



7 A FUNNY THING HAPPENED

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 rule st out (line 17) 2) to tie st up (line 73) 3) to be up to sb (line 122, 149) 4) to come round (to st) (line 152)
- 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)	It ___ her whether we stay another night or not.	
2)	After a few days of constant flattery, he'll ___ .	
3)	We have ___ all the suspects. So what do we do now?	
4)	Now it ___ him to choose.	
5)	Let's ___ this meeting, shall we? It's getting late.	

USE OF ENGLISH

- A. **Ellipsis** Ellipsis is when some words are left out of the sentence and while it is not grammatically correct if one is to strictly follow the rules, the meaning is still conveyed. Ex: "Nice to meet you." rather than "It is nice to meet you."
- Why would ellipsis be used in writing or speaking?
 - Find 1 example from each of the following lines & write out how it could appear if the complete sentence structure is to be observed:
 - (63-67)
 - (113-115)
 - (173-180)
- B. **Over & Under** Compound words are often used in English. In the text there are two words beginning with over and two with under.
- Can you recall what they were? They were: _____
 (The answers are in the right vertical margin)
 - Now try and remember what these adjectives were referring to in the story. When you're done you can check lines 2, 14, 59 & 178.

AN EXPRESSION OR TWO

- These three expressions are in very common use. Identify them and put them in the correct form in the appropriate sentence.
- _____ = to give up after a number or a period of struggles (paragraph 4)
 - _____ = to be able to survive or get through an ordeal (paragraph 6)
 - _____ = to get a better understanding of something by becoming involved & starting the beginning steps (line 85)
- a) I don't know how I can _____ this divorce. b) The boxer _____ and the match was over.
 c) I don't know much about it either. Why don't we just jump in and _____.

Examples of Phrasal Verbs

- to rule st out** (line 17) _____ to eliminate something from a list of considerations
 - That is far too expensive so it's safe to say we can rule that one out.
 - Let's not rule that out too quickly. It just might be our best option.
- to tie st up** (line 73) _____ to finish something (quickly), especially something that is taking longer than desired
 - Can you tie it up, please? I have another appointment in ten minutes.
 - We need to make a decision. If we can tie this up now, we can move on to the next item on the agenda.
- to be up to sb** (line 122 & 149) _____ that somebody has the final decision or responsibility
 - If it were/was up to me, we wouldn't do it.
 - I wish it wasn't up to him. I'm worried he won't give it the consideration it deserves.
- to come round (to st)** (line 152) _____ to eventually agree or perceive something that the person was originally resisting
 - If we keep doing this, she'll come round to thinking it's a good idea.
 - You think you can trick me into coming round to giving you my permission, but it won't work.