

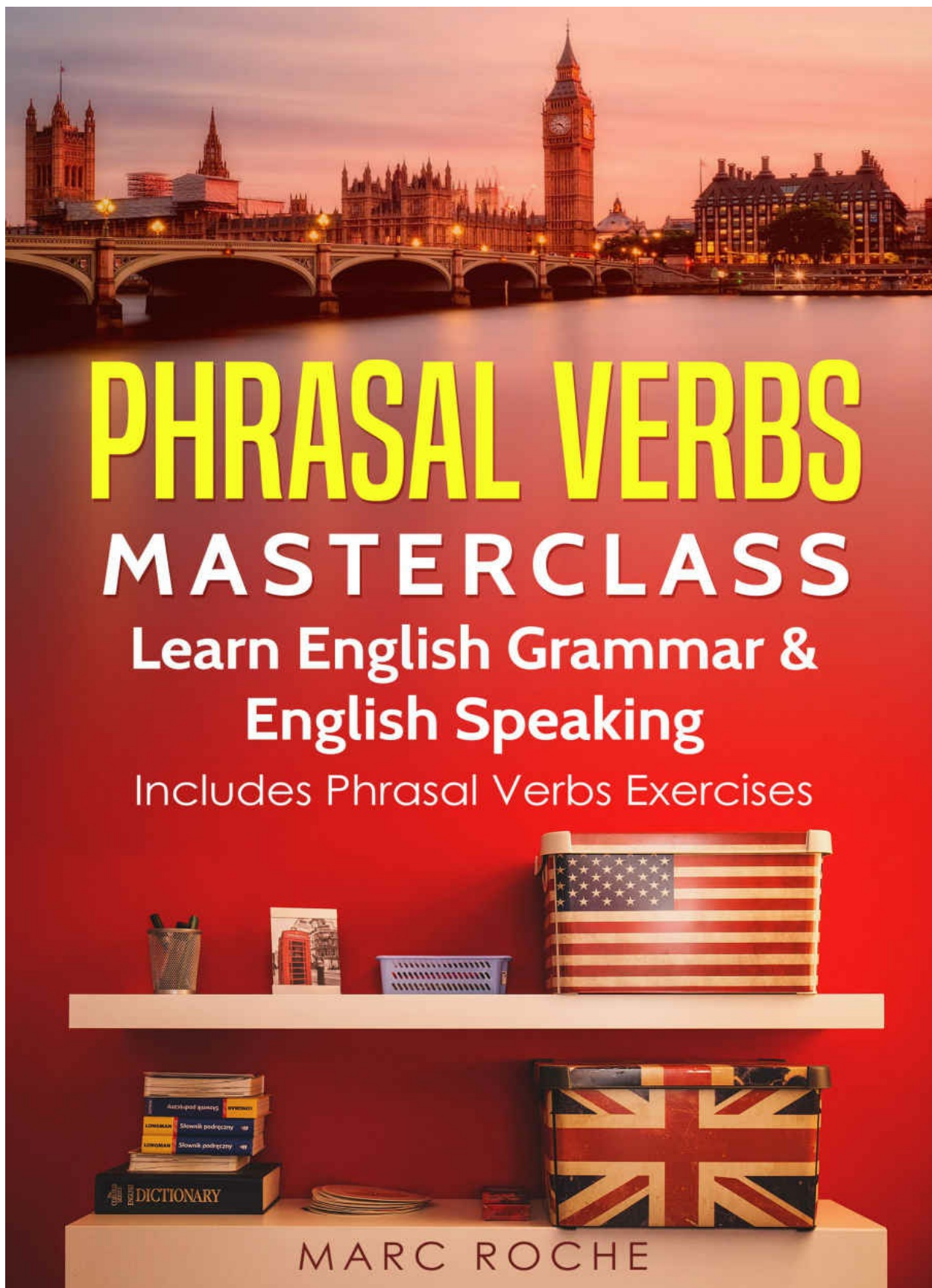


PHRASAL VERBS MASTERCLASS

Learn English Grammar &
English Speaking

Includes Phrasal Verbs Exercises





PHRASAL VERBS MASTERCLASS: LEARN ENGLISH GRAMMAR & ENGLISH SPEAKING

*INCLUDES PHRASAL VERBS EXERCISES FOR BUSINESS ENGLISH
TOEFL-IELTS-TOEIC*

MARC ROCHE

For Business English, TOEFL, IELTS and TOEIC

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Topics covered in this book-

Business English TOEFL-IELTS-TOEIC, Phrasal verbs, phrasal verbs book, phrasal verbs dictionary, phrasal verbs flash cards, ESL phrasal verbs, phrasal verbs American, Cambridge phrasal verbs, phrasal verbs in use, phrasal verb. phrasal verbs game, phrasal verbs in context, English phrasal verbs, phrasal verbs Kindle, phrasal verbs cards, 100 phrasal verbs, American phrasal verbs, phrasal verb book, phrasal verbs plus, phrasal verbs list, phrasal verb friends, phrasal verbs for Spanish speakers, phrasal verb fun, English phrasal verbs workbook, dictionary of phrasal verbs, phrasal verbs in action, the ultimate phrasal verb book, work on your phrasal verbs, ultimate phrasal verb book, English phrasal verbs in use, idioms and phrasal verbs, Cambridge phrasal verbs in use, American idioms and phrasal verbs and phrasal verbs for ESL students

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INTRODUCTION

Phrasal verbs are essential in order to improve your spoken and written English, as well as your listening comprehension, grammar and vocabulary skills for the exam. Master English Phrasal Verbs quickly with “Phrasal Verbs Masterclass: Learn English Grammar & English Speaking” packed full of phrasal verbs exercises and explanations. “Phrasal Verbs Masterclass: Learn English Grammar & English Speaking (with Phrasal Verbs Exercises)” is the best-selling new phrasal verb vocabulary book by Marc Roche, containing essential vocabulary, a phrasal verbs dictionary, phrasal verbs exercises, English phrasal verbs and speaking vocabulary.

“Phrasal Verbs Masterclass: Learn English Grammar & English Speaking (with Phrasal Verbs Exercises)” is ideal for anyone who has problems understanding, remembering and using phrasal verbs in English, and who wants to speak English fluently and confidently. Don’t waste hours upon hours researching phrasal verbs and trying to understand their exact meaning. This book will make your learning more efficient with less of your own effort, which means more spare time to review other concepts.

WHY YOU SHOULD READ THIS BOOK

Phrasal Verbs Masterclass: Learn English Grammar & English Speaking will give you the skills, tools, knowledge and practice needed to feel confident when tackling advanced grammar questions and when speaking and understanding phrasal verbs in English. This book is a self-study step-by-step manual on how to use and understand phrasal verbs. It will prepare you for all the types of questions that you might have to answer in your English exams.

CHAPTER 1

SOME IMPORTANT PHRASAL VERBS TO GET YOU STARTED

What is a phrasal verb?

Phrasal verbs are a group of two or more words which perform the same function as another verb. A phrasal verb is a phrase that is made up of a main verb and an adverb, a preposition or both. They are idiomatic ways of expressing an action. Think of it like a sandwich:

[Main Verb] + adverb/preposition/adverb and preposition = phrasal verb

Phrasal verbs are unique to English and other Germanic languages and can cause issues for English learners. They can be transitive (they take a direct object), intransitive (they do not take a direct object), separable (they can be separated) and inseparable (they cannot be separated). We will cover the differences between these, complete with descriptions and exercises, later on.

Although the meanings differ, phrasal verbs are conjugated just like main verbs. For example:

The car breaks down.

The car broke down.

Here are some common phrasal verbs to get you started:

Phrasal Verb bring up

Example *He brought up the fact that I was too short to go on the rollercoaster.*

Meaning: to mention a topic

Phrasal Verb call off

Example *She called off the wedding.*

Meaning: to cancel

Phrasal Verb carry on

Example *The bag was heavy and my feet hurt, but I carried on with the walk.*

Meaning: to continue

Phrasal Verb deal with

Example *I can't deal with stress.*

Meaning: to handle

Phrasal Verb end up

Example *They ended up in Sheffield.*

Meaning: to reach a state or place

Phrasal Verb fall through

Example *Our plans to meet for coffee fell through.*

Meaning: to not happen

Phrasal Verb get on with (something)

Example *She was busy, so I got on with my essay.*

Meaning: to continue to do

Phrasal Verb hand in

Example *I handed in my thesis.*

Meaning: to submit

Phrasal Verb join in

Example *She joined in the conversation at the party.*

Meaning: to participate

Phrasal Verb keep up with

Example *My boss talks too fast and I can't keep up.*

Meaning: to stay at the same pace or level.

Phrasal Verb let down

Example *She was supposed to collect me at 6:00 but she didn't. She really let me down.*

Meaning: to disappoint

Phrasal Verb look forward to

Example *Are you looking forward to your holiday?*

Meaning: to be excited about something, to anticipate something good.

Phrasal Verb mix up

Example *I can't tell the twins apart; I always mix up their names.*

Meaning: to mistake one thing for another

Phrasal Verb pass away

Example *My grandfather passed away last night.*

Meaning: to die

Phrasal Verb put off

Example *I kept putting it off, even though I knew I had to do it*

Meaning: to postpone

Phrasal Verb rule out

Example *We know it wasn't John who ate Sarah's pasta, so we can rule him out*

Meaning: to eliminate

Phrasal Verb stick up for (someone)

Example *Catherine was always getting bullied, so Alex stuck up for her.*

Meaning: to defend

Important Note: Don't get confused with the adjective "stuck up" in English. "Stuck up" has no connection to the phrasal verb "stick up for". As an adjective, "stuck up" means arrogant, distant or feeling superior. For example: *Mary is quite stuck up, she kept criticizing our neighborhood all the time even though she used to live here!*

Phrasal Verb think over

Example *Janine told Roger that she would have to think over his proposal.*

Meaning: to consider

Phrasal Verb work out

Example

1. *It's important for your fitness that you work out three times a week.*
2. *The Maths problem was difficult but I eventually worked it out.*

Meaning:

1. to do physical exercise
2. to solve a problem

Do phrasal verbs make any sense?

If you analyse them logically, no.. but let's try to find some logic....

The meanings of phrasal verbs aren't immediately obvious, for example:

Tom broke up with Jenny.

Tom separated from Jenny.

We know that Tom didn't break Jenny into small pieces, he stopped being her boyfriend. This is an example of a phrasal verb not being directly linked to the meaning of its main verb.

However, sometimes with phrasal verbs we can work backwards to understand the logic of them. Breaking something does not have to be completely physical, it can also be figurative. The idea is that you are breaking a bond between someone. Because of this meaning, we can also use to break up to mean:

- Separate people from fighting: I had to break up a fight.
- A poor connection: I tried to call her but the line kept breaking up.

At first glance, you may not see a link between to break and to break up, but when you work backwards and think figuratively, the meaning becomes clearer.

How will I learn them?

As with any item of vocabulary, you will have to learn them individually. The more English media that you consume, the more phrasal verbs you will learn.

TASK 1

Try to match the phrasal verbs below with their synonyms:

Phrasal Verb *Example*

a. throw away *John threw away his apple core.*

b. look into *Sarah looked into the murder case.*

c. get away with *The robber got away with the crime.*

d. use up *Use up the washing-up liquid before you buy another bottle!*

e. run out of *My phone ran out of battery.*

Meanings:

1. use completely
2. exhaust supply
3. investigate
4. discard
5. escape blame

Check your answers at the bottom of the next page.

When can I use Phrasal Verbs?

Phrasal verbs are used in non-formal situations. You will hear them used in speech on a daily basis, in emails between friends, and in some magazines. They are becoming more and more prevalent, but there are certain situations where you should avoid using them:

- Formal letters or emails.
- Academic papers or presentations.

TASK 2:

In the following email, underline all the phrasal verbs that you can find and write their meanings below. You may need to use a dictionary.

Hi Jack,

I'm sorry that I was late to work today. My car broke down yesterday, so I took the bus instead. However, the bus was held up in traffic! It seems that everyone was going to work at the same time!

Don't worry about the project, I'll be able to catch up with the rest of my colleagues. I'll drop by the office on the weekend and see if there is anything extra that I can do.

I hope you've got over your cold, I hear it's been going round the office recently.

Best wishes,

Gary

(1) /

(2) /

(3) /

(4) /

(5) /

(6) /

ANSWERS

Task 1:

- a) 4*
- b) 3*
- c) 5*
- d) 1*
- e) 2*

Task 2:

- (1) break down / to stop working*
- (2) hold up / to delay (to be held up- to be delayed)*
- (3) catch up / to do tasks*
- (4) drop by / visit briefly*
- (5) get over / to recover from an illness*
- (6) go round / to affect a lot of people*

CHAPTER 2

TYPES OF PHRASAL VERB

There are 4 types of phrasal verb:

1. **Transitive phrasal verbs**
2. **Intransitive phrasal verbs**
3. **Separable phrasal verbs**
4. **Inseparable phrasal verbs**

Transitive and Intransitive Phrasal Verbs

There are two types of verbs in English: Transitive and Intransitive. Transitive verbs take a direct object, whereas intransitive verbs do not.

Transitive phrasal verbs

These phrasal verbs take a direct object:

I look after my sister on Mondays

<i>I</i>	<i>look after</i>	+	<i>my sister</i>	<i>on Mondays</i>
	[phrasal verb]	+	[direct object]	

Intransitive phrasal verbs

These phrasal verbs do not take a direct object:

When I grow up, I want to be a firefighter.

When I grow up I want to be a firefighter

[phrasal verb]

Task 1

Look at the phrasal verbs below in the table with their examples. Decide whether they are transitive or intransitive. (You can find the answers at the end of this section).

Phrasal Verb: Example

1. **Take out** *Please take out the bins before you leave.*
2. **Cheer up** *I need to cheer up my sister because she's crying.*
3. **Come back** *I'm waiting for my mother to come back from the shops.*
4. **Go through** *I went through my father's bottle of cologne.*
5. **Get up** *I get up every morning at 6am.*
6. **Get by** *It was a difficult year and Mrs Calloway lost her job, but they got by.*
7. **Pass out** *She passed out because of the amount of pain she was suffering from.*
8. **Get along with** *He gets along with most people.*

Task 2

Read the following sentences. They are all transitive. Underline the transitive verbs and highlight the direct object.

1. He is so creative; he made up a story for his daughter and her friends.
2. I have to fill out this form so I can go to university.
3. Can you help me hang up this picture?
4. There was a problem with his essay; he had left out a conclusion.
5. The old friends ran into each other on the street.
6. I don't like how she looks down on everyone.
7. We tried on the costumes but we looked awful in them!
8. She takes after her grandmother.
9. My mother says I have to get rid of my old toys.
10. I can't hear anything - please turn up the volume!

You can find the answers at the end of this section.

Separable and Inseparable Phrasal Verbs

As phrasal verbs consist of a main verb, an adverb or preposition or both, these verbs can sometimes be separated. Only transitive verbs (which take a direct object) can be separated.

Separable phrasal verbs

These phrasal verbs, as the name suggests, can be separated:

Turn off the light before you leave.

Turn the light off before you leave.

Only transitive phrasal verbs (which take a direct object) can be separated. However, it is important to remember:

All separable phrasal verbs are transitive, but not all transitive phrasal verbs are separable.

Turn off + the light before you leave.

[Phrasal verb] + [direct object]

Turn + the light + off before you leave.

[PV part 1] + [direct object] + [PV part 2]

Inseparable phrasal verbs

These phrasal verbs, as the name suggests, can't be separated:

He passed away last night.

He passed away last night

[inseparable verbs]

They cannot be separated due to the fact that there is no direct object. The phrase '*last night*' is an adverb.

Word Order

When separating phrasal verbs, there is a word order that must be adhered to:

- When referring to a specific object or person, the object can go between the phrasal verb or after the phrasal verb:

I picked up Sophie from school.

I picked Sophie up from school.

- When using a pronoun as the direct object, the pronoun can only go between the phrasal verb:

I picked her up from school.

Task 3

The following phrases are separable phrasal verbs. **Write out the different ways to separate the phrasal verb using correct word order.**

Example:

I hung up the picture on the wall.

I hung the picture up on the wall.

I hung it up on the wall.

1. She put out the fire.

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2. I called off the party.

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3. Oscar asked out Samantha.

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4. They handed in their essays on time.

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5. I like showing off my new boots.

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6. Turn off the washing machine!

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7. I have to drop off my sister at a party.

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8. She won't give up her love of singing.

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9. Put on your hat.

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10. I made up a lie.

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You can find the answers at the end of this section.

Answers:

Task 1

1. *Transitive*
2. *Transitive*
3. *Intransitive*
4. *Transitive*
5. *Intransitive*
6. *Intransitive*
7. *Intransitive*
8. *Transitive*

Task 2

1. *He is so creative; he made up a story for his daughter and her friends.*
2. *I have to fill out this form so I can go to university.*
3. *Can you help me hang up this picture?*
4. *There was a problem with his essay; he had left out a conclusion.*
5. *The old friends ran into each other on the street.*
6. *I don't like how she looks down on everyone.*
7. *We tried on the costumes but we looked awful in them!*
8. *She takes after her grandmother.*
9. *My mother says I have to get rid of my old toys.*
10. *I can't hear anything - please turn up the volume!*

Task 3

1. *She put out the fire.*

She put the fire out.

She put it out.

2. *I called off the party.*

I called the party off.

I called it off.

3. *Oscar asked out Samantha.*

Oscar asked Samantha out.

Oscar asked her out.

4. *They handed in their essays on time.*

They handed their essays in on time.

They handed them in on time.

5. *I like showing off my new boots.*

I like showing my new boots off.

I like showing them off.

6. *Turn off the washing machine!*

Turn the washing machine off!

Turn it off!

7. *I have to drop off my sister at a party.*

I have to drop my sister off at a party.

I have to drop her off at a party.

8. *She won't give up her love of singing.*

She won't give her love of singing up.

She won't give it up.

9. *Put on your hat.*

Put your hat on.

Put it on.

10. *I made up a lie.*

I made a lie up.

I made it up.

CHAPTER 3

TYPES OF PHRASAL VERBS (PART 2)

Phrasal verbs can be frustrating to learn. They often bear little resemblance to the main verb and there are so many to learn with different meanings.

The best way to learn these is to learn ‘clusters’ of phrasal verbs.

For example, the verb ‘take’:

Phrasal Verb	Transitive/Intransitive? Separable/Inseparable?	Example	Meaning
take after	transitive, inseparable	With my brown eyes and black hair, I take after my mother.	Resemble
take back	intransitive, separable	You need to take this dress back to the shop.	Return
take care of	transitive, inseparable	1. She can't go on holiday; she has to take care of her little sister. 2. He can't afford a holiday; he has to take care of these bills first.	1. Provide care for 2. Accept responsibility for
take off	1. transitive, separable 2. transitive, separable 3. intransitive, inseparable	1. Take your hat off. 2. Holly took the day off because she was ill. 3. The rocket took off.	1. Remove 2. Arrange an absence from work 3. To leave or to depart (quickly)
take up	1. transitive, separable 2. transitive, separable	1. I've decided to take up knitting. 2. James took up two seats.	1. Begin a hobby 2. Occupy space

If you look in a large dictionary, you will be able to see the various phrasal verbs under the main verb. It is a good idea to learn these in groups.

Task 1

Match the phrasal verbs (1-6) with their meanings (a-f).

Phrasal Verbs with “**Put**”

Meanings:

- a. Tolerate
- b. Return to its rightful place
- c. Allow someone to stay for the night
- d. Save something for later
- e. Postpone, delay
- f. Wear something

1. Put away - Transitive, separable. **Example:** *I put away a little money each month for my savings.*

Meaning:

.....

2. Put off - Transitive, separable. **Example:** *I keep putting off my homework because there are more fun things to do!*

Meaning:

.....

3. Put on - Transitive, separable. **Example:** *It's cold outside so I suggest you put on your jacket.*

Meaning:

.....

4. Put up - Transitive, separable. **Example:** *My aunt and uncle are coming to London so I'm putting them up for the night.*

Meaning:

.....

5. Put up with- Transitive, inseparable. **Example:** *I cannot put up with this nonsense any longer!*

Meaning:

.....

6. Put back- Transitive, inseparable. **Example:** *I'm not buying you that toy so put it back.*

Meaning:

.....

You can find the answers at the end of this section.

Task 2

MORE PHRASAL VERBS WITH “PUT”:

- a. *I'm prepared to **put up with** it for the time being.*
- b. *The World Wildlife Fund **put out** a press release.*
- c. *Don't **put off** until tomorrow what can be done today.*
- d. *After my dog was **put down**, I cried for days.*
- e. *He began to **put away** all the toys he had taken out to play with.*
- f. *The Trade Union council **put forward** a plan for national recovery.*
- g. *My self-confidence has been undermined because my mother is always **putting me down**.*
- h. *I've got nowhere to sleep! Could anybody **put me up**?*

Match the phrasal verbs with their meanings. Put one or two words in each gap:

1. If you put something _____, you postpone it until a later time.
2. If you put something _____, you replace it somewhere tidily.
3. If you put an animal _____, you kill it because it is too old or it is in too much pain.
4. If you put someone _____, you give them a bed for a night or two.
5. If you put _____ someone or something, you tolerate or accept them, even though that person or thing is disagreeable.
6. If you put someone _____, you criticize or humiliate them.
7. If you put _____ an idea or a proposal, you state or publish it so people can consider and discuss it.
8. If a statement is put _____ to people, it is officially told to them.

Put a phrasal verb in each gap (!!!! Watch the tense)

1. I left my girlfriend because she's always _____.
2. I _____ her moods if I were you.
3. If they _____ for the night, I would have had to sleep in the street.
4. Clinton has _____ a press release which contradicts his previous statements.
5. You needn't _____ the meeting: everybody could have made it in the end.
6. Every day, the government _____ a new plan to tackle unemployment.
7. If they find stray dogs in the streets, the poor animals _____.

8. As a child, I could never get used to _____ my things _____ after I had used them.

Task 3

In this conversation between two friends (Jim and Sasha), underline the phrasal verbs and write their meanings below. You may need to use a dictionary.

***Jim:** I meant to call in on my granddad today, but he passed away last night.*

***Sasha:** Oh, I'm sorry Jim. Were you looking after him?*

***Jim:** No, my grandma was. I think she liked taking care of him.*

***Sasha:** Are you going to go over later, to see how she is?*

***Jim:** Yes, I'll visit her later. She's with my parents at the moment. I'll have to find out what the plan is.*

***Sasha:** Why don't you come over to my place? We can order pizza, or if you'd prefer, we can eat out.*

***Jim:** Sure, that's a good idea. I'm looking forward to it.*

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4.....

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7.....

8.....

9.....

You can find the answers at the end of this section.

THREE-WORD PHRASAL VERBS

We have already discussed four types of phrasal verbs: **transitive, intransitive, separable and inseparable**. Most of the phrasal verbs which we have studied in these sections have been two part: they are made up of a main verb and a preposition or an adverb. However, there are phrasal verbs with two particles. These are called **three-word phrasal verbs**.

Three-word Phrasal Verbs

These are **always transitive** due to the fact that they require a direct object and they are **only inseparable**.

We have already seen a few three-word phrasal verbs, but below are some additional ones for you to learn:

Phrasal Verb	Example	Meaning
Come up with	She came up with a great idea.	Contribute or think an idea, suggestion or plan
Get along with	He gets along with his dad.	Have a good relationship with
Talk back to	You must not talk back to your parents.	Answer impolitely to someone
Get away from	I need to book a holiday and get away with it all.	Take a break
Walk out on	I walked out on my family last year.	Abandon

Task 4:

The paragraph below does not use phrasal verbs. Using the three-word phrasal verbs from the table above, rewrite the story.

Three-word phrasal verbs from the table: *Come up with, get along with, talk back to, get away from, walk out on*

I have never had a good relationship with my sister. She always answers impolitely to our parents. Last summer I grew sick of it. I needed to take a break from her, or I would go crazy! I thought of a plan that would help. I decided to abandon my family once and for all...

You can find the answers at the end of this section.

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Task 5

Phrasal Verb	Meaning
Think back on	Recall
Look up to	Respect or admire
Cut down on	Curtail
Look out for	Be careful of
Make sure of	Verify

Using the three-word phrasal verbs in the table above (listed with their definitions), write the missing phrasal verbs in the sentences below.

Three-word phrasal verbs:

Think back on

Look up to

Cut down on

Look out for

Make sure of

1. I am putting on weight, I need to _____ my chocolate eating!
2. She _____ her older brother.
3. - Do you want to go on a walk in the countryside today?

- Sure, but we'll have to _____
rattlesnakes!

4. _____ the situation before you act.

5. When I _____ our marriage, I remember
all the good parts.

You can find the answers at the end of this section.

Answers:

Task 1

1. *d*

2. *e*

3. *f*

4. *c*

5. *a*

6. *b*

Task 2

1. *If you put something off, you postpone it until a later time.*

2. *If you put something away, you place it somewhere tidily.*

3. *If you put an animal down, you kill it because it is too old or it is in too much pain.*

4. *If you put someone up, you give them a bed for a night or two.*

5. *If you put up with someone or something, you tolerate or accept them, even though that person or thing is annoying or unpleasant.*

6. *If you put someone down, you criticize or humiliate them.*

7. *If you put forward an idea or a proposal, you state or publish it so people can consider and discuss it.*

8. *If a statement is put out to people, it is officially told to them.*

Put a phrasal verb in each gap (Watch the tense)

1. *I left my girlfriend because she's always putting me down.*

2. *I wouldn't put up with her moods if I were you.*
3. *If they hadn't put me up for the night, I would have had to sleep in the street.*
4. *Clinton has put out a press release which contradicts his previous statements.*
5. *You needn't have put off the meeting: everybody could have made it in the end.*
6. *Every day, the government puts forward a new plan to tackle unemployment.*
7. *If they find stray dogs in the streets, the poor animals are put down.*
8. *As a child, I could never get used to putting my things away after I had used them.*

Task 3

1. *call in on - visit*
2. *passed away - died*
3. *looking after - care for*
4. *taking care of - care for*
5. *go over - visit*
6. *find out - discover*
7. *come over - visit (the person being visited uses this)*
8. *eat out - eat at a restaurant instead of home*
9. *looking forward to - anticipate with pleasure*

Task 4

I have never gotten along with my sister. She always talks back to our parents. Last summer I grew sick of it. I needed to take a break from her, or I would go crazy! I thought of a plan that would help. I decided to abandon my family once and for all...

Task 5

1. *I am putting on weight, I need to cut down on my chocolate eating!*
2. *She looks up to her older brother.*
3. *- Do you want to go on a walk in the countryside today?*

- Sure, but we'll have to look out for rattlesnakes!
4. *Make sure of the situation before you act.*
5. *When I think back on our marriage, I remember all the good parts.*

CHAPTER 4

SOCIALISING

Phrasal verbs: socialising

ask (sb) out /,ɑːsk 'aʊt/

bump into /,bʌmp 'ɪntə/

catch up /,kætʃ 'ʌp/ (*past tense & past participle caught*)

chat (sb) up /,tʃæt 'ʌp/

dress up /,dres 'ʌp/

fall out /,fɔːl 'aʊt/ (*past tense fell, past participle fallen*)

fit in /,fɪt 'ɪn/ (*past tense & past participle fit*)

get together /,get tə'geðə/ (*past tense & past participle got*)

hang out /,hæŋ 'aʊt/ (*past tense & past participle hung*)

hit it off /,hɪt ,ɪt 'ɒf/ (*past tense & past participle hit*)

meet up /,mi:t 'ʌp/ (*past tense & past participle met*)

turn up /,tɜːn 'ʌp/

Exercise 1

Match the phrasal verbs with the definitions. You may need to use a dictionary.

1. fall out
2. bump into
3. hit it off
4. ask someone out
5. turn up
6. hang out

- a) like someone when you first meet
- b) quarrel or fight (with someone)
- c) arrive to or attend an event
- d) meet (someone) by chance
- e) invite someone to a place with romantic intentions.
- f) spend a lot of time with someone

Exercise 2

Choose the correct phrasal verbs to complete the paragraph. Write the words in the blanks.

The other day I (1) **asked out / bumped into** an old friend of mine, Joe Burton, while I was at the supermarket. I hadn't seen him for ages. I wanted to (2) **catch up / hit it off** with him, so I suggested going for a beer.

Unfortunately, Joe was very busy, so he didn't have time for a beer. '*Let's (3) **chat you up / meet up** later in the week*', I said. Joe looked in his phone and said, '*why don't we (4) **fit in / get together** for lunch at 12.30 on Wednesday at the Red Lion pub?*'.

It's not a very formal place, so I didn't need to (5) **dress up / hang out** for the occasion. I got to the pub about 15 minutes late, so I was slightly stressed. By the time Joe (6) **fell out / turned up** I'd finished my second beer and I was starving. He was almost an hour late!

Exercise 3

Use the other phrasal verbs from the previous activity to complete the paragraph.

Ask out/ hit it off/chat up/fit in/hand out/fall out

I remember how I met my girlfriend. I used to (1) with a group of mates every weekend. One day, my best friend Georgie came along with his sister Mary and her friend Anna. Both Mary and Anna were about the same age as we were. Anna had nothing in common with my friends, so she didn't (2)..... However, Mary, loved football and music, and I (3) with her immediately.

I (4)..... and she said yes, so I was thrilled. We went to a nice pub near the lake without the others. A guy at the bar tried to (5)..... when I went to the toilet but she turned him down, which made me smile!

Soon after that, I (6)..... with Georgie and we didn't speak again for a few months because he owed me money and never paid me back. We have now forgotten about it though and we are friends again.

Answers

Exercise 1

- 1. fall out- quarrel or fight (with someone)*
- 2. bump into- meet (someone) by chance*
- 3. hit it off- like someone when you first meet*
- 4. ask someone out- invite someone to a place with romantic intentions.*
- 5. turn up- arrive to or attend an event*
- 6. hang out- spend a lot of time with someone*

Exercise 2

The other day I (1) bumped into an old friend of mine, Joe Burton, while I was at the supermarket. I hadn't seen him for ages. I wanted to (2) catch up with him, so I suggested going for a beer.

Unfortunately, Joe was very busy, so he didn't have time for a beer. 'Let's (3) meet up later in the week', I said. Joe looked in his phone and said, ' why don't we (4) get together for lunch at 12.30 on Wednesday at the Red Lion pub?'.

It's not a very formal place, so I didn't need to (5) dress up for the occasion. I got to the pub about 15 minutes late, so I was slightly stressed. By the time Joe (6) turned up I'd finished my second beer and I was starving. He was almost an hour late!

Exercise 3

Ask out/ hit it off/chat up/fit in/hand out/fall out

I remember how I met my girlfriend. I used to (1) hang out with a group of mates every weekend. One day, my best friend Georgie came along with his sister Mary and her friend Anna. Both Mary and Anna were about the same age as we were. Anna had nothing in common with my friends, so she didn't (2) fit in. However, Mary, loved football and music, and I (3) hit it off with her immediately.

I (4) asked her out and she said yes, so I was thrilled. We went to a nice pub near the lake without the others. A guy at the bar tried to (5) chat her up when I went to the toilet but she turned him down, which made me smile!

Soon after that, I (6) fell out with Georgie and we didn't speak again for a few months, because he owed me money and never paid me back. We have now forgotten about it though and we are friends again.

PHRASAL VERB EXERCISES

Phrasal Verbs Exercise 1

Do the phrasal verb quizzes here to see how many you know. You may need to look back at previous chapters or consult a dictionary.

Come back to the quiz a week or two later and see if you still remember them!

Choose the answer A, B, C or D that completes each sentence. There are FIVE questions in all.

1) If you don't study, you will up in a poorly paid job

come

end

save

rise

2) If an arrangement, plan, or deal through, it fails to happen

falls

comes

goes

lets

3) She's smart enough to out what to do
raise

think

figure

see

4) If you out a form or other document requesting information, you
write information in the spaces on it

write

note

complete

fill

5) If yousomething out, you learn something that you did not already know, especially by making a deliberate effort to do so.

pull

push

see

find

Phrasal Verbs Exercise 2

Choose the answer A, B, C or D that completes each sentence. There are FIVE questions in all.

1) The film was OK but it didn't really up to all the hype.

come

live

grow

look

2) It's tearing me to see my two best friends arguing so much. I wish they'd sort their differences out and start being friendly with each other again.

apart
down
out
through

3) This is a real bargain. You should snap it while you have the chance.

out
in
back
up

4) We really do need to get another car. This one keeps down.

breaking
taking
falling
cutting

5) You never wanted to take that job. Don't out you're disappointed you failed the interview.

work
set
put
make

Vocabulary Notes:

If you make out that something is the case or make something out to be the case, you try to cause people to believe that it is true when in reality it isn't.

If you snap something up, you buy it quickly because it is cheap or is just what you want

If someone or something lives up to what they were expected to be, they are as good as they were expected to be.

If a machine or a vehicle breaks down, it stops working.

If something tears you apart, it makes you feel very upset, worried, and unhappy.

SEX, DATING & RELATIONSHIPS

Read the text and underline the phrasal verbs you find. Try to guess the meaning from the text and then check the definitions in the phrasal verb notes below.

If you are single and you like someone who is also single, you might think about chatting him or her up, or flirting with them, which is very similar. When you chat someone up, it shows that you are keen on that person. It's often a good idea to ask the person out if you think that he or she is also keen on you. If you are going out with someone and you go off him or her, then after a while it might be a good idea break up or split up.

Splitting up with your partner is often a good idea if you think that you will both be happier outside of the relationship.

However, if you normally get on like a house on fire and you have a lot in common, it might be a better idea to work through your problems so that you can be happy together and that way you don't need to split up.

Phrasal Verb Notes:

To chat someone up is to flirt with them as you speak. The objective is to get to know the person better in a romantic way.

When you are **keen on someone** you like them and you are attracted to him or her.

Ask someone out is to invite someone for dinner, to the cinema or to an event when you are attracted to that person and you want to get to know him or her better.

To be going out with someone is a stage of romantic relationships where two people meet socially, each with the objective of evaluating the other person's suitability as a prospective partner in an intimate relationship or marriage

To go off someone is when you stop liking that person.

To split up or **break up with someone** is when you stop a relationship with a person.

To get on, get along or **get on well with someone** is to have a good relationship with that person. It can be romantically or as friends.

To get on like a house on fire is to have an excellent relationship with someone. It can be romantically or as friends.

To have a lot in common with someone is when your personalities, experiences or objectives in life are similar. This builds a good basis for a good relationship.

To work through a problem is to try to solve it.

Exercise 3

Now insert the phrasal verbs and expressions into the gaps in the text below. You can use the same expression more than once and you may not need to use all expressions:

- A) to chat a girl / boy up
- B) to be keen on (somebody)
- C) to be engaged to (somebody)
- D) to go off (somebody)
- E) to leave (somebody)
- F) to ask a girl / boy out
- G) to be good friends
- H) to get married to (somebody)
- I) to be going out with (somebody)
- J) to get on well with (somebody) (to get on like a house on fire with someone)
- K) to be fond of (somebody)
- L) to be in love with (somebody)
- M) to split up with (somebody)
- N) to separate from (somebody)
- O) to get divorced from (somebody)
- P) to have a lot in common with (somebody)
- Q) to take someone out

Stages of love – phrasal verbs gap fill

Stages of Love.

Bill fancied Susan the first moment he caught sight of her across a crowded discotheque. Although he was quite shy, he decided to go over and_____1 her_____. She was very friendly and easy to talk to, so he asked her if she wanted to_____2 him. She agreed, and a few nights later, he_____3 to dinner at a very expensive restaurant. They had a wonderful evening together and realised that they_____4 each other.

After that they started seeing each other on a regular basis and before long, Bill knew that he_____5 Susan. She felt the same way about him so they decided to_____6.

Four weeks before the wedding Susan met a handsome sailor called Tom and started_____7 him. She wanted to_____8 her engagement to Bill, but she didn't know how to tell him.

Eventually, a week before the wedding, Susan told Bill the truth. He was heartbroken! They_____9 the wedding and they haven't seen each other since.

Susan and Tom didn't stay together for very long. They kept on having arguments and finally they_____10. As for poor Bill, he still thinks about Susan and the life they could have had together.

RUDE OR SEXUAL PHRASAL VERBS

Warning: These are phrasal verbs which people use when they are speaking informally with close Friends or family only! They are not appropriate for other situations and can get you into trouble, so please use them responsibly!

“To Make Out”

This one is not rude, but is an American informal phrasal verb, which means “kissing” in a sexual manner. (It can be used for kissing which turns into sex as well). The British equivalents to this American phrasal verb are: **“get off with someone”, “to pull someone”** and **“to cop off with someone”**.

“To have it off with someone”: To have sex with someone

“Pick Up”

This is mainly American, and means when someone meets someone else, usually at a bar or night-club, and takes that person home to have sex with them.

“Sleep Around”

This is when someone has many sexual partners in a short space of time.

“To chat someone up”

To start a conversation with someone romantically.

“A chat up line” is a memorised phrase someone says to chat someone up. For example: *Are you a magician? Because whenever I look at you, everyone else disappears!*

This is a very “cheesy” chat-up line. The adjective “cheesy” means too sentimental, poetic, exaggerated and likely to be insincere. “Cheesy” is a very British expression.

“Hit on someone”

This is another American phrasal verb, which means to **chat someone up**.

“To cheat on”

This phrasal verb means to kiss or have sexual relations with someone else when you have a boyfriend, girlfriend or are married.

“To check someone out”

To look at someone because you feel attracted to them.

“To give someone the eye”

To make eye contact with someone in a way that lets him or her know that you are interested.

“To hit it off with someone”

This means that you have connected with someone. This can be used for friends, colleagues or romance.

COLLOCATIONS

A collocation (also collocate) is a word or phrase which is frequently combined with another word or phrase, in a way that sounds correct to native speakers of English. An example of a common collocation is “*heavy snow*”.

We often use prepositions to go with verbs in order to make phrasal verbs.

For example:

Scoop up: to physically lift something with your hands or with a tool. Eg: to scoop up dirt. .

Pluck up the courage to do something: to force yourself to be brave enough to do something

Exercise 4

The following sentences contain normal collocations and phrasal verbs. Choose the answer A, B, C or D that completes each sentence. There are FIVE questions in all. Use your instinct at first, then check your answers at the end of this chapter. (When you have checked your answers, write a sentence in your notebook using the collocation or phrasal verb from the answer).

1) I finally up the courage to go and see the Manager about a pay rise.

- fetches
- raises
- scoops
- plucks

2) I agree with you principle but I'm not sure your idea would work in practice.

- on
- with
- in
- at

3) He's not very careful with money and often buys things impulse.

- in
- on
- with

at

4) The rebel soldiers the bomb in the town centre.

erected

plotted

planted

set

5) Could you the curtains please The sun's shining in my eyes.

swing

push

draw

roll

Exercise 5

For Questions 1-8, 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. You must use between two and five words. Use a dictionary if you need to and then check your answers at the end of this chapter.

1. I'm really excited about the holiday.

FORWARD

I the holiday.

2. My alarm rang early this morning.

OFF

My alarm early this morning.

3. Why don't you start learning Japanese?

TAKE

Have you thought about Japanese?

4. My parents raised me to believe in justice and fairness.

UP

My parents to believe in justice and fairness.

5. Mindy has cancelled the meeting.

OFF

Mindy the meeting.

6. I think they should ban smoking.

AWAY

They should smoking.

7. I've got to reduce the amount of beer I drink.

DOWN

I must amount of beer I drink.

8. My brother will let you stay with us.

UP

My brother will

Exercise 6

Put the phrasal verb into the right form to complete each sentence

LOOK FORWARD TO: to be excited about something

I am really out next holiday!

COME UP WITH: to invent or think of a new idea or concept

We need to an idea for the party soon!

TO FALL BEHIND: to not progress as quickly as the people around you

We are in danger of on this project.

TO HOLD SOMETHING AGAINST SOMEONE: to resent someone for something

I know I'm late, please don't me.

TO PUT IN (A REQUEST): To officially request something

We need to a request for a new printer in the office, the one we have is very old.

TO SEE SOMEONE OFF: to say 'goodbye' to someone

They decided not tothe station after all.

Exercise 7

For Questions 1-6, 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. You must use between three and six words, including the words given.

1. Robert was very nervous about the presentation next week.

FORWARD

Robert the presentation next week.

2. She'd been struggling to think of a really original speech for the wedding

COME

No matter how hard she triedwith an idea for a really original speech for the wedding.

3. Her boss said he wasn't progressing as well as other members of the team.

DANGER

Her boss warned her that she wasbehind with her progress.

4. Mary thought it unfair that her friend resented her for not calling.

AGAINST

Mary thought it unfair that her friend should for not calling.

5. Jerry decided that he'd ask to be transferred to another course.

REQUEST

Jerry decided to puta transfer to another course.

6. They decided they wouldn't go with her to the beach after all.

SEE

They decided not to the beach after all.

Answers

Chapter 6- Phrasal Verbs Exercise 1

1. *If you don't study, you will end up in a poorly paid job*
2. *If an arrangement, plan, or deal falls through, it fails to happen*
3. *She's smart enough to figure out what to do*
4. *If you fill out a form or other document requesting information, you write information in the spaces on it*
5. *If you find something out, you learn something that you did not already know, especially by making a deliberate effort to do so.*

Chapter 6- Phrasal Verbs Exercise 2

1. *Live*
2. *Apart*
3. *Up*
4. *Breaking*
5. *Make*

Chapter 6- Phrasal Verbs Exercise 3

Stages of Love.

Bill fancied Susan the first moment he caught sight of her across a crowded club. Although he was quite shy, he decided to go over and CHAT 1 her UP. She was very friendly and easy to talk to, so he asked her if she wanted to GO OUT WITH 2 him. She agreed, and a few nights later, he TOOK HER OUT 3 to dinner at a very expensive restaurant. They had a wonderful evening together and realised that they HAD A LOT IN COMMON WITH 4 each other.

After that they started seeing each other on a regular basis and before long, Bill knew that he WAS IN LOVE WITH 5 Susan. She felt the same way about him so they decided to GET MARRIED 6.

Four weeks before the wedding Susan met a handsome sailor called Tom and started GO OUT WITH 7 him. She wanted to BREAK OFF 8 her engagement to Bill, but she didn't know how to tell him.

Eventually, a week before the wedding, Susan told Bill the truth. He was heartbroken! They BROKE OFF 9 the wedding and they haven't seen each other since.

Susan and Tom didn't stay together for very long. They kept on having arguments and finally they SPLIT UP 10. As for poor Bill, he still thinks about Susan and the life they could have had together.

Chapter 6- Phrasal Verbs Exercise 4

1) I finally up the courage to go and see the Manager about a pay rise.

fetch

raise

scoop

pluck

2) I agree with you principle but I'm not sure your idea would work in practice.

on

with

in

at

3) He's not very careful with money and often buys things impulse.

in

on

with

at

4) The rebel soldiers the bomb in the town centre.

erect

plot

planted

set

5) Could you the curtains please the sun's shining in my eyes.

swing

push

draw

roll

Chapter 6: Exercise 5

FORWARD

I am really looking forward to the holiday.

OFF

My alarm went off early this morning.

TAKE

Have you thought about taking up Japanese?

UP

My parents brought me up to believe in justice and fairness.

OFF

Mindy has called off the meeting.

AWAY

They should do away with smoking.

DOWN

I must cut down on amount of beer I drink.

UP

My brother will put you up.

Chapter 6: Exercise 6:

LOOK FORWARD TO: to be excited about something

I am really looking forward to our next holiday!

COME UP WITH: to invent or think of a new idea or concept

We need to come up with an idea for the party soon!

TO FALL BEHIND: to not progress as quickly as the people around you

We are in danger of falling behind on this project.

TO HOLD SOMETHING AGAINST SOMEONE: to resent someone for something

I know I'm late, please don't hold it against me.

TO PUT IN (A REQUEST): To officially request something

We need to put in a request for a new printer in the office, the one we have is very old.

TO SEE SOMEONE OFF: to say 'goodbye' to someone

They decided not to see him off at the station after all.

Chapter 6: Exercise 7

FORWARD

Robert was not looking forward to the presentation next week.

COME

No matter how hard she tried she couldn't come up with (she could not come up with) with

an idea for a really original speech for the wedding.

DANGER

Her boss warned her that she was in danger of falling behind with her progress.

AGAINST

Mary thought it unfair that her friend should hold it against her for not calling.

REQUEST

Jerry decided to put in a request for a transfer to another course.

SEE

They decided not to see him off at the station after all.

CHAPTER 5

PHRASAL VERBS WITH 'TAKE'

Mini-Dictionary

Phrasal Verbs with 'take'

Here is a list with some examples of the most common phrasal verbs with 'take'. Use this glossary to complete exercises at the end of this chapter.

Take aback- Meaning: Surprise or shock. Example: *It took me aback when she asked such a personal question.*

Take after- Meaning: To have similar appearance, character or personality to an older family member. Example: *She takes after her father.*

Take against- Meaning: Stop liking someone; to become hostile toward. Example: *She took against Mary when she was promoted over her.*

Take apart- Meaning: Separate something into its parts. Example: *The mechanic took the car apart to find the problem.*

Take aside- Meaning: Get someone alone to talk to them. Example: *John was taken aside by the manager when he shouted at a customer. .*

Take away- Meaning: Remove something and put it in a different place. Example: *My dad took our plates away and came back with chocolate cake for dessert!*

Take away- Meaning: Remove something, either material or abstract, so that a person no longer has it. Example: *Jack's mum took his computer away until he improved at school.*

Take away- Meaning: Subtract or diminish something. Example: *If I have three oranges and I take away two, how many oranges do I have left? The*

answer is one.

Take away- Meaning: Leave a memory or impression in one's mind that you think about later. Example: *I took away the impression that the manager did not get along with his players.*

Take away- Meaning: Force someone to leave a place and take him or her somewhere else. Example: *The police took the suspect to the station for questioning.*

Take away from- Meaning: Make something seem worse, not so good or less interesting. Example: *His behavior took away from the excitement of the party.*

Take back- Meaning: Retract something you said earlier. Example: *You are not selfish; I take it back, I'm sorry.*

Take back- Meaning: When something makes you remember some past event or time we say that it 'takes you back'. Example: *That film takes me back to when I was a kid at Christmas.*

Take back- Meaning: Start a relationship again with someone after you have split up. Example: *Jane has forgiven Aaron, and taken him back despite his behavior.*

Take back- Meaning: Regain possession of something. Example: *I'm taking back my laptop because you are always using it without asking!*

Take back- Meaning: Return something to a shop for a refund or exchange. Example: *These shoes are too small, I'm going to have to take them back to the shop tomorrow.*

Take down- Meaning: Remove something from a wall or similar vertical surface to which it is fixed or hanging position. Example: *She took down the photograph and replaced it with the framed picture.*

Take down- Meaning: Make notes, especially to record something spoken. Example: *If you have a pen, you should take down the most important points of the lecture.*

Take down- Meaning: Remove a temporary structure. Example: *When*

everything else is ready, we can take down the gazebo.

Take down- Meaning: Lower an item of clothing without removing it.

Example: *The nurse asked me to take down my trousers.*

Take for- Meaning. Think of or regard as. Example: *What do you take me for, a fool?*

Take for- Meaning: to get confused about what something or who someone is. Example: *Sorry, I took you for someone else, you look like a friend of mine.-*

Take for (also 'take in for', 'take for a ride', 'rip off' or 'do' someone)- Meaning: Defraud. Example: *Jane is very upset because the scammers took her for 500 pounds.*

Take in- Meaning: Shorten (a piece of clothing) or make it smaller.

Example: *I asked the tailor to take the trousers in a bit around the leg.*

Take in- Meaning: Absorb information or understand the reality of that information

Example: *He was in shock after the incident, so it took him a while to take the news in.*

Take in- Meaning: Deceive, give a false impression. Example: *Everyone was taken in by his lies.*

Take it out on- Meaning: Unleash one's anger on [a person or thing other than the one that caused it]. Example: *Don't take it out on me just because you're in a bad mood.*

Take it upon oneself- Meaning: Assume personal responsibility for a task or action. Example: *She took it upon herself to ring him and ask him to come over.*

Take off- Meaning: To remove something, usually clothes or accessories.

Example: *The doctor asked me to take off my shirt.*

Take off- Meaning: Imitate, often in a comical manner. Example: *John Kraven is a comedian who takes off all the famous people in my country.*

Take off- Meaning: When an aircraft leaves the ground and begins to fly; to ascend into the air. Example: *The helicopter took off at 6pm.*

Take off- Meaning: to become successful or grow. Example: *The project has really taken off this year, we are very excited.*

Take off- Meaning: to leave. Example: *We have to take off now or we are going to be late.*

Take on- Meaning: introduce, bring in or acquire. Example: *The truck took on 50 pallets in Southampton this morning.*

Take on- Meaning: employ, bring in. Example: *When the number of customers increased, we had to take on more staff.*

Take on- Meaning: Begin to have or exhibit physical traits. Example: *He took on the appearance of a criminal for the role in his new movie.*

Take on- Meaning: Take responsibility or burden. Example: *I'll take on the extra work if you can manage the project.*

Take on- Meaning: Attempt to fight or compete with. Example: *They took on the most notorious gang members in the city and they won.*

Take out- Meaning: Remove. Example: *Please take out the rubbish before the kitchen starts to smell!*

Take out- Meaning: Invite someone out socially, often for romantic reasons. Example: *Let me take you out for a drink*

Take over- Meaning: Adopt a responsibility or duty from someone else. Example: *He will take over the job permanently when the accountant retires.*

Take over- Meaning: Take control of something for someone temporarily. Example: *Can you take over driving for half an hour while I get some shut-eye (sleep)?*

Take over- Meaning: Buy the control of a business. Example: *Rola Cola PLC is planning to take over Punjabi MC Ltd this month.*

Take over- Meaning: Take control by conquest or invasion. Example: *Germany took over half of Europe leading up to WW2. (Note: "Lead up to"*

means “in the events which caused and which came before”)

Take to- Meaning: Adapt to; to learn, grasp or master something. Example: *He took to gold instantly, he was a natural.* (Note: “a natural” means someone who has natural talent at something)

Take to- Meaning: to go into or move towards. Example: *As we drove through field, dozens of birds took to the air, scared by the noise of the car.*

Take up- Meaning: to start doing (an activity) regularly. Example: *I’m thinking of taking up tennis once a week.*

Take up- Meaning: to start to talk about an issue or problem with someone. Example: *I took my concerns up with the manager.*

Take up- Meaning: Occupy; to consume (space or time). Example: *The sofa takes up half the living room.*

Take up- Meaning: Accept a proposal or offer

Example:

John: *Next time you’re in town, I’ll buy you a beer.*

James: *I’ll take you up on that!*

Take through- Meaning: Explain in steps; give a tour of a place. Example: *Let me take you through the basics of how to cook Southern Fried Chicken*

Exercise 1

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer. You might need to check the glossary above.

1. When his father retires, he's planning to take _____ his factory in Beijing.

- a. off
- b. after
- c. up
- d. over

2. Our plane took _____ 2 hours late!

- a. over
- b. up
- c. off
- d. after

3. Why do so many men take _____ golf when they retire?

- a. over
- b. off
- c. up
- d. after

4. Roberto gets angry a lot, he takes _____ his father.

- a. over

- b. off
- c. in
- d. after

5. When I heard she was pregnant, I couldn't take it _____ at first.

- a. after
- b. over
- c. in
- d. off

6. I was completely taken _____ when he told me he was working late at the office.

- a. after
- b. in
- c. over
- d. after

Exercise 2

1 Match each sentence beginning 1 - 10 with an appropriate ending a) – j).

- 1 She is very similar to her mother, whereas her sister takes
- 2 The new CEO is very serious and we haven't really taken
- 3 I need to remember this lesson. I'll get a pen and paper and take
- 4 My feet are swollen. I think I'll take
- 5 This jumper is too big. I need to take
- 6 When my mum retired, I took
- 7 Michael's become inseparable from his bike since he took
- 8 You should get rid of this table. It's a small room and it takes
- 9 We have too much to do at work. We need to take
- 10 I thought I could manage this job, but I think I've taken

- a) it back.
- b) on more staff
- c) on too much
- d) up half the room.
- e) up cycling.
- f) off my shoes.
- g) over the family business.
- h) to her.
- i) after her father.

j) down the most important parts.

Exercise 3

Now write the infinitive of each of the phrasal verbs with ‘take’ from exercise 2 next to its meaning below.

a) accept the responsibility for something _____

b) start a new hobby or activity _____

c) start to like or feel good about _____

d) to employ (give a job to) _____

e) remind or provoke memories _____

f) to become successful _____

g) make notes _____

h) to be similar in appearance or personality _____

i) take control of _____

j) occupy space or time _____

Answers:

Exercise 1

1:

- a. *'Take off' usually refers to planes or clothes!*
- b. *'Take after' means 'similar to'.*
- c. *'Take up' means begin a sport or hobby.*
- d. *Correct - He plans to 'take over' the factory – take control of it.*

2:

- a. *'Take over' usually means take control of.*
- b. *'Take up' means begin a sport or hobby.*
- c. *Correct - The plane 'took off' 2 hours late is correct. It departed or left the ground.*
- d. *'Take after' means 'similar to'.*

3:

- a. *'Take over' usually means take control of.*
- b. *'Take off' usually refers to planes or clothes!*
- c. *Correct - 'Take up' means begin a sport or hobby.*
- d. *'Take after' means 'similar to'.*

4:

- a. *'Take over' usually means take control of.*
- b. *'Take off' usually refers to planes or clothes!*

- c. 'Take in' means to try to understand something or to fool someone.*
- d. Correct - 'Take after' means 'similar to'. 'He takes after his father'.*

5:

- a. 'Take after' means 'similar to'.*
- b. 'Take over' usually means take control of.*
- c. Correct - 'Take in' means to try to understand something – often used in the negative.*
- d. 'Take off' usually refers to planes or clothes!*

6:

- a. 'Take after' means 'similar to'.*
- b. Correct - 'Take in' means to be fooled by someone. 'I was taken in by his lies'*
- c. 'Take over' usually means take control of.*
- d. 'Take after' means 'similar to'.*

Exercise 2

- 1 She is very similar to her mother, whereas her sister takes after her father.*
- 2 The new CEO is very serious and we haven't really taken to her.*
- 3 I need to remember this lesson. I'll get a pen and paper and take*
- 4 My feet are swollen. I think I'll take off my shoes.*

5 *This jumper is too big. I need to take it back.*

6 *When my mum retired, I took over the family business.*

7 *Michael's become inseparable from his bike since he took up cycling.*

8 *You should get rid of this table. It's a small room and it takes up half the room.*

9 *We have too much to do at work. We need to take on more staff.*

10 *I thought I could manage this job, but I think I've taken on too much.*

Exercise 3

a) *accept the responsibility for something – Take on*

b) *start a new hobby or activity – Take up*

c) *start to like or feel good about – Take to*

d) *to employ (give a job to) – Take on*

e) *remind or provoke memories – Take back*

f) *to become successful – Take off*

g) *make notes- Take down*

h) *to be similar in appearance or personality- Take after*

i) *take control of- Take over*

j) *occupy space or time- Take up*

CHAPTER 6

PHRASAL VERBS WITH 'PUT'

Mini-Dictionary

Phrasal Verbs with 'put'

Here is a list with some examples of the most common phrasal verbs with 'put'. Use this glossary to complete exercises at the end of this chapter.

Put out- Meaning: Extinguish a light or something which has fire. Example: *Put out your cigarette please, this is a no-smoking area.*

Put out- Meaning: Release or publish. Example: *We need to put out an email explaining the situation.*

Put (effort) into- Meaning: To try. Example: *I put a lot of work into the presentation.*

Put across- Meaning: Explain or communicate something clearly and understandably. Example: *The way she put the message across was quite rude.*

Put aside- Meaning: Save (money). Example: *I try to put a few quid aside every day for our summer holiday. (Note: "quid" is slang for British pounds)*

Put aside- Meaning: Ignore or intentionally disregard (something), temporarily or permanently. Example: *We need to put our differences aside.*

Put away- Meaning: put something somewhere organised or out of sight. Example: *When I tidy my room I put all my clothes away.*

Put away- Meaning: Consume in large quantities (food and drink). **Example:** *He put away 12 chicken wings, 2 steaks and a whole roast chicken.. What a beast!*

Put away- Meaning: Send to jail. Example: *They put her away for 2 years on weapons charges.*

Put back- Meaning: Return something to its original place. **Example:** She put the toys back in the cupboard.

Put back- Meaning: Postpone a meeting, event or appointment. Example: *The meeting has been put back to 2pm due to the storms.*

Put down- Meaning: Belittle, humiliate or demean. Example: *She's not very nice, she constantly puts her husband down.*

Put down- Meaning: Pay a deposit or initial installment. Example: *She put down a 2,000 euro deposit.*

Put down- Meaning: Eliminate or stop by force. Example: *Government security forces quickly put down the civil unrest.*

Put down- Meaning: Kill an animal because it is sick or suffering.. Example: *We had to put our dog down last month because he was too ill.*

Put down- Meaning: Write (something). Example: *Put down your name and address on this paper.*

Put down- Meaning: Finish a phone-call; to hang up. Example: *Don't put the phone down please, I want to apologise to you!*

Put down- Meaning: Add a name to a list. Example: *I've put myself down on the VIP list for the party. .*

Put down or Putting up- Meaning: Make prices, or taxes, lower or higher. Example: *The Chinese government are putting up the price of oil in order to stimulate the use of renewable energies.*

Put down- Meaning: Place a baby somewhere to sleep. **Example:** *I have just put Charley down so please be quiet!*

Put down (a book)- Meaning: Stop, temporarily or permanently, reading (a book). Example: *I can't put this book down, it's so interesting!*

Put down as- Meaning: Make assumptions about someone's personality. . **Example:** *I put her down as an arrogant, materialistic snob, but she is*

actually very sweet.

Put down for- Meaning: Put someone on a list of people who have offered to help, or contribute to something. Example: *Put Jack down to help with the cleaning, he told me he wanted to do it.*

Put down to- Meaning: assume or come to the conclusion about the cause of a situation. Example: *We often put high crime rates down to high unemployment.*

Put on- Meaning: To fake or pretend. Example: *He puts on funny accents to make us laugh.*

Put on (clothes)- Meaning: To fit clothes on your body. Example: *It's really sunny, I need to put my hat on!*

Put on- Meaning: To blame someone else for something. Example: *You can't put that on me, it wasn't my fault!*

Put on (weight)- Meaning: To gain weight or fat. Example: *I have put on at least 2 stone over Christmas. I didn't stop eating!*

Put forward (a suggestion or idea)- Meaning: Propose for consideration. Example: *The CEO put forward new plans to reduce costs.*

Put forward- Meaning: Change the time in a time zone to a later time. Example: *I almost forgot that we have to put the clocks forward tomorrow by 1 hour.*

Put up with- Meaning: Tolerate. Example: *I'm too tired to put up with him, his attitude annoys me.*

Put up- Meaning: Offer accommodation for the night. Example: *My parents put us up while our house was being re-furbished.*

Put up- Meaning: raise. Example: *Put your hands up in the air like you just don't care!*

Put someone up to something- Meaning: manipulate someone or convince them to do something. Example: *Did Mary put you up to this? I told her I didn't want to talk about my problem.*

Put off- Meaning: Distract. Example: *Don't try to put me off the game, that's cheating!*

Put off- Meaning: Delay. Example: *We put off the show because of the rain.*

Put someone off something or someone- Meaning: Make someone stop liking something or someone. Example: *Her lack of a sense of humour put me off her, so I didn't ask her out*

..

Exercise 1

Phrasal verbs with 'put'

Match each sentence beginning 1 - 12 with an appropriate ending a) – l).

1. It's raining quite heavily. You should put on
2. I didn't recognize her when I saw her because she had put on
3. There's nothing good on TV. Why don't we put on
4. She might need to move. Her landlady has put up
5. We need to put up new
6. Put your hand up
7. My parents offered to put
8. How do you put up
9. We had to put off the meeting
10. It snowed so heavily that it put us off
11. I could never concentrate at university, because all
12. We need to put out

a) us up for the weekend when we go to visit.

b) a lot of weight.

c) because the CEO was stuck in traffic.

d) with her constant moaning?

e) your new coat.

- f) the fire before it spreads.
- g) going out, so we watched a film instead.
- h) the parties and the noise put me off.
- i) her rent.
- j) an online film?
- k) curtains because the old ones have holes in them.
- l) if you have any questions.

Exercise 2

Now decide which phrasal verb is needed in each sentence:

1. I can't ____ her anymore, she's driving me bonkers! (*Note: to drive someone bonkers means to drive him or her crazy- to annoy*)

Put on

Put back

Put up with

2. Please ____ the bread when you're finished using it.

Put back

Put on

Put down

3. Can you ____ the conference until Friday please?

Put up

Put off

Put down

4. She ____ all the time, but he's still married to her.

Puts him up

Puts him across

Puts him down

5. They ____ a new blog post every week. It's really good.

Put up with

Put down

Put out

6. I was trying to ____ my opinion but no one listened.

Put away

Put across

Put up with

Answers:

Exercise 1

1. *It's raining quite heavily. You should put on your new coat.*
2. *I didn't recognize her when I saw her because she had put on a lot of weight.*
3. *There's nothing good on TV. Why don't we put on an online film?*
4. *She might need to move. Her landlady has put up her rent.*
5. *We need to put up new curtains because the old ones have holes in them.*
6. *Put your hand up if you have any questions.*
7. *My parents offered to put us up for the weekend when we go to visit.*
8. *How do you put up with her constant moaning?*
9. *We had to put off the meeting because the CEO was stuck in traffic.*
10. *It snowed so heavily that it put us off going out, so we watched a film instead.*
11. *I could never concentrate at university, because all the parties and the noise put me off.*
12. *We need to put out the fire before it spreads.*

Exercise 2

1. I can't ____ her anymore, she's driving me bonkers! (Note: to drive someone bonkers means to drive him or her crazy- to annoy)

Put on

Put back

Put up with

2. Please ____ the bread when you're finished using it.

Put back

Put on

Put down

3. Can you ____ the conference until Friday please?

Put up

Put off

Put down

4. She ____ all the time, but he's still married to her.

Puts him up

Puts him across

Puts him down

5. They ____ a new blog post every week. It's really good.

Put up with

Put down

Put out

6. I was trying to ____ my opinion but no one listened.

Put away

Put across

Put up with

CHAPTER 7

PHRASAL VERBS WITH ‘GET’

Mini-Dictionary

Phrasal Verbs with ‘get’

Here is a list with some examples of the most common phrasal verbs with ‘get’. Use this glossary to complete exercises at the end of this chapter.

get across (separable) – to communicate clearly. Example: *The man was so stubborn that we couldn’t get the message across and change his mind.*

get ahead (intransitive - no object) – to make progress. **Example:** *She needs to work hard in life if she wishes to be successful.*

get along (get on) (intransitive) – to have a good relationship. Example: *I get along very well with my grandfather. We have similar personalities.*

get around (1)- (inseparable) – to avoid or to overcome a problem, a rule, or a challenge. **Example:** *Walter got around the rules by pretending he didn’t know about them.*

get around (2)- (intransitive - no object) – to go from place to place.

Example: Since he lives in the city centre, he gets around everywhere on foot.

get around to (3) – to finally do something. **Example:** *We finally got round to clearing the loft after three months!*

get at- (intransitive - no object) – to hint or to mean. Example: *What are you getting at? Can you be more specific and give me an example?*

get at- to reach so that you can take something. Example: *Can you pass me that bottle please? I can’t get at it because I’m too short.*

get away- (intransitive - no object) – to escape. **Example:** *The prisoners got away through a hole in the wall.*

get away with something– to escape responsibility. **Example:** *We got away with not doing our homework because we told the teacher that our dog had eaten it.*

get back- (intransitive - no object) – to return. **Example:** *Jeremy always gets back late from the office. He has a very intense job.*

get by- (intransitive - no object) – to survive. **Example:** *When we were young my family had no money, but we got by.*

get down (to)- (intransitive - no object) – to concentrate or focus on a task. . **Example:** *Let's get down to business. We need to find a solution to the supply problem. .*

get down (1)- (separable) – to discourage. **Example:** *Don't let the rain get you down!*

get down (2)- (separable) – to put in writing- **Example:** *Please Bob, can you get the minutes down during the meeting?*

get in- (intransitive - no object) – to arrive. **Example:** *The bus got in an hour early because of the mistake in the timetable.*

get off (1)- (inseparable) – to leave. **Example:** *I forgot my hat when I got off the train.*

get off (2)- (intransitive - no object) – to receive lesser punishment. **Example:** *He crashed his car into a shop window because he was on his phone, but he got off with just a small fine and some community service.*

get off (3)- (separable) – to interrupt. **Example:** *We have the day off today because of the floods. We don't have to go to work!*

get out (1)- (intransitive - no object) – to spread. **Example:** *Word gets out quickly in our small village, so everyone knew Michael was planning on proposing to Jess.*

get out (of) (2)- (inseparable) – to escape. **Example:** *Joe always has an*

excuse and gets out of cleaning the car.

get out (of) (3)- (inseparable) – to leave. **Example:** *Let's get out of here.. I 'm hot and tired!*

get over- (inseparable) – to recover. **Example:** *It took Jill some time to get over her divorce.*

get rid of- (inseparable) – dispose of something or dismiss someone.
Example: *Please get rid of that old bike. It's so dirty*

get through (1)- (inseparable) – to finish. **Example:** *We need to get through at least 6 pages of material in today's lesson.*

get through (2)- (inseparable) – to communicate a message effectively.
Example: *We need to get through to him before he does something stupid, but he doesn't listen.*

get to (1)- (inseparable) – to annoy. **Example:** *His comments got to me!*

get to (2)- (inseparable) – to arrive . **Example:** *What time will you get to the station?*

get together- (intransitive - no object) – to meet up with someone . **Example:** *They got together for a drink and 6 months later they were married!*

get up- (intransitive - no object) – wake up and get out of bed . **Example:** *My new job starts at 8 am so I have to get up at 6 o'clock.*

get up to– to do . **Example:** *What did you get up to yesterday?*

Exercise 1

Read the sentences below. Underline the phrasal verbs and try to work out the meaning from the context. Then complete the gaps below each sentence using one of the following meanings.

to communicate a message effectively

to reach so that you can take something

to communicate clearly

to escape responsibility

to avoid or to overcome a problem, a rule, or a challenge

to escape

to discourage

to recover

1) They realised it would be a difficult challenge, but after a lot of hard work they got around it.

Phrasal Verb:

Meaning:

2) I can never get at the top shelf in the supermarket, so I always have to ask for help. I wish I were taller.

Phrasal Verb:

Meaning:

3) After Jim had made several unsuccessful attempts to get through to Sally,

he realized she wasn't listening, so he went home.

Phrasal Verb:

Meaning:

4) Albert managed to get away from the meeting early for Mary's birthday.

Phrasal Verb:

Meaning:

5) My girlfriend left me last month and I felt very sad, but I've got over it now.

Phrasal Verb:

Meaning:

6) I don't like sad films, they really get me down.

Phrasal Verb:

Meaning:

7) Jason is a good presenter who always gets his message across.

Phrasal Verb:

Meaning:

8) The police didn't catch the thief, so he got away with it.

Phrasal Verb:

Meaning:

Answers:

1) They realised it would be a difficult challenge, but after a lot of hard work they got around it.

get around

to avoid or to overcome a problem, a rule, or a challenge

2) I can never get at the top shelf in the supermarket, so I always have to ask for help. I wish I were taller.

get at

to reach so that you can take something

3) After Jim had made several unsuccessful attempts to get through to Sally, he realized she wasn't listening, so he went home.

get through-

to communicate a message effectively

4) Albert managed to get away from the meeting early for Mary's birthday.

get away-

to escape

5) My girlfriend left me last month and I felt very sad, but I've got over it now.

get over-

to recover

6) I don't like sad films, they really get me down.

get down

to discourage

7) Jason is a good presenter who always gets his message across.

get across–

to communicate clearly

8) The police didn't catch the thief, so he got away with it.

get away with–

to escape responsibility

CHAPTER 8

PHRASAL VERBS WITH 'COME'

Mini-Dictionary

Phrasal Verbs with 'come'

Here is a list with some examples of the most common phrasal verbs with 'come'. Use this glossary to complete exercises at the end of this chapter.

come across (1)- (inseparable) – to find. **Example:** *I came across a very interesting book while browsing the second-hand bookshops in Manchester.*

come across (2)- (inseparable) – to give the impression or appearance. **Example:** *He came across quite arrogant at first but he was a nice guy.*

come along (1)- (intransitive - no object) – to progress. **Example:** *How is her assignment coming along?*

come along (2)- (intransitive - no object) – to casually attend or appear somewhere. **Example:** *When Jenny came along after work, Robbie left because he was still angry with her.*

come around- (intransitive - no object) – to change opinions. **Example:** *After hours of arguing he finally came round (he agreed with me)*

come back (1)- (inseparable) -- to return. **Example:** *Madison comes back from London tomorrow. We need to pick her up from the airport at 2.*

come back (2)- (inseparable) -- to remember- when a memory returns because of something you see, hear or feel. **Example:** *It all came back to me when I saw the ring. I'd forgotten everything, but now I remember.*

come by- (inseparable) – to get or obtain. **Example:** *I came by this watch when I was walking along the beach and found it.*

come down (with)- (inseparable) – to become ill. *Example: Maybe you should go to the doctor's. This is the third time you've come down with a cold this month.*

come from- (inseparable) -- to originate. *Example: Madison comes from a wealthy family. Jack comes from England.*

come in- (inseparable) -- to finish. *Example: Madison came in last in the race, but she enjoyed herself.*

come into- (inseparable) -- to acquire. *Example: Madison came into money when she was 21, after her parents suddenly died.*

come off (1)- (intransitive - no object) – to give the impression. *Example: Jack comes off as a hard person, but in fact he is quite caring.*

come off (2)- (intransitive - no object) – to stop taking a drug or medication. *Example: Mick is coming off drugs, he has a serious addiction.*

come on- (intransitive - no object) – to give the impression. *Example: Jack comes on as a hard person, but in fact he is quite caring.*

come on- (intransitive - no object) – to start to work (water, electricity etc..). *Example: The electricity came back on two hours after the power cut.*

come out- (intransitive - no object) – to be revealed or to reveal information. *Example: The player's past came out when his old friends spoke to the press.*

come over- (intransitive - no object) – to visit causally or spontaneously. *Example: Come over for dinner tonight, we're having a Sunday roast!*

come through- (intransitive - no object) – to do what is expected. *Example: William came through only after Wanda begged him for three days to get the tickets for the game.*

come to- (inseparable) – to total (counting money). *Example: The restaurant bill comes to 150 dollars*

come up- (intransitive - no object) – to be mentioned in conversation. *Example: The topic of his money problems came up during the conversation.*

come up with- (inseparable) – to invent or think about something new.

Example: *Joe came up with a very good idea for the marketing campaign.*

come upon- (inseparable) – to discover by accident-Example: *While cleaning the house, we came upon an amazing picture from the 19th century.*

Exercise 1:

Write the correct preposition to make meaningful sentences.

1. Mary comes Ireland and she was born in Dublin.
2. Jason came last in the marathon.
3. He came..... home quite late, but he had a good reason.
4. I came some old friends at the party.
5. The price of oil is coming, so demand will go up.
6. She is trying to come the medication but she has to do it gradually.
7. They came to Coventry last Christmas, so we've got to go over to theirs this year.

Exercise 2:

Complete the phrasal verb for each sentence. Use the glossary in this unit if you need to.



1. I a lot of money when I turned 18 because I inherited it from my grandparents.



2. Now I remember! It's all to me.



3. The truth when one of the witnesses spoke to reporters and it was published in the press.



4. We need to with some creative ideas for the new story. It should be an action thriller with a strong main character.

Answers:

Exercise 1

1. *Mary comes from Ireland and she was born in Dublin.*
2. *Jason came in last in the marathon.*
3. *He came back home quite late, but he had a good reason.*
4. *I came across some old friends at the party.*
5. *The price of oil is coming down, so demand will go up.*
6. *She is trying to come off the medication but she has to do it gradually.*
7. *They came over to Coventry last Christmas, so we've got to go over to theirs this year.*

Exercise 2

1. *Came into*
2. *Coming back*
3. *Came out*
4. *Come up*

CHAPTER 9

BONUS CHAPTER: FORMAL VS INFORMAL LANGUAGE

SIX Quick Rules of Formal VS Informal:

1. In formal English (particularly in the UK), we tend to understate our feelings and would say *I was rather disappointed* or *I was somewhat surprised* instead of saying how we really felt.
2. For the same reason, we do not usually use exclamation marks when we are writing formally.
3. In formal situations, we often use the passive to emphasize the action when the person is of less importance.
4. We avoid contractions in formal letters.
5. We use formal equivalence of idiomatic language and phrasal verbs
6. Particular sentence structures can be used to create a formal tone. Inversion is one example of this “Although we were offered an alternative dish, when it was delivered to the table it was cold again”.

Exercise 1:

Rewrite the following sentences using formal equivalents for the phrasal verbs. Use a dictionary if necessary. You might need to make other changes to the structures.

1) I'm so chuffed that you've been talked into coming to the meeting.

.....
.....

2) The football club's facilities have been done up, so this should make our performances better.

.....
.....

3) As our town is quite cut off, perhaps we could arrange for you to be put up in a hotel in the city for a few days.

.....
.....

4) We will make up for the inconvenience of having to wait for so long.

.....
.....

Answers:

- 1) I am very happy that you have been convinced to attend the meeting.*
- 2) The football club's facilities have been refurbished, which should improve our performances.*
- 3) As our town is quite isolated, we could arrange hotel accommodation in the city for a few days.*
- 4) We will compensate you for the inconvenience of having to wait for so long.*

Formal VS Informal Language List:

It is vital that you can distinguish between formal and informal language in English, not only for this exam, but also for life in general. Writing a letter or email to a friend is obviously not the same as writing a letter of recommendation for a friend who has applied for a job.

Here are some examples of formal and informal words with the same meaning,

FORMAL

INFORMAL

to depart

go

to retain

keep

to cease

stop

to function

work

to demonstrate

show

to reside

live

deficiency

lack

perspiration

sweat

inexpensive

cheap

require

need

next / later

subsequently

childish

immature, infantile

enough

sufficient

more (information)

further

to help

assist, aid

to free	liberate
to get	obtain
want	to desire
to ask for	request
so	therefore
look for	to seek

CHAPTER 10

BONUS CHAPTER: 101 ENGLISH GRAMMAR RULES (QUICK NOTES)

This short bonus chapter is an Instant Notes mini-book, which has been written to serve as a quick revision guide for English students. These grammar tips are particularly crucial in the Speaking and Writing sections of exams and in spoken and written English in general.

Once you read and internalize the advice in this mini-book, you will be better equipped to successfully take a range of English language exams at various levels, from B1 to C2.

Let's get started!

101 English Grammar Rules

1. The word “**people**” is ALWAYS plural.

People are always talking about him (NOT People is...)

The people in the room were starting to get nervous. (NOT: The people in the room was...)

2. After **would rather**, use an infinitive (without to) or a past tense, not a present tense.

I'd rather stay at home this evening. (NOT I'd rather to stay at home...)

I would rather you paid me in cash. (NOT I would rather you pay me in cash.)

3. Use an **-ing** form after be/get used to.

I'm used to driving in London now, but it was hard at the beginning. (NOT I'm used to drive...)

I'll never get used to living in this place.

4. **How long are you here for?** Is a question about the future.

'How long are you here for?' 'Till Easter.' (NOT 'Since Christmas.')

5. Don't use **could** to talk about something that you succeeded in doing.

I managed to run 10 km yesterday in under an hour. (NOT I could run 10 km yesterday...)

How many eggs were you able to get? (NOT ...could you get?)

6. **Indirect questions** usually have the same construction as statements.

I asked where her parents were. (NOT USUALLY I asked where were her parents.)

The policeman wanted to know where I lived. (NOT ...where did I live?)

7. To say that something is not necessary, use **needn't** or **don't have to**, not **mustn't**.

You needn't pay now; tomorrow will be OK. (NOT You mustn't pay now; tomorrow will be OK.)

I don't have to wear a tie at work. (NOT I mustn't wear a tie at work.)

8. **Everything** is a singular word.

Everything was broken. (NOT Everything were broken.)

Is everything ready?

9. Use **because** or **so**, but not both together.

Because the train was late I missed the meeting. OR The train was late, so I missed the meeting. (BUT NOT Because the train was late, so I missed the meeting.)

10. We **say something to a person**.

She never says 'Hello' to me. (NOT She never says me 'Hello'.)

Andrew has said nothing to Peter. (NOT Andrew has said Peter nothing.)

11. **Tell** normally needs a personal object.

He told us that he was going home. (NOT He told that he was going home.)

I've told you everything I know.

12. Don't use **every** to talk about two people or things.

You can park on each side of the street. (NOT ...on every side of the street.)

He was holding a glass in each hand.

13. **Far** is unusual in affirmative sentences, except in a very formal style.

We live a long way from here. (NOT USUALLY We live far from here.)

It's a long way to Manchester.

14. We don't usually use **before** to mean 'in front of'.

You can park in front of the station. (NOT ... before the station.)

There's a big tree just in front of our house.

15. After **look**, we use at with an object.

Look at the moon! (NOT Look the moon!)

What are you looking at?

16. We use **when**, not as or while, to talk about ages and periods of life.

When I was 14 I first got interested in archaeology. (NOT As/While I was 14...)

We lived in London when I was a child. (NOT ... as/while I was a child.)

17. After **as long as**, use a present tense to refer to the future.

I'll remember this holiday as long as I live. (NOT ... as long as I will live.)

You can have my bike as long as you bring it back tomorrow.

18. We say **as usual**, not as usually.

Let's meet tomorrow at 10.00, as usual.

Vanessa is late as usual.

19. **As well as** (with a similar meaning to 'not only... but also') is normally followed by an -ing form.

As well as breaking his leg, he hurt his arm. (NOT As well as he broke his leg...)

He works full time as well as bringing up three children.

20. Expressions like **in three hours' time** refer to the future.

We'll need the report in two weeks' time. (BUT NOT He wrote the report in four hours' time.)

I'll see you again in a month's time.

21. We don't normally use **to** after arrive.

What time do we arrive in London? (NOT ... arrive to London?)

The train arrived at our station half an hour late.

22. **Because** is a conjunction; because of is a preposition.

We cancelled the match because it rained. (NOT ... because of it rained.)

We cancelled the match because of the rain. (NOT ...because the rain.)

23. After the verb **lack**, no preposition is necessary.

The soup lacks salt. (NOT ... lacks of salt.)

It's a good novel, but it lacks structure.

24. **Before** (meaning 'before that') follows an expression of time.

Last summer, I decided to go and visit the town that I had left eight years before. (NOT ... before eight years.)

I had already met her once, about three years before.

25. **News** is singular and uncountable

All the news is bad. (NOT All the news are bad.)

I have some news for you (NOT I have a news for you)

26. You **borrow something from somebody**.

I borrowed the money from my brother. (NOT I borrowed my brother the money.)

Can we borrow some sugar from you?

27. We prefer **closed**, not shut, before a noun.

When I talk to you, I feel as if I'm standing in front of a closed door. (NOT ... a shut door.)

He's got a closed mind. You can't tell him anything.

28. We say **come from** (present) to give our town, country etc of origin.

James comes from Liverpool. (NOT James came from Liverpool.)

Where do you come from?

29. Comparatives are made with **more** or **-er**, but **never both**.

The weather is getting colder. (NOT ... more colder.)

Please try to be more polite. (NOT ... more politer.)

30. We never use **on the contrary** to give another side of a question.

It's hard work. On the other hand, it's interesting. (NOT on the contrary, it's interesting.)

She's very bad-tempered. On the other hand, she's generous.

31. In affirmative sentences we generally use **a long time**, not **long**, except in a very formal style.

We waited a long time, but she didn't come. (NOT We waited long, but ...)

It will be a long time before we invite her again.

32. Use superlatives to compare people and things with the groups that they belong to.

Sandra is the tallest of the five girls. (NOT Sandra is the taller of the five girls.)

I think I'm the oldest person in the class.

33. We often use **in** after dressed to describe the clothes

She was dressed in yellow from head to foot. She looked like a daffodil.

The bride was dressed in white silk.

34. We don't use **it ... + infinitive** with allow.

Smoking is not allowed. (NOT It is not allowed to smoke.)

We weren't allowed to use calculators in the exam. (NOT It wasn't allowed to use ...)

35. **Whose** means '**who is**' or '**who has**'; **whose** is a possessive.

Who's that? (NOT Whose that?)

Who's taken my keys? (NOT Whose taken my keys?)

Whose coat is that? (NOT Who's coat is that?)

36. We don't usually use **other** with uncountable nouns.

Can I have more rice? (NOT ... other rice?)

Perhaps we should use different oil. (NOT ... other oil.)

37. We use **either**, not **any**, to talk about two people or things.

I can write with either hand. (NOT ... with any hand.)

'Do you prefer Monday or Tuesday?' 'Either day will do.'

38. Don't put articles and possessives together before nouns.

She's a friend of mine. OR She's my friend. (BUT NOT She's a my friend.)

Peter's lost his keys. (NOT ... the his keys.)

39. We say that somebody is **good, bad, clever etc at something**.

My sister is very good at Science. (NOT ... good in Science.)

I'm very bad at languages.

40. Don't leave out **a/an** in negative expressions.

Don't go out without a coat. (NOT ... without coat.)

It's difficult to get there if you haven't got a bike. (NOT ... if you haven't got bike.)

41. We use **any**, not every, to say 'one or another'.

'Which newspaper would you like?' 'It doesn't matter. Any one.' (NOT ... every one.)

'When would you like to come to dinner?' 'Any day is OK.'

42. **Advice** is uncountable.

Can you give me some advice? (NOT ... an advice?)

My father gave me three pieces of advice. (NOT ... three advices.)

43. We don't use **some** if we know the exact number.

You've got beautiful fingers. (NOT ... some beautiful fingers.)

A mountain bike needs to have strong wheels. (NOT ... some strong wheels.)

44. We don't use articles in some common expressions with **home**, **school** and **bed**.

Why isn't Angela at school today? (NOT ... at the school today?)

I want to spend a day in bed.

45. When **which?** **what?** or **who?** are subjects, we make questions without do.

Which costs more - the blue one or the grey one? (NOT Which does cost more ...?)

What happened to your bike? (NOT What did happen to your bike?)

Who phoned? (NOT Who did phone?)

46. We don't use articles after the **amount/number of**.

I was surprised by the amount of money that was collected. (NOT ... the amount of the money ...)

The number of unemployed rose sharply last month. (NOT The number of the unemployed...)

47. We use **because**, not *as* or *since*, if the reason is the most important part of the sentence.

Why am I leaving? I'm leaving because I'm fed up. (NOT I'm leaving *as/since* I'm fed up.)

They're laughing because they think your hat's funny.

48. **Travel** is normally uncountable.

I like travel.

We went on a trip/journey to the Antarctic last spring. (NOT We went on a travel ...)

49. **Can** has no infinitive. We use **be able to** instead.

I'd like to be able to sing. (NOT ... to can sing.)

When will you be able to meet us?

50. The difference between **a** and **an** depends on pronunciation, not spelling.

She's a US citizen. (NOT She's an US citizen.)

Would you like to be an MP? (NOT ... a MP?)

51. **Weather** is uncountable.

We had terrible weather last week. (NOT ... a terrible weather ...)

I hope we get good weather at the weekend.

52. Words like **President, King, Doctor** in titles have no article.

President Obama visited the Pope. (NOT The President Obama ...)

I'd like to see Dr Jones. (NOT ... the Dr Jones.)

53. We usually use **over**, not across, to mean 'on/to the other side of something high'.

Why are you climbing over that wall? (NOT ... across that wall?)

I threw his keys over the fence, where he couldn't get them.

54. **Actually** means 'really' or 'in fact', not 'now'.

She said she was 18, but actually she was 15.

In 1700 the rat population of London was higher than it is now. (NOT ... than it actually is.)

55. **Asleep and afraid** are not normally used before nouns.

He had the innocent expression of a sleeping baby. (NOT ... of an asleep baby.)

In the house, we found a frightened child hiding in the kitchen. (NOT ... an afraid child.)

56. We don't usually put an adverb and its complement together before a noun.

We're looking for people who are skilled in design. (NOT ... skilled in design people.)

He has a difficult accent to understand. (NOT ... a difficult to understand accent.)

57. **Eventually** means '**finally**', not 'from time to time', 'possibly' or 'perhaps'.

It took a long time, but eventually he finished his studies.

I'm not sure what I'll do next year. Perhaps I'll go to university if I can get a place. (NOT Eventually I'll go to university ...)

58. We don't usually use **too** before adjective + noun.

The problem was too difficult. (BUT NOT It was a too difficult problem.)

I put down the bag because it was too heavy. (BUT NOT I put down the too heavy bag.)

59. We usually put descriptive adjectives before classifying adjectives.

An old political idea (NOT A political old idea)

The latest educational reform (NOT The educational latest reform)

60. Nouns referring to nationality are often different from the corresponding adjectives.

Graham is typical Welshman. (NOT ... a typical Welsh.)

He's married to a Spaniard. (NOT ... a Spanish.)

61. **Adjectives that express opinions** usually come before other descriptive adjectives.

a lovely cool drink (NOT a cool lovely drink)

their wonderful old house (NOT their old wonderful house)

62. **Pronoun objects** come before adverb particles.

Can you switch it on, please? (NOT ...switch on it...)

I'm going to throw them all out. (NOT ... throw out them all.)

63. **Adverbs** can't usually be used instead of adjectives.

She danced happily into the room. (NOT She danced happy ...)

I'm terribly sorry. (NOT I'm terrible sorry.)

64. **After all** doesn't mean 'finally'. It means '**all things considered**' or '**in spite of what was expected**'.

It took a long time, but finally we found our dream house. (NOT ... but after all we found our dream house.)

She can make her own bed. After all, she's not a baby any more.

I expected to fail the exam, but I passed after all.

65. **Ago** comes after an expression of time.

Ann phoned two hours ago. (NOT ... ago two hours.)

I should have finished this work six weeks ago.

66. We don't normally use **all** without a noun to mean 'everybody'.

Everybody was quiet. (NOT All were quiet.)

I've written to everybody. (NOT I've written to all.)

67. In **exclamations with how**, the adjective or adverb comes immediately after how.

How cold it is! (NOT How it is cold!)

How well she sings! (NOT How she sings well!)

68. We don't use **every** with uncountable nouns.

I like all music. (NOT I like every music.)

I can do every kind of work. (NOT ... every work.)

69. After **either**, we use a singular noun.

I can come on Wednesday or Thursday - either day is OK. (NOT ... either days ...)

She can write with either hand.

70. We usually ask '**What colour ...?**' without a preposition.

What colour is your new bike? (NOT Of what colour ...?)

What colour is her hair this week?

71. We don't usually drop nouns **after adjectives**.

Poor little boy! (NOT Poor little!)

The most important thing is to be happy. (NOT The most important is to be happy.)

72. **All day** doesn't mean the same as every day.

I worked all day yesterday, from 8.00 till bedtime.

I worked every day except Sunday last week. (NOT ... all day except Sunday ...)

73. Don't drop **a/an after what** in exclamations.

What a rude man! (NOT What rude man!)

What an awful film! (NOT What awful film!)

74. **Experience** and **experiment** don't mean the same.

We did an experiment in the chemistry lesson to see if you could get chlorine gas from salt. (NOT We did an experience ...)

I'm experimenting with a new perfume.

I had a lot of interesting experiences during my year in Africa. (NOT I had a lot of interesting experiments ...)

Have you ever experienced the feeling that you were going mad? (NOT Have you ever experimented the feeling ...?)

75. We don't usually use **reflexive pronouns** after **feel**.

I feel really energetic today. (NOT I feel myself really ...)

Andrew often feels depressed. (NOT ... feels himself depressed.)

76. We use **half** without of in expressions of measurement and amount.

They live about half a mile from here. (NOT ... half of a mile ...)

I only need half a pint.

77. We use **hear**, not listen to, to say that something 'comes to our ears'.

Suddenly I heard a strange noise. (NOT Suddenly I listened to a strange noise.)

Did you hear that?

78. After **help**, we can use object + infinitive (with or without to).

Can you help me (to) find my ring? (NOT ... help me finding my ring?)

Let me help you (to) wash up.

79. We usually say **hope ...not**, rather than do not hope.

I hope it doesn't rain tomorrow. (NOT I don't hope it rains tomorrow.)

'Is Peter coming this evening?' 'I hope not.'

80. We say that you **crash into** something.

Granny crashed into a tree yesterday. (NOT Granny crashed against a tree yesterday.)

The plane crashed into a mountain.

81. **Singular forms** are used before nouns in plural measuring expressions.

I found a ten-euro note on the pavement. (NOT ... a ten-euros note ...)

He goes for a five-mile walk every morning.

82. **It's** means 'it is' or 'it has'; **its** is a possessive.

It's late. (NOT Its late.)

It's stopped raining. (NOT Its stopped raining.)

The dog hasn't eaten its food. (NOT ...it's food.)

83. We don't usually use **also** in short answers.

'I like this place.' 'Me too.' (NOT I also.)

'I've got a headache.' 'So have I.' (NOT I have also.)

84. We don't usually put **a comma** before **that** (conjunction or relative pronoun).

I knew that I had seen him somewhere before. (NOT I knew, that ...)

She couldn't find the paper that had his address on. (NOT ... the paper, that had ...)

85. **Rest** (meaning 'things left over') is uncountable.

I'll take these grapes and you can have the rest. (NOT ... the rests.)

We're having left-overs for supper. (NOT We're having rests ...)

86. **Same** is normally used with **the**, and followed by **as**.

Give me the same again, please. (NOT Give me same again, please.)

She has the same birthday as me. (NOT She has my same birthday. OR She has same birthday like me.)

87. After **would like**, we normally use a **-to infinitive**.

Would you like to dance? (NOT Would you like dancing?)

I'd like to go to Australia. (NOT I'd like going to Australia.)

88. We use **remind (of)** to mean 'make somebody remember'.

Remind me to pay the milkman. (NOT Remember me to pay ...)

The smell of hay reminds me of my childhood. (NOT ... remembers me my childhood.)

For more details, see Practical English Usage Third Edition 499.

89. After **accuse**, we normally use **of**, not for.

She accused me of reading her letters. (NOT ... for reading her letters.)

Both the young men are accused of attempted murder.

90. We don't normally use an infinitive after **why**.

I know how to do it, and I know when to do it, but I don't know why I should do it. (NOT ... I don't know why to do it.)

Why do we lock this office?

91. **Demonstratives** replace articles.

I don't like that colour. (NOT ... the that colour.)

Have you seen this report? (NOT ... the this report.)

92. We don't normally use progressive forms of hear.

I (can) hear the sea. (NOT I am hearing the sea.)

I think I (can) hear Peter coming up the stairs.

93. After **discuss**, no preposition is necessary.

We spent half an hour discussing the weather. (NOT ... discussing about the weather.)

Let's discuss your plans.

94. We usually drop **at** in questions beginning What time ...?

What time would you like to eat? (NOT USUALLY At what time ...?)

I'm not sure what time the film starts.

95. We say **on holiday** (singular).

I'll be on holiday next week. (NOT ... on holidays ...)

We met John and Virginia when we were on holiday in Greece.

96. Don't drop **a** before hundred.

Our family has lived here for a hundred years. (NOT ... for hundred years.)

The factory is about a hundred miles west of London.

97. If you can't see or find somebody, they are **nowhere to be seen/found**.

When I went back to the car park, my car was nowhere to be seen. (NOT ...

my car was nowhere to see.)

The children were nowhere to be found. (NOT ... nowhere to find.)

98. We don't normally use **might** to talk about past possibility.

I felt very hot and thirsty. Perhaps I was ill. (NOT ... I might be ill.)

I saw a girl going into Peter's house. Maybe it was Jeanne. (NOT ... It might be Jeanne.)

99. We use **beat**, not win, to say that one person defeats another in a game, fight etc.

My girlfriend beat me at poker last night. (NOT My girlfriend won me at poker last night.)

Aberdeen beat Bristol 3-0.

100. We use **even**, not also, to add surprising information.

They were all asleep, even the guard dog. (NOT ... also the guard dog.)

Everybody was in time, even Granny. (NOT ...also Granny.)

101. **Was vs. were**

“If I were rich, I’d buy lots and lots of shoes.” (NOT ... If I was rich

This mistake is so common among native speakers of English that it is commonly acceptable to say was and it is even quite possible that the examiners won’t notice.

If what you’re saying is hypothetical, then you need to use were. If you’ve used “if,” that’s a pretty good indicator that were is appropriate.

“I wouldn’t go there if I were you.”

(You're not me, so it's subjunctive)

or

“If I were at home right now, I'd be watching a film.”

LINKING WORDS

LINKING MARKERS

Openers

Co-ordinating

ADDITION

In addition [to NP], ...

Moreover, ...

Also, ...

Apart from [NP], ...

Furthermore, ...

CONTRAST

However, ...

Nevertheless, ...

On the other hand, ...

In contrast, ...

In spite of [NP], ...

Despite [NP], ...

CAUSE/

So ...

EFFECT

As a result...

Consequently...

Therefore...

Thus...

Hence...

For this reason...

Because of [NP],...

POSITIVE

In that case,...

CONDITION

If so,...

Conjunctions

Subordinating

...and ...

not only ...,

but also ...

...but ...

...(and) yet...

...(and) so ...

...(and) hence...

...and...

...and (then)...

, who...

, which...

, where...

, when...

although...

whereas...

while...

in spite of the fact that

despite the fact that...

so...

so that...

because...

due to the fact that...

if...

as/so long as...

Note: [NP] = Noun Phrase, which may include a noun, or a verbal noun (-ing form):

e.g. Instead of complaints, it would be better to offer advice

Instead of complaining,

Exercise 1

Rewrite the information below in 3 or 4 sentences. You must decide how the ideas are logically related and then use a marker or conjunction (coordinating or subordinating) to match your meaning.

Learning French is not easy. Many people would argue that learning Spanish is harder.

French and English share a lot of similarities in their vocabulary. French and Spanish both have different articles for masculine and feminine nouns. You have to change the endings of adjectives to match the nouns. This is hard for speakers of English. English does not use adjective endings.

Most people believe that speaking English helps you to start learning French and Spanish. When you have passed the basic stages, English is less helpful. At an advanced level of Spanish and French, knowing English is arguably not very helpful.

Answers:

Learning French is not easy, but many people would argue that learning

Spanish is harder, because French and English share a lot of similarities in their vocabulary. Nevertheless, French and Spanish both have different articles for masculine and feminine nouns. Therefore, you have to change the endings of adjectives to match the nouns, which is hard for speakers of English since English does not use adjective endings. Most people believe that speaking English helps you to start learning French and Spanish but when you have passed the basic stages, English is less helpful and at an advanced level of Spanish and French, knowing English is arguably not very helpful.

BONUS. FREE WEBSITES FOR ENGLISH PRACTICE

Reading

Links	Descriptions / Instructions
www.breakingnewsenglish.com/	<p>News articles. Full lesson plans, inc</p> <p>GREAT EXERCISES!</p> <p>DO THE LESSON WITH A PART</p>
http://esl.about.com/od	<p>Various articles and resources with a</p> <p>Under <u>Categories</u> choose <u>Advanced</u></p> <p>Under <u>Subtopics</u> choose <u>Advanced</u></p> <p>Select one of the <u>Articles & Resour</u> you.</p>

www.5minuteenglish.com/reading.htm	
www.bbc.co.uk	<p>The news in English.</p> <p>NO EXERCISES.</p>
www.cnn.com/	<p>The news in English.</p> <p>NO EXERCISES.</p>

Grammar

Links	Descriptions / Instructions
www.englishlearner.com/tests/test.html	<p>Various grammar and vocabulary exercises.</p> <p>Do <u>Upper Intermediate</u> and <u>Advanced</u> sections.</p>

Listening

Links	Descriptions / Instructions
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www.elllo.org/	Listen to the <u>Audio Archives (001-751+)</u> and answer the questions.
www.elllo.org/english/Points.htm	Short lectures with test-type questions.
www.esl-lab.com/	Listen to conversations from the <u>Difficult</u> section of the <u>General Listening Quizzes</u> . Listen to recordings from the <u>Medium</u> and <u>Difficult</u> sections of the <u>Listening Quizzes for Academic Purposes</u> (EXAM-TYPE QUESTIONS).
www.dictationonline.com/	Take dictation from the Upper-Intermediate and Advanced listenings. Includes punctuation vocabulary. YOU NEED A PEN AND SOME PAPER.

Research and Writing

Links	Descriptions / Instructions
https://www.flo-joe.co.uk	Some good examples of writing corrections although be careful with errors on the website and inaccurate questions.
www.plainenglish.co.uk/proofreading.pdf	Proofreading – 10 ways to make your writing better.

Study Skills

Links	Descriptions / Instructions
www.how-to-study.com	Tips on studying effectively.

Pronunciation

Links	Descriptions / Instructions
www.shiporsheep.com/	Hear and practise similar sounds.
www.fonetiks.org/engsou5.html	Hear and practise similar consonants.
www.fonetiks.org/nameseng.html	Hear and practise English names.
www.fonetiks.org/difficult.html	Hear and practise difficult words.
www.howjsay.com/	A pronunciation dictionary.
www.spokenenglish.org/	Hear the pronunciation of various English grammar points.
www.foniks.org	Hear and practise sounds.

C1 & C2 LEVEL SPEAKING PHRASES (ADVANCED & PROFICIENCY)

Likes/dislikes I'm into... I'm a keen/avid (surfer) I'm keen on/fond of (surfing) I (go surfing) to unwind, to escape the stresses and strains of my day to day life. I like nothing more than (to go surfing) I'm itching to try/go.... (I really want to)	Opinion As far as I'm concerned, As I see it, From my point of view, In my humble opinion, I'd say that...
Comparing/contrasting Both pictures show... In this picture they look as though they are.... Whereas/while in this picture... In contrast On the other hand	Describing pictures The first thing that strikes me about this picture is... The thing that really jumps out of this picture is... In this picture it looks as if/though they are... They could/might/may be... They could/might/may have just... I'm pretty sure that they're feeling... I'd guess that they are...
Agreeing We see eye to eye. Yeah, I'd go along with that. Absolutely! You took the words right out of my mouth. I couldn't agree more.	Disagreeing We don't see eye to eye. I take your point but... I tend to disagree with you there. That's not always the case I beg to differ Isn't it more a case of...

<p>You have a point there. I'm with you 100% on this one.</p>	
<p>Starting to make a conclusion Let's get down to the nitty gritty. The bottom line is we have to choose one... It's a tough one, I'm torn between ... and Shall we go with?</p>	<p>Asking for opinion What's your take on....? Where do you stand on....? In my opinion....., would you go along with that? What are your thoughts on this?</p>
<p>Personalising Speaking from personal experience, ... For me personally,.. This is a topic that is particularly close to my heart... It's funny I was just thinking about this the other day. My gut/initial reaction is... If I were to choose one of these situations (part 2 pictures), I'd go with... because...</p>	<p>Impressive structures Another point I'd like to add about ... is... It's also worth bearing in mind that... Coming back to what (Javi) was saying about I'd also like to point out that... I think it's important not to forget that... The vast majority of people tend to think that... At the end of the day... When all's said and done...</p>
<p>Tips Eye-contact Active listening Open body language Speak up Don't dominate</p>	<p>Asking for repetition I beg your pardon, I didn't catch that. Sorry would you mind repeating that? Could you repeat the question please?</p>

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Marc Roche is the #1 Amazon best-selling author of *Legal English: Contract Law and IELTS Writing Masterclass*, among others.

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