesson to write about your own experiences.

The time I **got away with** something

When I had to **get** something **across** to someone

When I had to **get out of** something I didn't want to do

When I **got off** **lightly** with doing something wrong

When I had to **get used to** something

When I had to **get over** something



When I was working at my old job, I **got**
away with...





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