**Phrasal verbs**

A phrasal verb is a verb followed by one or two adverbs or prepositions.

Examples: *wake up (*despertarse), *look forward to* (esperar con ilusion/alegrarse)

The meaning of the phrasal verb is usually very different from the meaning of the verb on its own.

Example: *look after* (cuidar), *give up* (renunciar/ dejar de)

A phrasal verb can have more than one meaning.

Ex: get on= subirse a un medio de transporte; apañarse;

Phrasal verbs are very common in English. Most of them are informal and used a lot in spoken English.

GET is one of the verbs with lots of phrasal verbs:

Get in= entrar/meterse

Get out= salir

Get on= subirse (a un medio de transporte)

Get off= bajarse (de un medio de transporte)

Get along = llevarse bien con alguien

Get away= escaparse

Other important phrasal verbs:

Give up= renunciar/dejar de

Make up= inventar

Run away= huir

Find out = encontrar/descubrir

Take off= despegar/ quitarse ropa

Put on= ponerse ropa

Hang up= colgar

Show off= hacer alarde

Look after/take care= cuidar

Turn on (switch on) = encender

Turn off (switch off) = apagar

Put off= postponer/dejar para otro momento

Look out/watch out= ten cuidado!

Hurry up= darse prisa

Tidy up= ordenar

Grow up= crecer

Pick up= coger/recoger

I think I got….the wrong train. (en pasado)

I’ll find …. the name of the restaurant.

She’s always nervous when the plane takes….

He’s driving his new sports car very fast just to show….

Could you look …… my baby for me while I go the supermarket?

Can you turn….the TV, please? I want to watch the news.

He should give….smoking. His voice sounds terrible.

Can we put ….our meeting until next week? I am very busy this week.

Watch…! There is a big truck coming!

Hurry…..! We’ll miss the plane.

Please, hang….your jacket. Don’t let it on the sofa.

Tidy…..your desk. It’s a mess.

I…….in a big city. (en pasado)

People should take…..their coat when they enter a house.

You can put…..your shoes. We’re leaving

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KyHsJTnfKHs>

**Phrasal Verbs that Help You with Technology**

The digital age has created many new words and phrases in English.

Let’s go back to 1969, when the first verb sent over the Internet was a phrasal verb: (**iniciar session)** to enter a code, key or password to gain access to the computer’s abilities) Sometimes we say we have to (**registrarse)** to a web page.

To start the computer we use the phrasal verb **(encender).**

To install new applications on the computer, users run a **(configurar/configuración)** program.

The verb that describes up-and-down movement on the screen is **(desplazarse hacia arriba o hacia abajo**)

**Storage and other problems**

Installing **upgrades** can sometimes damage files. So, users should always (**crear copia de seguridad-** es tb. sustantivo) their files. That is, copy files and folders to another location, like an external disk drive. A user who stores many large files will soon **(quedarse sin)** room on the computer, so keeping files on an extra hard drive is a good idea.

Even when we use passwords, criminals have learned to enter a computer or a network without permission. They (**hackear)** the network. Hacking can make computer systems **(caer/dejar de funcionar)**, or stop working.

**Annoying advertising**

Internet advertisements, or ads, **(aparecer de pronto**) on the screen over a web page. This created a new noun from the phrasal verb, **popup**. People said they needed a tool to block those annoying ads, so the **“popup blocker”** was born. This feature is part of the browser software.

Speaking of browsers, another phrasal verb that became a noun is **(enchufar/conectar).** Small programs that are added to perform specific tasks in the computer are called **plugins.**

Phrasal verbs test:

<https://create.kahoot.it/details/phrasal-verbs/f3bca027-c1a6-4c80-89b8-dbad14856a5e>

<https://wordwall.net/resource/1164472/phrasal-verbs-technology>