

VOCABULARY PRACTICE 2 – FOR ADVANCED STUDENTS

PHRASAL VERBS 2

It is assumed that a wide range of phrasal verbs, and their grammatical types, are already known. The following teachings focus on multiple meanings, and less well-known meanings of common phrasal verbs. Note that there may be other meanings for the verbs listed here.

Give (someone) away (= betray)

- His false identity papers gave him away.

Give off (= send off a smell or gas)

- The cheese had begun to give off a strange smell.

Give out (= be exhausted)

- When our money gave out we had to borrow so me.

Give over: a. (= abandon, devote)

- The rest of the time was given over to playing cards.

b. (= stop - *colloquial*)

- Why don't you give over! You're getting on my nerves.

Give up (= surrender)

- The escaped prisoner gave herself up. (= believed to be dead or lost)

- After ten days the ship was given up for lost.

Go back on (= break a promise)

- The management has gone back on its promise .

Go in for: a. (= make a habit of)

- I don't go in for that kind of thing.

b. (= enter competition)

- Are you thinking of going in for the race?

Go off (= become bad - *food*)

- This milk has gone off.

Go on (= happen - *usually negative*)

- Something funny is going on.

Go round (= be enough)

- There weren't enough life-jackets to go round.

Go through with (= complete a promise or plan - *usually unwillingly*)

- When it came to actually stealing the money. Nora couldn't go through with it.

Grow on (= become more liked - *colloquial*)

- This new record is growing on me.

Hang onto (= keep - *colloquial*)

- I think we should hang onto the car until next year.

Have it in for (= be deliberately unkind to someone - also as **have got**)

- My teacher has (got) it in for me.

Have it out with (= express feelings so as to settle a problem)

- I put up with the problem for a while but in the end I had it out with her.

Have (someone) on (= deceive - *colloquial*)

- I don't believe you. You're having me on.

Hit it off (= get on well with - *colloquial*)

- Mark and Sarah really hit it off at the party.

Hit upon / on (= discover by chance - *often an idea*)

- They hit upon the solution quite by chance.

Hold out (= offer - *especially with hope*)

- We don't hold out much hope that the price will fall.

Hold up: a. (= delay)

- Sorry, I'm late, I was held up in the traffic.

b. (= use as an example - *i.e. a model of good behaviour*)

- Jack was always held up as an example to me.

Hold with (= agree with – *an idea*)

- I don't hold with the idea of using force.

Keep up (= continue)

- Well done! Keep up the good work!

Lay down (= state a rule - *especially lay down the law*)

- The company has laid down strict procedures for this kind of situation.

Let (someone) down (= disappoint, break a promise)

- Sorry to let you down, but I can't give you a lift today.

Let in on (= allow to be part of a secret)

- We haven't let Tina in on the plans yet.

Let (someone) off (= excuse from punishment)

- As Dave was young, the judge let him off with a fine.

Let on (= inform about a secret - *colloquial*)

- We're planning a surprise for Helen, but don't let on.

Live (it) down (= suffer a loss of reputation)

- If City lose, they'll never live it down.

Live up to (= reach an expected standard)

- The play quite lived up to my expectations.

Look into (= investigate)

- The police have promised to look into the problem.

Look on (= consider)

- We look on this town as our real home.

Look (someone) up (= visit when in the area)

- If you're passing through Athens, look me up.

Make for (= result in)

- The power steering makes for easier parking.

Make off with (= run away with)

- The thief made off with a valuable necklace.

Make out: a. (= pretend)

- Tim made out that he hadn't seen the **No Smoking** sign.

b. (= manage to see or understand)

- I couldn't quite make out what the notice said.

Make (someone) out (= understand someone's behaviour)

- Janet is really odd. I can't make her out.

Make (something) **up** (= invent)
- I think you made up the whole story!

Make up for (= compensate for)
- Our success makes up for all the hard times.

Miss (something) **out: a.** (= fail to include)
- You have missed out a word here.

b. (= lose a chance - *colloquial*)
- Five people got promoted, but I missed out again.

Own up (= confess - *colloquial*)
- None of the children would own up to breaking the window.

Pack in (= stop an activity - *colloquial*)
- John has packed in his job.

Pay (someone) **back** (= take revenge - *colloquial*)
- She paid him back for all his insults.

Pick up (= improve - *colloquial*)
- The weather seems to be picking up.

Pin (someone) **down** (= force to give a clear statement)
- I asked Jim to name a suitable day, but I couldn't pin him down.

Play up (= behave or work badly)
- The car is playing up again. It won't start.

Point (something) **out** (= draw attention to a fact)
- I pointed out that I would be on holiday anyway.

Pull (something) **off** (= manage to succeed)
- It was a tricky plan, but we pulled it off.

Push on (= continue with some effort - *colloquial*)
- Let's push on and try to reach the coast by tonight.

Put across (= communicate ideas)
- Harry is clever but he can't put his ideas across.

Put down to (= explain the cause of)
- Diane's poor performance was put down to nerves.

Put in for (= apply for a job)
- Sue has put in for a teaching job.

Put oneself out (= take trouble - to help someone)
- Please don't put yourself out making a meal. A sandwich will do.

Put (someone) **off** (= discourage, upset)
- The crowd put the gymnast off, and he fell.

Put (someone) **up** (= offer accommodation)
- We can put you up for a few days.

Put up with (= tolerate, bear)
- I can't put up with all this noise!

PRACTICE

I. Underline the best word or phrase to complete each sentence.

1. Richard and I have never really hit *it* / *ourselves* off.
2. The manager promised to look into *my request* / *the matter*.
3. I am afraid I don't hold with this kind of *thing* / *people* like you.
4. Hang on to the tickets; *they might fall* / *we'll need them later*.
5. The team couldn't keep up *the pressure* / *the score* in the second half.
6. This will go off unless you *put it in the fridge* / *close the window*.
7. I think *the second paragraph* / *a great opportunity* has been missed out.
8. Most of the meeting was given over *in the end* / *to Tom's report*.
9. Stephen eventually *confessed* / *owned up to* sixteen murders.
10. Something odd is going on *behind my back* / *tomorrow afternoon*.

II. Complete each sentence with one word.

1. We can't watch that programme if the television is.....**up** again.
2. This novel is beginning to.....**on** me.
3. It is quite clear.....**down** that only amateurs can take part.
4. Sales were slow to start with, but now they're.....**up**.
5. I don't want to.....you **off**, but this type of plane has crashed quite often.
6. Two members of the gang eventually.....themselves **up**.
7. We.....**out** that we had forgotten Jane's birthday, though it wasn't true.
8. There should be enough plates to.....**round**.
9. What does that notice say? I can't.....it **out**.
10. Hilary told me to.....her **up** the next time I was in London.

III. Read the text and decide which option (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

The small resort of Palama (1).....out rather in the 1990s, as the tourists flocked to the more obvious attractions of the nearby resorts of Calapo and del Mare. But now, thanks to a major new hotel development plan, business is (2).....and Palama is more than (3).....its past poor showing and unfashionable image. The kindest thing one can say about Palama is that it (4).....you if you've been staying there for long enough. It is being (5).....up in many quarters as a shining example of the latest retro-style of modern hotel architecture, but as far as this observer is concerned, it only occasionally (6).....its billing.

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|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. held | B. missed | C. made | D. gave |
| 2. A. picking up | B. making out | C. paying back | D. giving over |
| 3. A. putting in for | B. hanging on to | C. chitting it off | D. making up for |
| 4. A. grows on | B. hold with | C. puts up with | D. pushes on |
| 5. A. played | B. put | C. held | D. made |
| 6. A. lives up to | B. holds out | C. makes for | D. puts across |

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IV. Read the text and decide which option (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Jeremy Clark test drives the Vitesse Superb

You'd be hard-pushed to find a more comfortable drive - the superb suspension system makes (1).....an easy ride over bumpy roads, although their performance is somewhat let (2)..... by the handling round corners. Maybe I was just pushing it too hard! The instruction manual (3)that the Superb can hit a top speed of 240 kph: 200 would be nearer the mark ~ still not a figure to be sniffed at. The dashboard controls are a dream, although some of the electronics were a bit temperamental on my trial run - at one point, alarmingly, the windscreen wipers decided to (4)..... . Also, I did not (5).....with the new Transtronic gearbox, which is a bit bizarre to say the least. But then I am the world's most demanding critic! Still, in the end you'll probably be (6).....by the price, a cool £125000.

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|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. out | B. off with | C. for | D. up |
| 2. A. off | B. down | C. in | D. on |
| 3. A. puts up | B. pulls off | C. makes out | D. holds up |
| 4. A. give away | B. miss out | C. put off | D. play up |
| 5. A. hit it off | B. pull it off | C. have it out | D. live it down |
| 6. A. missed out | B. owned up | C. put off | D. hit upon |

V. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

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| 1. I'm not really interested in sports.
I don't really.....sports very much. | GO |
| 2. Steve was rude but Anne got her revenge on him.
Anne paid Steve..... to her. | BEING |
| 3. You can stay with us for a week.
We can.....for a week. | UP |
| 4. The police only warned Sally because it was her first offence.
Sally was.....warning because it was her first offence. | OFF |
| 5. Sue drew attention to the flaw in the plan.
Sue.....plan was flawed. | OUT |
| 6. The plain clothes officers boots showed he was a policeman.
The plain clothes policeman's real identity.....his boots. | GIVEN |
| 7. Hard work was what caused Jill's success.
Jill's success canhard work. | PUT |
| 8. The box smelled faintly of fish.
The box.....of fish. | GAVE |
| 9. I think my boss is prejudiced against me.
I think my boss.....me. | IT |
| 10. The holiday wasn't as good as we had expected.
The holiday didn't.....expectations. | UP |

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ANSWER KEY

- I. 1. it 2 the matter 3. this kind of thing 4. we'll need them later 5. the pressure
6. put it in the fridge 7. the second paragraph 8. to Tom's report 9. confessed
10. behind my back
- II. 1. playing 2. grow 3. laid 4. picking 5. put 6. gave 7. made 8. go 9. make 10. look
- III. 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. C 6. A
- IV. 1. C 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. C
- V. 1. go in for 2. back for being rude 3. put you up 4. let off with a
5. pointed out (that) the 6. was given away by 7. be put down to
8. gave off a faint smell 9. has (got) it in for 10. live up to our