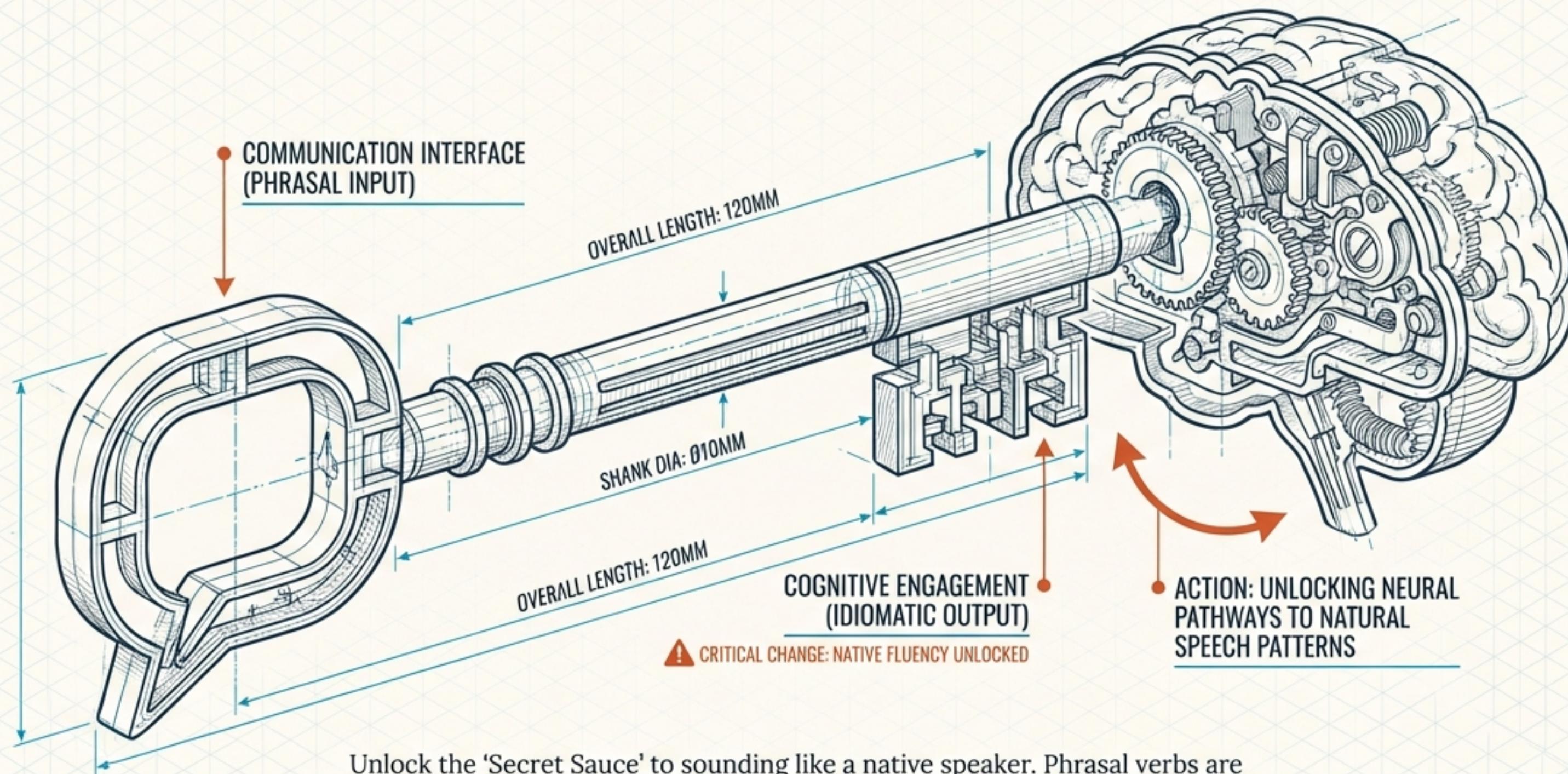


THE ARCHITECT OF NATURAL ENGLISH

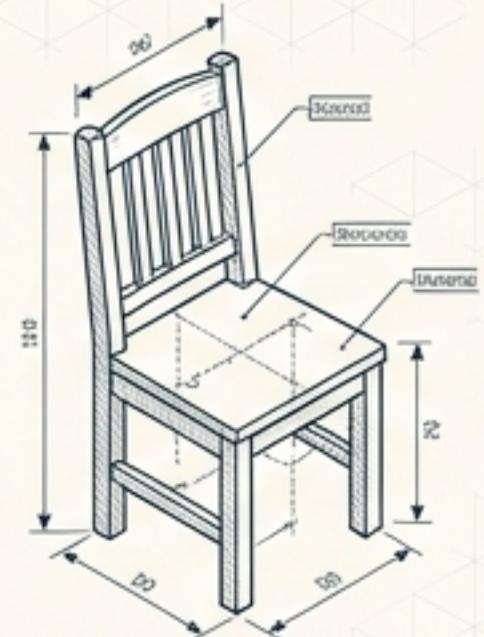
MASTERING PHRASAL VERBS



Unlock the 'Secret Sauce' to sounding like a native speaker. Phrasal verbs are the difference between being understood and fitting in. Mastering **just ten of these** can make you sound **50% more like a native speaker** immediately.

PROJECT	
ORIGINAL OWNER	FLUENCY BLUEPRINT
CURRENT OWNER	
LAST UPDATED	PV:101
TESTER NAME	2024-01-01

TEXTBOOK ENGLISH vs. REAL ENGLISH



FORMAL / LATIN-BASED

► Please extinguish your cigarette.

Dry &
Robotics

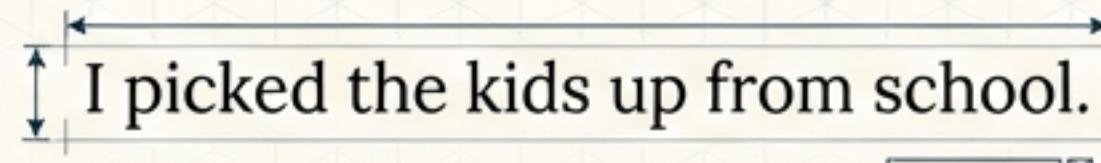
I collected the children from school.



NATURAL / PHRASAL

Please put out your cigarette

Rhythmic
& Casual



INSIGHT

Native speakers often find formal alternatives dry.
Phrasal verbs offer rhythm, cadence, and a more casual tone.

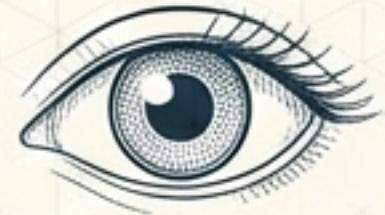


THE LOGIC BEHIND THE CHAOS

VERB + PARTICLE = NEW MEANING

(Preposition/Adverb)

Variable A: LOOK



To see with eyes.

Variable B: UP



Direction: Above.

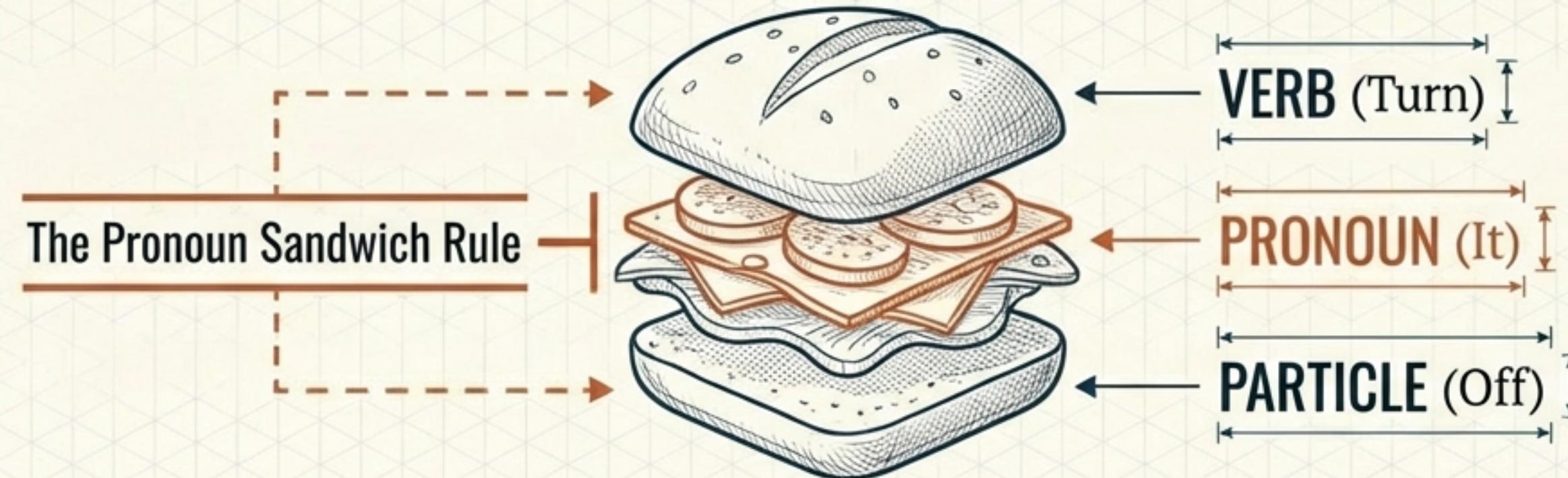
Result: LOOK UP



To search for information.

Think of it as a code. The particle changes the meaning of the verb entirely.
You aren't looking at the ceiling; you are consulting a dictionary.

THE GOLDEN RULE OF SEPARABILITY



If the object is a specific noun, it is flexible. If it is a PRONOUN (*me, it, them*), it MUST go in the middle.

- Turn off the light. / Turn the light off. (Flexible)
- Turn it off. (Correct: The Sandwich)
- X Turn off it. (Incorrect - Structural Failure)

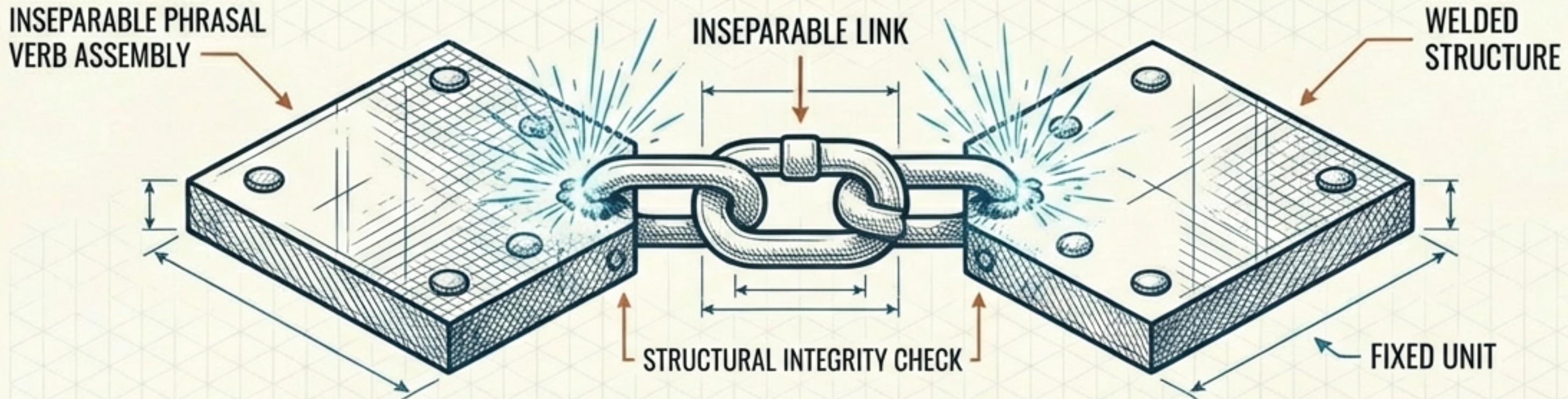


PRO TIP

Separable verbs allow you to place the object in the middle.
Use this to smooth out the rhythm of your sentence.



THE EXCEPTIONS: INSEPARABLES



Transitive Inseparable

Some verbs are glued together. Even with pronouns, the object goes at the end.

I ran an old friend.

He looks after his mother.

Three-Word Verbs

Two particles meant to stay together. Always inseparable.

- Put up with (Tolerate)
- Look forward to (Anticipate)



Warning: You cannot say “Run an old friend into”. These structures are rigid.

TOOLKIT A: THE WORKPLACE

Call off - To cancel.
“They called off the meeting.”

Fill out - To complete.
“Please fill out this application.”

Call off - To cancel.
“They called off the meeting.”

Bring up - To mention.
“Don’t bring up the budget yet.”

Rule out - To exclude.
“Weather rules out a picnic.”

Run out of - Depleted supply.
“We ran out of fuel.”

Look into - To investigate.
“We are looking into the cause.”



TOOLKIT B: RELATIONSHIPS

Hit it off

Instant connection.
“Did you two hit it off?”

SOLID CONNECTION.



Strike out

To fail socially.
“I struck out with her.”

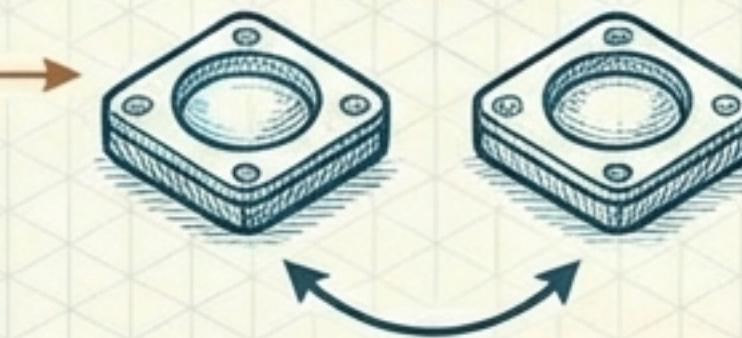
BROKEN CONNECTION (FAILURE)

Get along

Good relationship.
“I get along with my team.”

PARALLEL LINES (STABILITY).

Take after
To resemble.
“I take after my mother.”



VERTICAL LINE UP (RESPECT).

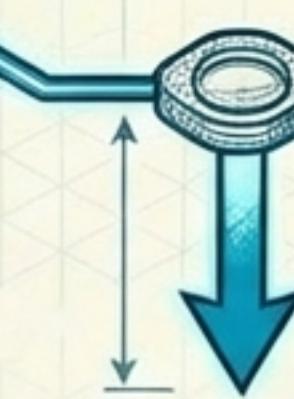
Look up to

To respect.
“I look up to problem solvers.”



Look down on

To disrespect.
“He looks down on selfish people.”

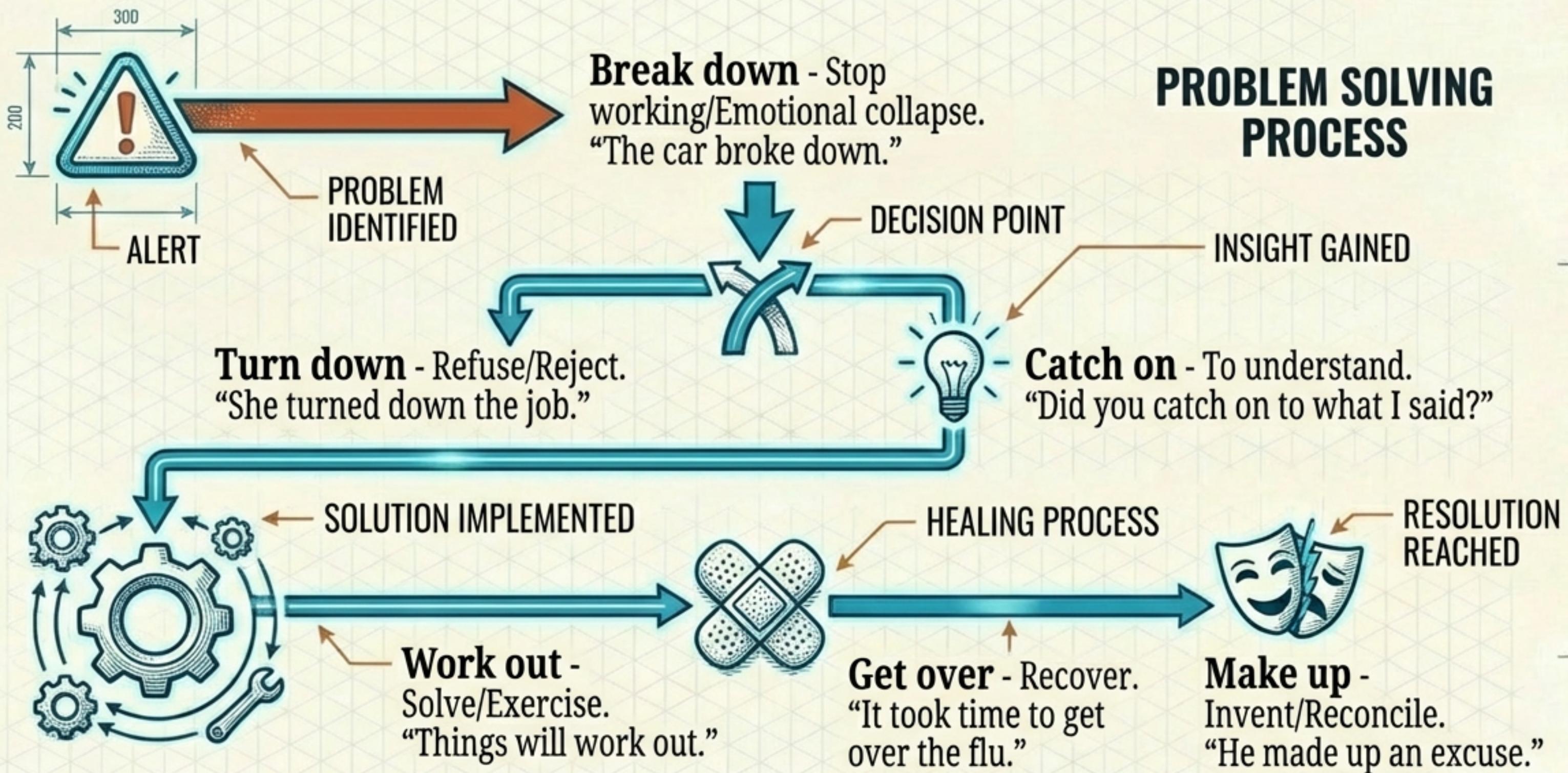


VERTICAL LINE DOWN (DISRESPECT).

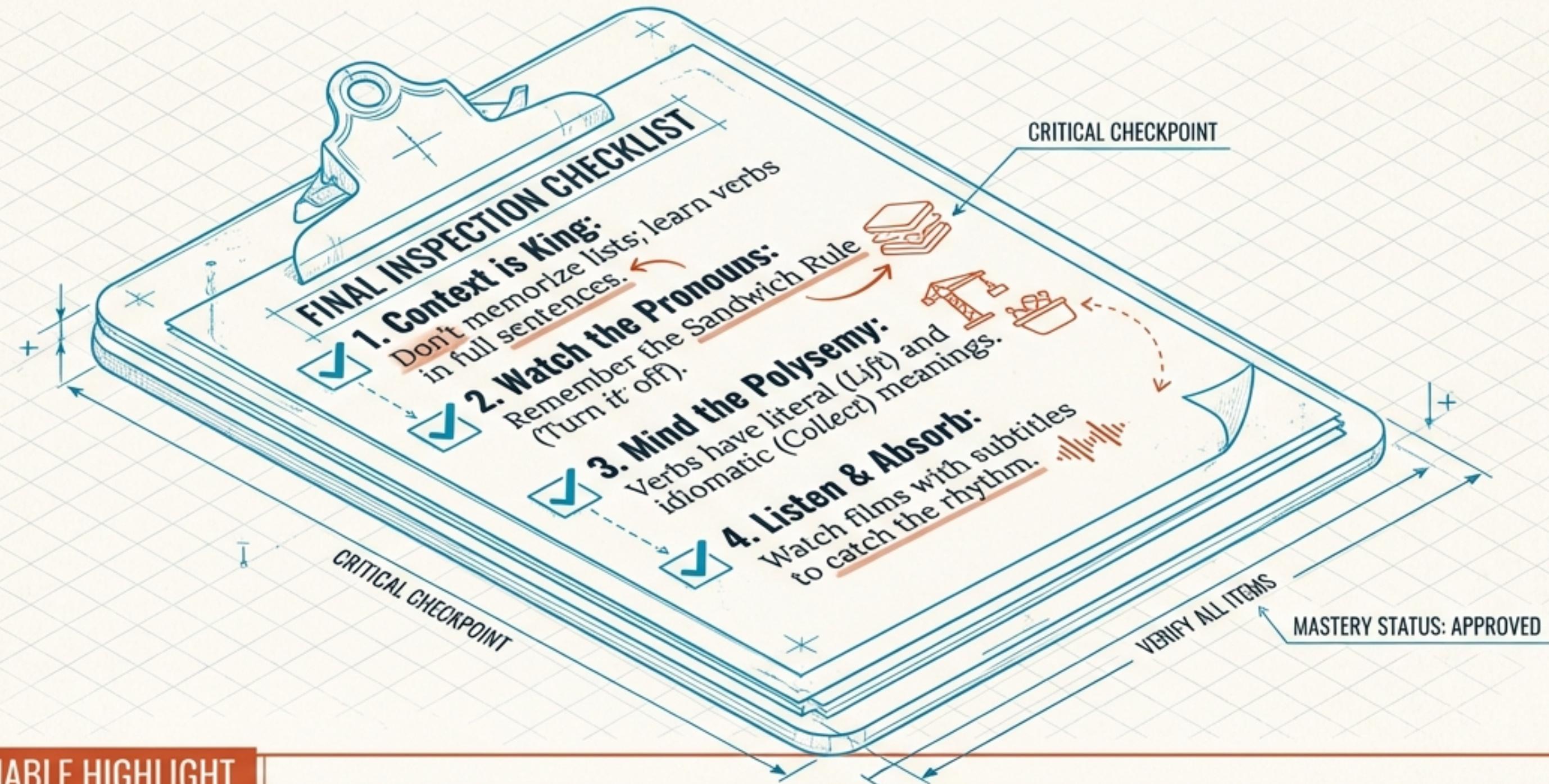
MIRROR IMAGE (RESEMBLANCE).



TOOLKIT C: TROUBLESHOOTING & LIFE



THE ROAD TO MASTERY



ACTIONABLE HIGHLIGHT

Start swapping your formal verbs for phrasal verbs today. It is the fastest bridge from 'student' to 'speaker'.