

THE HARVEY SKIDOO TREE SERIES



LANGUAGE LOOK

6 SMELTER: FIRST IMPRESSIONS



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 knock st down (line 10)
- **2)** to pile (st) up (line 50)
- 3) to pass out (line 57)
- 4) to break sb in (line 78)
- 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)	He from working too much in the heat.	
2)	I'll take the new job if somebody can for a couple of days.	
3)	The more the problems, the more stressed I get.	
4)	When I was trying to park the car, I some kid's bicycle.	
5)	The junk in my purse is . I should clean it out.	

USE OF ENGLISH

language, describing something by adding richness of detail. It is not uncommon for somebody to invent one spontaneously if it more
accurately communicates the idea. Below are three examples from the text. While they are not completely original, they show how
people can combine a verb with a particle in a not-so-frequent way. See if you can remember or find the phrasal verb in the text.
1)(6^{th} par) The verb is similar in meaning to go very fast and the particle (up, down or across) emphasizes the
direction. Ex: She **** across the room as if an angry dog was chasing her.
2)(8 th par) This is similar to the previous idea but now the motion is very slow, moving in a manner that a thick
liquid-like substance such as molasses. Ex: The wound got infected and pus started to **** out of the side of the bandage.
(last par) Actually some people use this verb a lot but it wouldn't normally be deliberately placed in an English coursebook. The verb is simulating the sound made when the action is done, and it is something very fast and abrupt.
Ex: The first thing I like to do after a long hard day at work is **** a beer and sit in my armchair.
AN EXPRESSION OR TWO

Phrasal verbs are more than just lists of hundreds of verbs which students feel obliged to learn. They add a dynamic element to the

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AN EXPRESSION OR TWO			
These three expressions are in very comm	non use. Identify them an	nd complete put them in the con	rrect form in the appropriate sentence.
		the feeling of freedom to do it	
	from one place to another		u /
		ne time (fifth last paragraph)	
a) Stop making so many trips	to the kitchen.	b) I saw my opportunity an	d I .
c) If I don't pass my driver's test this tim			
,			Examples of Phrasal Verbs
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1) to knock st down (line 10)	to accidently or delib	berately come into contact with	n st which causes it to fall down
 If we knock this wall down we can 	have a much bigger kitch	nen.	
 As a psychologist I keep trying to 	knock down the emotional	l barriers that my patients have	2.
2) to pile (st) up (line 50)	to increase in volum	e, to accumulate	
•He has a lot of work piling up. He	e really should get back to	it.	
•You can pile those books up over t	here. I'll put them on the	shelves later.	
3) to pass out (line 57)	T		
•I pass out at the sight of blood. Th	iat's why I'm not a doctor	<i>.</i>	
•She felt if she would have one mor	e glass of wine she might	pass out.	
4) to break sb in (line 78)	to help somebody be	ecome acquainted with who to	do the job; to train sb to do st new
●I wasn't broken in very well and it	took me a long time to le	arn the job.	- '

•She broke her husband in well. He does most of the housework and he does it well.