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4 PHRASAL VERBS

A) Look for the 4 phrasal verbs and try to guess their meaning from the context of how they're used in the text.

1) to put sb down (line 888) 2) to follow st up (line 888) 3) to carry st out (line 888) 4) to free sb up (line 888)

B) Check your understanding with the definitions and examples at the bottom of the page.

C) Complete the sentences with the correct phrasal verb, keeping in mind that they are verbs and need to be expressed with the appropriate verb tense (sometimes more than one verb tense is possible). Include a pronoun if necessary in your answer which you can write in the space below the sentences. (One phrasal verb is used twice.)

ex:	I couldn't find my keys even though I _____ for over an hour.	looked for them / was/had been looking for them
1)	Why don't you _____ with a questionnaire, to see how they felt about it?	
2)	He didn't _____ the maneuvers as well as he could have.	
3)	I don't like her. She's always _____ when she doesn't get her way.	
4)	Did you _____ on that experiment with a new control group?	
5)	Doing it this way will _____ more than you can imagine.	

USE OF ENGLISH

Consider 3 types of phrasal verbs: Type 1 = verb + adverb (no object) ex: *Come here.*

Type 2 = verb + adverb (object) ex: *Turn the TV on. Turn it on. Turn on the TV.*

Type 3 = verb + preposition (object) ex: *Look at the TV. Look at it.*

or Type 3 = verb + adverb + preposition (object) ex: *I ran out of sugar. I ran out of it.*

• Type 3 requires an object and the phrasal cannot be split (separated) to insert the object. ex: *~~Look the TV at.~~* If the phrasal verb has three parts like run + out + of + something, then again the object can only be placed after the phrasal verb. ex: *~~I ran sugar out of.~~*

• Type 2 phrasal verbs are ones that can be split with the full object (TV) or its pronoun form (it) between the verb and the adverb. (*Turn the TV on. // Turn it on.*) It is also possible to place the full object (but NOT the pronoun) after the same phrasal verb (*Turn on the TV. // ~~Turn on it.~~*) Either location for the full object is fine but if the object is very long, it is typically placed after the phrasal verb.

Q1: All 4 phrasal verbs presented below are what type?

Q2: Can you find another example of that type of phrasal verb in the second paragraph?

Q3: Can you find an example of Type 2 with a very long object in the fifth paragraph? What is the object? What's its pronoun form?

AN EXPRESSION OR TWO

You may already know what it means to **break through something** (used in line 888) but how would you explain the difference in meaning between that phrasal verb and its use as a noun (**a breakthrough**)?

1) to put sb down (line 888) to insult or demean somebody

• *I didn't intend to put you down. I sincerely apologize.*

• *Don't ever put me down in front of my friends again.*

2) to follow st up (line 888) to explore something further, to check or confirm something at a later date

• *They're going to see if it was effective by following it up in 6 months.*

• *She might follow up on her study with another one to see how similar the results would be.*

NOTE: follow st up is a TYPE 2 phrasal verb but **follow up on st** is a TYPE 3 phrasal verb.

3) to carry st out (line 888) to complete a task successfully

• *Let's see if they were able to carry out everything they set out to do.*

• *I carried out all the tasks, just like you asked me.*

4) to free sb up (line 888) to have more time or opportunity to do other things because of some change or reason

• *Giving some of the work to my assistant frees me up to look more seriously at the new accounts.*

• *If it really can free us up to spend more time together, then, yes, I'm in favour of buying it.*

Examples of Phrasal Verbs