



4
LAUGHING HAIRCUT

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 give in (line 5) 2) to spread (st) out (line 20) 3) to come across st (line 43) 4) to be over st (line 53)
- 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.	<i>looked for them / was/had been looking for them</i>
1)	I'm the kind of person who ___ under pressure.	
2)	He was running down the path when he ___ a curious tree.	
3)	She ___ yet. Give her some more time.	
4)	He likes watching the oil ___ in the bottom of the pan when it's heated.	
5)	She's very stubborn. She'll never ___.	

USE OF ENGLISH

BE vs GET

Simply put, 'be' describes the state of something or somebody and 'get' is communicating a change of status (before not, later yes).
 Compare *I was wet.* vs *I got wet.* or even *I was getting wet.*
I was wet describes the condition the person was in at that point in time.
I got wet shows the consequence of some past event, changing the recipient from being dry to later wet.
I am getting wet demonstrates the process of being in the process of becoming wet, or in a similar manner in the past, *was getting*.
 The same can be applied to phrasal verbs. Consider
She is over it. = She has successfully overcome her bad feelings or condition from some past experience.
She is getting over it. = She is in the process. She is in a better state now than before but still has some ways to go before being completely recovered.

Q) With this in mind, how would you rewrite the first sentence in fourth last paragraph to keep the original meaning but now using *get over* rather than *be over*? (Feel free to play with the verb tense and the sentence itself to get the effect you want.)

AN EXPRESSION OR TWO

Q) In the last sentence of the first paragraph there is a reference to 'silver lining'. What is the double meaning intended?

Examples of Phrasal Verbs

- 1) to give in (line 5) to surrender; to let the other person win or have their way
 - *Do you think I should give in to their demands? I'm not sure what to do.*
 - *My son had been pestering me all morning to take him to the beach and I finally gave in.*
- 2) to spread (st) out (line 20) to cover or expand over a big(ger) area
 - *The troops spread out to cover most of the forested area.*
 - *I like to spread the peanut butter out evenly on my toast.*
- 3) to come across st (line 43) to discover something unexpectedly
 - *I came across an interesting word the other day.*
 - *She didn't know what she had come across so she contacted her supervisors.*
- 4) to be over st (line 53) to be recovered from an illness or a bad experience
 - *No, I'm not over it. It only happened last week.*
 - *I hope they can get over it soon. I'm tired of hearing them complain all the time.*