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Учебное пособие «English Phrasal Verbs and Idioms» предназначено для изучения и тренировки употребления фразовых глаголов и идиоматических выражений английского языка.

Основной целью учебного пособия является получение, систематизация и закрепление знаний об английских фразовых глаголах и идиомах для практического применения в письменной и устной речи.

Данное учебное пособие предназначено абитуриентам, школьникам, студентам вузов и колледжей, преподавателям английского языка, всем желающим изучить особенности употребления идиоматических выражений и фразовых глаголов в английском языке, а также может быть использовано при подготовке к сдаче международных экзаменов (TOEFL, IELTS, FCE, CAE и др.), одним из аспектов которых является знание фразовых глаголов и идиом.

Учебное пособие закладывает основы понимания фразовых глаголов и идиоматических выражений, формирует навыки их узнавания и употребления в письменных текстах и разговорной практике, обогащает словарный запас.

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Данное учебное пособие предназначено для тренировки употребления фразовых глаголов и идиоматических выражений английского языка. Учебное пособие включает 15 разделов с объяснением фразовых глаголов и идиом, упражнения для закрепления, словарь использованных фразовых глаголов и идиом, ключи, тесты и список литературы.

В пособии представлены самые популярные английские фразовые глаголы и идиомы по следующим темам: «Health», «Work», «Money», «Food», «Sport», «Technologies and machines», «Relationships», «Feelings», «Communication», «Solving problems», «Exams and courses», «Weather», «Time», «Telephoning», «Plans».

Широкий диапазон упражнений аналитического, тренировочного и коммуникативного характера дает возможность отработать и закрепить особенности употребления фразовых глаголов и идиом, а также активизировать полученные знания в устной и письменной речи. Упражнения, направленные на говорение, помогают пополнить словарный запас и развивают навыки свободного общения. Письменные задания способствуют развитию творческих способностей, необходимых при написании писем, эссе, сочинений, статей, докладов, рецензий и других письменных работ.

Пособие отличает чёткое и структурированное изложение материала, наглядные примеры на основе аутентичных языковых материалов, словарей и справочников. Наличие иллюстраций делает материал более наглядным и запоминающимся.

Учебное пособие «English Phrasal Verbs and Idioms» предназначено абитуриентам, школьникам, студентам вузов и колледжей, преподавателям английского языка, а также всем желающим изучить особенности употребления идиоматических выражений и фразовых глаголов в английском языке.

HEALTH



Phrasal verbs on the topic “Health”

Slow down – become less physically active than before

E.g.: You really ought to slow down – all these late nights are not doing you any good.

Care for – look after someone who is too ill, too young, or old to look after themselves

E.g.: He took a few months' leave to care for his sick mother.

Come down with – become ill, usually with a disease that is not very serious, e.g. flu, a cold

E.g.: Jim has come down with a bad cold.

Go down with (informal) – become ill, usually with a disease that is not very serious, e.g. flu, a cold

E.g.: Jane's gone down with flu.

Pull through – recover from a serious illness

E.g.: His injuries are severe but he's expected to pull through.

Shake off – get rid of

E.g.: I can't shake off this cold.

Fight off – try hard to get rid of

The disease destroys the body's ability to fight off illness.

Throw up – (informal) vomit

E.g.: He threw up his dinner.

Swell up – become larger or rounder than usual

E.g.: My ankle has swollen up.

Pass out – become unconscious; fainted

E.g.: When he heard the news, he passed out with the shock.

Be blocked up – (adjective) filled so that you are unable to breathe normally

E.g.: My nose is blocked up.

Break down – become mentally or physically ill because of an unpleasant experience

E.g.: You will break down if you work too hard.

Put out – be dislocated or injured by making a bone move from its usual place

E.g.: I can't play tennis, I've put my shoulder out.

Pass away/Pass on – die

E.g.: The old woman passed away quietly. He passed on in his bed.

Idioms on the topic “Health”

A sore point/spot – a subject which someone would prefer not to talk about because it makes them angry or embarrassed

E.g.: Just don't mention it – it's always been a sore point with him.

Give someone a taste/dose of their own medicine – do the same bad thing to someone that they have done to you in order to show them how unpleasant it is

E.g.: It's time to give those cheats a taste of their own medicine.

A bitter pill to swallow – unpleasant, but has to be accepted

E.g.: Losing to a younger player was a bitter pill to swallow.

Sugar the pill – do something to make something unpleasant more acceptable

E.g.: Faster service may sugar the pill of higher fees.

Have/get itchy feet – want to travel or move on

E.g.: After three years in the job she began to get itchy feet.

Under the weather – not very well

E.g.: I'm feeling a bit under the weather - I think I'm getting a cold.

Look like death warmed up – look extremely ill

E.g.: He shouldn't be working when he's so ill - he looks like death warmed up!

Recharge one's batteries – do something to gain fresh energy and enthusiasm

E.g.: Mary took a trip to France to recharge her batteries.

Feel off-colour – feel unwell

E.g.: I feel a little off colour today, I'd better take a rest.

On the road to recovery – getting better

E.g.: Surgery, as any doctor knows, is just one step on the road to recovery.

On the mend – getting better

E.g.: She's still in the hospital, but she's definitely on the mend.

As fit as a fiddle – perfectly well

E.g.: My grandfather's 89, but he's as fit as a fiddle.

As right as rain – perfectly well

E.g.: You just need a good night's sleep, and then you'll be as right as rain again.

Informal idioms for mad:

- He's not all there.
- She's off her trolley.
- He's not right in the head.
- She's got a screw loose.
- She's a basket case.
- He's off his rocker.
- She's one sandwich short of a picnic.
- He's as nutty as a fruitcake.

Informal idioms for die:

- She's popped her clogs.
- She's given up the ghost.
- She's kicked the bucket.
- He's bitten the dust.
- He's fallen off his perch.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Complete this text, using particles.

I feel as if I'm coming..... (1) with flu. I'm – fighting..... (2) a sore throat and my nose is constantly blocked-..... (3). My glands have swollen..... (4) and, if I try to eat anything, I feel as if I'm going to throw..... (5). I wish I could shake it..... (6) as I have so much work to do. I can't afford to be absent.

Exercise 2. Rewrite the underlined parts of these sentences, using a phrasal verb.

1. I've had a sore throat for a week now – I just can't get rid of it.
2. Meg hadn't eaten anything for 48 hours and so it wasn't surprising that she fainted in the middle of her gym lesson.
3. The doctors were afraid that the old man wouldn't survive the attack of pneumonia, but amazingly he recovered and was soon on his feet again.
4. I think I'm just about to get a cold - I feel a bit shivery.
5. My thumb became bigger after I accidentally hit it with a hammer.
6. The sea was so rough that many people were vomiting over the side of the ship.
7. People usually write letters of condolence to the relatives of someone who has died.
8. The old lady is in great pain because she has dislocated her hip.
9. After the operation, her sister nursed her until she was completely recovered.
10. How do you think you contracted chicken pox?

Exercise 3. Match the beginning of each sentence with its ending.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Jim's uncle passed | for her elderly mother. |
| 2. Sonya is fighting | down a bit as they get older. |
| 3. Rita is kept very busy caring | down with flu. |
| 4. Mary's ankles swelled | off a bout of flu. |
| 5. Most people usually slow | up during the long flight. |
| 6. I think Joe is going | away last year. |

Exercise 4. Complete these sentences in any way that makes sense.

1. When her great-aunt passed away Mary felt very _____.
2. Jack broke down when _____.
3. The last time I threw up was _____.
4. You can get a blocked-up nose if _____.
5. Kate's finger swelled up after _____.
6. The best way to fight off a cold is to _____.

Exercise 5. Put these expressions into four groups of idioms that share the same meaning. (There are two groups of two idioms and two groups of four.) Explain the meaning in each case.

- give up the ghost
- be on the road to recovery
- bite the dust
- be on the mend
- be as nutty as a fruitcake
- feel off-colour
- be not all there
- feel under the weather
- pop your clogs
- be off your trolley
- fall off your perch
- be a basket case

Exercise 6. Complete each of these idioms.

1. Don't mention the merger to him - it's a bit of a..... spot for him.
2. Telling Joe what you feel may be a..... pill for him to swallow, but you owe it to him nevertheless.
3. Watching travel programmes on TV always gives me..... feet.
4. I wonder what's happened to Stan - he looks like death..... up!
5. Plans to put increased funds into education are supposed to sugar the..... of increased taxation.
6. Imagine someone as unfit as Ruth going on holiday in the Himalayas. She must have a..... loose.
7. A good game of golf at the weekend always helps to..... my father's batteries.
8. Tom was quite ill for a while last year, but he's as fit as a..... now.
9. I was exhausted when I got home from work, but, after a nice cup of tea, I'm as as rain.
10. Helen won't understand the problem - she's one..... short of a picnic.

Exercise 7. Match each statement on the left with the most likely response on the right.

1. I've got itchy feet.	a. Oh dear, I hope he's OK tomorrow.
2. He's as right as rain now.	b. Yes, but she'll soon get over it.
3. He's not right in the head.	c. Where would you like to go?
4. I'm going to tell him what I think of him.	d. That is a relief!
5. Dad's a bit off-colour today.	e. Good. Give him a dose of his own medicine.
6. Failing the exam was a bitter pill to swallow.	f. I know, Jane told me he was off his rocker.

Exercise 8. Which of the idioms meaning die do these pictures make you think of?



WORK & CAREER



Phrasal verbs on the topic “Work & career”

Get ahead – be successful in your job

E.g.: She is always stepping on others to *get ahead*.

Take on – accept a particular job or responsibility

E.g.: You have to be prepared to *take on* a lot of responsibility and work long hours.

Take someone on – employ someone

E.g.: He decided to *take* her *on* as store manager.

Fill someone in – to tell someone the details about someone or something

E.g.: Please *fill in* the committee on the details.

Stand down – leave an important job or official position so that someone else can do it instead

E.g.: He's decided to *stand down* after 15 years as managing director.

Take over – start doing a job or being responsible for something that someone else was doing or was responsible for before you

E.g.: Some workers will lose their jobs as machines *take over*.

Carry out – do or complete something, especially something important

E.g.: As you all know, she has *carried out* some important reforms in the company and has been very successful.

Step down – leave your job, especially so that someone else can do it

E.g.: She *stepped down* as captain of the team.

Hand over – give someone else responsibility or control

E.g.: The founder *handed* the company *over* to his sons.

Fix up – provide or arrange something for someone

E.g.: I fixed up a meeting with this very powerful person at the BBC.

Pencil in – arrange for something to happen on a particular date, knowing the arrangement might be changed later

E.g.: Let's pencil a meeting in for next Monday at 11.

Knock off – stop working, usually at the end of a day

E.g.: They usually knock off at 5pm.

Lay off – lost your job because there is no work for you to do

E.g.: the company has laid off 30 per cent of its staff.

Follow up – do something in order to make the effect of an earlier action or thing stronger or more certain

E.g.: I decided to follow up the letters with phone calls.

Pull together – work as a group in order to achieve something

E.g.: Employees and managers began to pull together as a team.

Leave someone to something – go away from someone so that they do something by themselves or so they can continue what they are doing

E.g.: We left him to it after he made it clear that he didn't need our help.

Be tied up – be so busy that you are unable to see or speak to anyone else or go anywhere

Pile up – become more and more (used of something unpleasant, e.g. work, bills or debts)

Be snowed under – have so much work to do that someone has problems dealing with it

Slave away – work very hard with little or no rest

Catch up with – do something you did not have time to do earlier

E.g.:

Nick: I haven't seen you for ages. Have you been a bit tied up at work?

Tim: Yes, I've been incredibly busy. I was away for a conference and the work just piled up while I was away. I've been snowed under ever since. Although I slave away till seven at night and even work at weekends, I still can't seem to catch up with everything!

Nick: Sorry, I asked!



Branch out – start to do something different from what you usually do

Work on – spend time working in order to produce something

Work towards – trying hard to achieve

Keep at – continue working hard at something difficult or something which takes a long time

Stick at – continuing to work hard at something even though it is hard or takes a long time

Chase up – ask people to do something that they said they would do but have not done yet

Move along – develop in a satisfactory way

Squeeze in – manage to see someone or do something when you are very busy and do not have much time available

Wriggle out of – avoid doing something that other people think you should do, often in a dishonest way (informal)

E.g.:

Ray: How are things going for you at work at the moment, Stella?

Stella: Well, we're branching out into a new product line - children's clothes - so I'm pretty busy. At the moment I'm working on some new designs for leisurewear. We're working towards having a complete range for children of all ages. It's quite difficult but I'm sure I'll develop some good designs if I keep at it.

Ray: Well, you always were good at sticking at things.

Stella: Well, I'd certainly rather do a project myself than have to chase up other people to make sure they're doing what they promised to do. But sometimes you have to do that just to keep things moving along.

Ray: Do you think you could squeeze in lunch with me sometime?

Stella: Mm, possibly, but not till next week.

Ray: That's fine. But don't try to wriggle out of it at the last minute!

Idioms on the topic "Work & career"

At the bottom of the career ladder – in a low position in a work organisation or hierarchy

E.g.: I'll start at the bottom of the career ladder at my new job.

Climb to the top of the career ladder – get to a top position in a work organisation or hierarchy

E.g.: John wants to climb to the top of the career ladder by stepping on my back.

Have someone's work cut out – have something very difficult to do

E.g.: She'll really have her work cut out to finish all those reports by the end of the week.

Get the sack – be dismissed from his job (also be given the sack)

E.g.: Carol got the sack because she was rude to the customers.

Dead-end job – job without a good future

E.g.: I've been working for 10 years at this meaningless, dead-end job.

Be headhunted – be invited to join a new workplace which had noticed his talents

E.g.: She was headhunted by a big pharmaceutical company.

Run-of-the-mill – boring, routine

E.g.: The restaurant was in a run-of-the-mill building but the food was fantastic.

Get out of a rut – escape from a monotonous, boring situation

E.g.: I need to change jobs – after 15 years here I want to get out of a rut.

Talk shop – about work when you are not at work

E.g.: Even at a party they have to talk shop.

Be rushed off someone's feet – be very busy

E.g.: I've been rushed off my feet all morning

Pull out all the stops – make a great effort to do something well

E.g.: We're going to pull out all the stops to get this show ready in time.

Step into someone's shoes – take over someone's job

E.g.: There were plenty of candidates any of whom would be happy to step into Sally's shoes.

On paper – when you read about it, but might not turn out to be so

E.g.: Several candidates seemed suitable on paper but failed the interview.

Up-and-coming – becoming more and more successful

E.g.: Mark is an up-and-coming young entrepreneur.

Put on hold – left until a later date

E.g.: The construction company had to *put* the project *on hold* before the environmental issue was cleared out.

Behind the scenes – in secret, often when something else is happening publicly

E.g.: The details of the agreement were worked out *behind the scenes*.

More idioms for being busy:

- be snowed under
- get someone's hands full
- be up to someone's eyes/ears in work
- be on the go

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Write down phrasal verbs which are:

- a) connected with finishing work (four answers)
- b) connected with making arrangements (two answers)

Exercise 2. Complete this text, using verbs or particles from the opposite page.



Jill has been..... (1) on more and more responsibility at work. She was only taken..... (2) two years ago but she has already managed to..... (3) out a very successful reorganisation of office procedures. Her boss just..... (4) her to it and Jill then filled him..... (5) when she had arranged everything. She has always been very good at getting people to..... (6) together and at motivating them. She's someone who will really get..... (7) and make a successful career. In fact I'm sure that when the boss eventually..... (8) down, he'll..... (9) over the running of the company to her. He can be sure it will be in safe hands!

Exercise 3. Write suitable answers to the questions below, using phrasal verbs.

1. Shall I tell you what's been going on while you were on holiday?
Yes, please.....
2. Could you deal with the letters we've had in response to our advert?
Certainly, I'll.....
3. Could you arrange an appointment for me with the bank manager?
Yes, I'll.....
4. Why did you stand down as Director?

Well, I've been doing it for years and I thought it was time to.....

5. Can we arrange a meeting for some time next week?

Sure, why don't we.....

Exercise 4. Answer these questions about your own working life, using full sentences.

1. What kind of tasks do you have to carry out each day?
2. At what time do you knock off each day?
3. Do you know anyone who has ever been laid off?
4. What qualities do you think you need to get ahead in the job that you do?
5. What did you do to get taken on for the job that you now have?

Exercise 5. Which phrasal verbs do these pictures make you think of? Write the correct phrasal verb under each one.

1.



.....
3.

2.



.....
4.



.....



.....

Exercise 6. Use the phrasal verbs from exercise 5 to rewrite these sentences. Use each phrasal verb once only.

1. I've been working incredibly hard in a restaurant to pay for my studies.
2. Sorry, I was incredibly busy all last week, so I couldn't go to any of the meetings.

3. Paperwork has just increased and increased recently. I don't know where to start.

4. I'm sorry I can't do the report this week. I'm just so terribly busy.

Exercise 7. Each line of the text below contains one mistake with a phrasal verb. Cross out the incorrect word and write the correct word in the box next to that line.

I need to chase ~~out~~ Gerald's report so that we can keep things moving away with the European sales campaign. I know he's been working in it and I know he's been working upwards the same goals as all of us to branch up into new markets in Europe, but he's not good at sticking for things and you need to keep in it with campaigns like this one.

Exercise 8. Complete these sentences using the correct particles.

1. I've been working all day this essay and I still haven't finished it.
2. Whenever there's a difficult task to do she always tries to wriggle ... it.
3. Why should we slave till we're 65 and get nothing but a small pension?
4. Could we squeeze a quick meeting before lunch?
5. I must catch housework before my visitors arrive this weekend.

Exercise 9. Complete each of these idioms with one word.

1. The job looks good on, but the reality is quite different.
2. I'd hate to work in a run-of-the- job.
3. Mary has been up to eyes in work all day.
4. When John retires, his son will into his shoes.
5. My cousin's an up-and- musician.
6. I must try to get out of a at work.
7. I've been on the..... all day.
8. Why did Kirsty's boss give her the
9. I wish you wouldn't talk..... all the time!
10. Rosie was very thrilled to be..... hunted for her new job.

up

Exercise 10. Which idioms do these pictures make you think of?



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____

Exercise 11. Match each idiom on the left its definition on the right.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. behind the scenes | <input type="checkbox"/> | a. very busy |
| 2. dead-end | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. be dismissed |
| 3. get the sack | <input type="checkbox"/> | c. make an effort |
| 4. off the record | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. promising |
| 5. on hold | <input type="checkbox"/> | e. hidden |
| 6. pull out all the stops | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. unofficially |
| 7. rushed off your feet | <input type="checkbox"/> | g. delayed |
| 8. up-and-coming | <input type="checkbox"/> | h. without prospects |

Exercise 12. Complete each of these idioms.

We had a difficult day at work today. We were all (1).....
under because we are having some important visitors next week and
management has decided to pull out all the (2)..... to impress them.
We are going to have our work (3)..... out to get everything done
in time. Long-term tasks have been put on (4).....so that
everything is ready for our visitors. Anyone who objects has been told that they
will (5).....the sack and everyone who wants to (6).....the
career ladder will have their (7).....full until the week is over. The
visitors would be horrified if they knew what was going on (8).....the
scenes!

Exercise 13. Write sentences using six of the idioms about your own work at present and your hopes and plans for work in the future.

MONEY



Phrasal verbs on the topic “Money”

<i>Phrasal verb</i>	<i>More formal equivalent</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Example</i>
take out sth or take sth out	withdraw	get money from a bank	I <u>took</u> €100 <u>out</u> at the ATM yesterday. You may not <u>withdraw</u> more than €500 in 24 hours.
cut back sth or cut sth back	reduce	decrease the amount of money that is being spent on something	The government is <u>cutting back</u> on the education budget. The education budget is to be reduced next year.
pay back sth/sb or pay sth/sb back	repay	pay someone the money that you owe them	Lend me ten pounds and I'll <u>pay you back</u> tomorrow. Poor countries find it very difficult to repay their debts.
come to sth	total	be a particular total when amounts or numbers are added together	The bill for the meal <u>came to</u> \$86 all together. Healthcare expenditure totalled \$120 billion last year.

Pay off - pay back all the money you owe

E.g.: I won't pay off the mortgage on my house until 2024.

Pay up - pay money that you owe, especially when you do not want to

E.g.: My tax bill has arrived. I have to pay up by 30 December.

Run up - cause you to owe a large amount of money

E.g.: My kids ran up a phone bill of £400!

Settle up - pay someone the money that you owe them

E.g.: I know I already owe you €20. Can you lend me another 20 and I'll settle up with you when I get paid next week.

Save up - keep money so that you can buy something with it in the future

Set aside - use money for one purpose and no other purpose

E.g.: I've been offered a chance to go to New Zealand next year. So I've started saving up already. I'm trying to set aside a fixed amount each month so that I'll have enough.

Write off - accept that an amount of money has been lost

Get back - something will not be returned

E.g.: It was a terrible holiday. Everything went wrong. And it cost us \$900, but I guess we'll have to just write that off. We won't get it back.

Give away - give something to somebody without asking for payment

Pick up - buy something when you have gone to a place to do something else

E.g.: They were giving away free tickets at the Concert Hall today and I got one. Then I was in a bookshop buying a magazine and I picked up a book on Italian cookery at a knockdown price. It had been reduced from \$20 to \$15.

Beat down - make someone reduce the price of something

E.g.:

Tom: That leather bag's £120. Shall I see if he'll sell it cheaper?

Lily: Yes, why don't you try and beat him down to £100.

Knock off - reduce the price by a certain sum

E.g.:

Jill: Did you manage to get that car you wanted for a lower price?

Sandy: Yes, the dealer knocked 10% off the price because I offered to pay cash.

Pick up - buy something at a cheap price

E.g.:

Nora: This is a nice old vase. Is it an antique?

Beryl: Yes it is, but I picked it up for €30. It was a real bargain.

Club together - put money together as a group

E.g.:

Fran: It would be nice to buy something for our teacher now that the course is ending.

Paco: Yes, we should club together and get her some flowers or a nice gift.

Rip off - informal: cheat somebody by making him/her pay too much

E.g.:

Larry: I'm not going to buy stuff at those gift shops again. They really ripped me off last time.

Shop around - look at different shops and compare prices

E.g.:

Martin: Shall we buy the TV set here? It's a big store.

Pilar: No, let's shop around a bit. They may be cheaper somewhere else.

Snap something up - slightly informal: buy quickly because the price is good

E.g.:

Aaron: Mick is selling Madonna's autograph for \$20. Should I buy it?

Ritchie: If I were you I'd snap it up. It could become very valuable in the future.

Fork out - informal: pay for something, especially when you do not want to

E.g.:

Meg: The car failed its annual test yesterday. Two of the tyres are badly worn.

Simon: Oh no! Now we have to fork out for two new ones!

Stock up - buy large quantities of

E.g.: We should stock up on fruit and vegetables and not buy so much junk food

Skimp on - spend too little money on or use too little of

E.g.: We should never skimp on healthy foods

Splash out - spend a lot of money on something we don't really need

Run up - cause oneself to have to pay

E.g.: We splashed out on lots of new furniture last month and ran up a huge bill.

Sell off - sell to get rid of something

Sell out - have none left

E.g.: They're selling off printers at half price at the computer store. Shall we go and look at them right away in case they sell out?

Idioms on the topic “Money”

Be on the breadline – be very poor

E.g.: More people in Britain are on the breadline now than thirty years ago.

Live in the lap of luxury – live an extremely comfortable life, because you have a lot of money

E.g.: We live simply during the year, but enjoy living in the lap of luxury in a nice hotel for our summer holiday.

Well off / well-to-do / well-heeled – having plenty of money

E.g.: Most of the people living here are clearly very well-to-do, but there are a few poorer families.

Spend money like water – spend too much, often without thinking about it

E.g.: He spends money like water - I wonder where he gets it all from.

Tighten your belt – spend less than you did before, because you have less money

E.g.: I'm afraid we'll have to tighten our belts now there's another mouth to feed.

Make a killing – earn a lot of money very easily

E.g.: The new Internet companies have made an instant killing.

Be a money spinner – be a successful way of making money

E.g.: My dog-walking business was quite a money spinner when I was at college.

Pay through the nose – pay a lot of money

E.g.: We paid through the nose to get the car fixed.

A rip-off – something that is not worth the money that you paid for it

E.g.: \$300 for that shirt? - That's a complete rip-off.

Cost/spend a small fortune – a lot of money

E.g.: They spent a small fortune on redecorating their house.

Make a small fortune – earn a great deal of money

E.g.: He made a small fortune on the stock market.

Pick up the tab/bill – pay for something, often something that is not your responsibility (informal)

E.g.: She offered to pick up the tab for the meal.

At a considerable price – by sacrificing a lot or by doing something unpleasant in order to get it

E.g.: He managed to rise to the top of his profession in the police force, but it was at a considerable price.

Put paid to – stop someone from doing something that they were planning to do

E.g.: Bad exam results put paid to his hopes of a university place.

Pay the price for – experiencing the unpleasant consequences of

E.g.: One day you will all pay the price for your selfish behaviour.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Rewrite these sentences, using the word in brackets so that they keep the same meaning.

1. The suspected criminal withdrew all the money from his bank account and has not been seen since. (TAKE)

2. As his girlfriend is in Australia, he has a huge phone bill every month. (RUN)

3. The bill for the books we ordered totalled \$40.85. (COME)

4. I lent him €100 a year ago and he still hasn't repaid me. (PAY)

5. Now that I've lost my job we're going to have to reduce what we spend on our weekly trip to the supermarket. (CUT)

6. If you pay the restaurant bill with your credit card, I'll give you my share later. (SETTLE)

Exercise 2. Complete this e-mail using the words below.

- aside
- back
- down
- off
- up



Hi Marc,

I've got some exciting news. At last I've saved..... (1) enough money to come and visit you in Canada. What's more, my parents have agreed to write..... (2) the money I borrowed from them when I was at university. They think they will get it..... (3) one day when I'm rich and famous! Anyway, I've been setting..... (4) money for the trip all year and at last I can afford it. I've heard you can get tickets at knock..... (5) prices on the Internet so I'll try and do that.

Exercise 3. Choose the correct word from a-d to complete the text below.

My financial situation is in a bit of a bad way at the moment. First of all I owe my brother some money and he says I have to pay..... (1) before the end of the month. I've..... (2) up so many other bills that I don't know how I'm going to pay them..... (3). I wanted to sell my car, but it's so old and rusty that I can't even..... (4) it away. At work they're threatening to..... (5) back our opportunities for overtime. I don't know what I'll do then.

1. a) back b) up c) off d) out
2. a) cut b) saved c) run d) picked
3. a) back b) up c) off d) out
4. a) give b) settle c) take d) write
5. a) pay b) knock c) set d) cut

Exercise 4. Answer these questions, using full sentences.

1. What, if anything, are you saving up for?
2. How much money do you usually take out at a cash machine?
3. What would you expect the bill for a night in a hotel in your country to come to?
4. Do you have any big debts and, if so, when do you hope to pay them off?
5. What sorts of things might you pick up at a flea market?

Exercise 5. Fill the gaps with appropriate verbs.

1. He wanted \$2000 for his old car but I managed to..... him down to \$1800.
2. We're going to have to..... out a lot of money this year; the kitchen needs a new floor and the roof needs to be repaired.
3. We mustn't..... on the food and drink for the party. We don't want our friends to think we're poor!
4. I..... up a nice old book about my village in a second-hand bookshop. It was only two pounds.
5. The tickets for the rock concert are bound to..... out really quickly. I think we should go to the box office first thing in the morning.

Exercise 6. Answer the questions below using phrasal verbs.

- splash out (on sth)
- club together
- stock up (on sth)
- knock off
- shop around

1. Most shops will be closing for about five days over the public holiday. What can you do to make sure you have enough food in the house?

2. Your sofa and armchairs are beginning to look very old. You have some money you'd like to spend. What could you do?

3. You want to buy your friend's bicycle but you think the price is too high. What could you ask your friend to do?

4. You want to buy a DVD player, but the prices seem to be very different for the same model in different shops. What should you do?

5. Your classmate Sara is ill in hospital and you think it would be nice to send her a bunch of flowers from the whole class. What could you suggest?

Exercise 7. Correct the mistakes with the phrasal verbs in these sentences. There is one mistake in each sentence.

1. She became an Internet addict and ran into a huge telephone bill.

2. We were ripped out in that restaurant. They charged us for four desserts when we only had two.

3. He sold over his share in the business and went travelling round the world.

4. When he offered me his tennis racket for only \$10 I snapped it off because it was still in excellent condition.

5. We had to fork for a new washing machine because our old one broke down.

Exercise 8. Put these expressions describing how much money someone has on a scale from poor on the left to rich on the right.

living in the lap of luxury

on the breadline

well-to-do

well-heeled



Exercise 9. Which person in each pair of speakers is probably more satisfied?

1. Anne: Our new business venture means we're going to have to tighten our belts.

Bob: We're making a killing with our new business venture.

2. Colin: Our new car cost a small fortune.

Daisy: Our new car was a rip-off.

3. Ed: My daughter spends money like water.

Fred: My daughter's quite well off.

4. Gill: This business venture has put paid to our hopes of success.

Harry: This business venture has brought success, but at a considerable price.

Exercise 10. Complete each of these idioms with one word.

1. Gina is.....a killing in her new job.

2. I was put in the position where I had no choice but to.....up the tab.

3. We spent a weekend at the hotel living in the.....of luxury.

4. Our neighbours spent a small.....on their new conservatory.
5. The first book Marvin wrote turned out to be more of a.....spinner than anything he has written since then.
6. As Zak has lost his job, we're going to have to.....our belts for a while.
7. We had to pay through the.....to get tickets for the match.
8. If you don't study now, you'll.....the price later on in the year.
9. Another expression that means *spend money like.....* is *spend money like there was no tomorrow*.
10. He started his own business after.....a small fortune on the stock exchange and deciding that he should put his luck to good use.

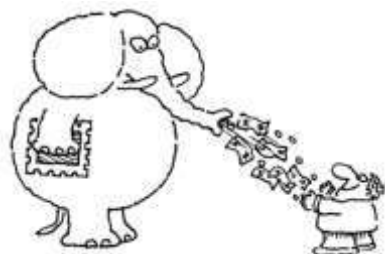
Exercise 11. Which idioms do these pictures make you think of?



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____

TECHNOLOGIES AND MACHINES



Phrasal verbs on the topic “Technologies and machines”

phrasal verb	meaning	Example
switch/turn on something switch/turn on something	touch a switch to make a machine or electrical device start working	When I tried to <u>switch/turn on</u> my computer in the morning, nothing happened.
switch/turn off something switch/turn off something	touch a switch to make an electrical device stop working	Would the last person to leave the room please <u>switch/turn off</u> the lights.
plug in something or plug something in or plug something into something	connect to an electricity supply	The computer isn't working because you haven't <u>plugged it in!</u> You can <u>plug it into</u> the wall there.
turn up something or turn something up	make louder or stronger	Can you <u>turn up</u> the TV - I can hardly hear what the actors are saying.

charge up something or charge something up	put electricity into a piece of equipment	My mobile phone isn't working - I need to <i>charge it up</i> .
go off	make a loud noise, e.g. an alarm clock or a burglar alarm	The car alarm <i>went off</i> in the middle of the night, waking all the neighbours.
cut out	suddenly stop working, e.g. a machine or engine	The pilot's radio <i>cut out</i> as the plane was flying over the Himalayas.

All the following verbs may have their object either before or after the particle, e.g. *pump tyres up* or *pump up tyres*.

Pump up – inflate something with a gas using a pump

E.g.: Joe's *pumping up* his tyres.

Run off – duplicate something, using a mechanical duplicating machine

E.g.: Len is at the photocopier *running off* twenty copies of the agenda for the meeting.

Load up – fill something up with something

E.g.: Emma is *loading up* the washing machine.

Play back – replay something that has been recorded

E.g.: Marco videoed a film last night and is now *playing it back*.

Measure out – measure specific amounts of something to be distributed or dispensed.

E.g.: Paula is *measuring out* 100 grams of sugar.

Back up (v.) – make a copy of computer information so that you do not lose it

Back up (n.) – extra copy for safety

E.g.:

Ron: It would be a disaster if I lost all this work I've done.

Martin: Well, you should *back* your work *up* every day. I keep a *back-up* of important files on floppies or a CD-ROM.

Type/key them in – put information into a computer using a keyboard

E.g.:

Professor Dell: I have to put all these statistics into my research paper. I hate typing figures; I'm so slow.

Rana: Well, why don't you save time and pay one of your students to *type/key them in*?

Print it out (v.) – produce a printed copy of a document that has been written on a computer

Printout (n.) – printed copy of an electronic document

E.g.:

Kirsty: I find it difficult to read my work on screen. It doesn't seem real somehow.

Trevor: Well, why don't you *print it out*?

Kirsty: Yes, I always find it easier to read a printout myself.

Zoom in – show a clear and detailed picture of something

Zoom out – show something in less detail

E.g.:

Luke: I can't see the detail on this picture file, it's too small.

Anne: No problem. You can just *zoom in* by clicking on this icon here. And then you can just *zoom out* by clicking on this little icon here.

Note that with the verbs back up, type in, key in and print out, the object can go either before or after the particle, e.g. back a file up or back up a file.

Using a network and the Internet

phrasal verb	meaning	example
log in/on	put your name into a computer so that you can start using it	You can <i>log on/in</i> using my password if you want to use the computer.
log off/out	finish using a computer system	Don't forget to <i>log off/out</i> when you've finished.
hack into something	get into someone else's computer system without permission in order to look at information or do something illegal	Someone <i>hacked into</i> the computers at work and destroyed important data.
pick up something or pick something up	connect to the Internet and access e-mails	I'll take my laptop so I should be able to <i>pick up</i> my e-mails while I'm away.
scroll across/ down/up (something)	move across/down/up a web page or other document on a computer screen	<i>Scroll up</i> to the top of the page.

Idioms on the topic "Technologies and machines"

Get into gear – start working or doing something in a more energetic and effective way

E.g.: We need to *get into gear* if we want to finish this project in time

A back-seat driver – a passenger in a car who keeps giving the driver advice that he/she has not asked for; a person who gives unwanted advice or criticism

E.g.: Rob is the worst *back-seat driver* I know – he's always telling me what to do.

Put the brakes on – to slow down or stop an activity

E.g.: The city has put the brakes on further spending.

Tick over – something continues to work but makes little progress

E.g.: I'll be able to keep things ticking over in the office until you get back.

Let off steam – to do or say something that helps you to get rid of strong feelings or energy

E.g.: She jogs after work to let off steam.

Go under someone's own steam – do something without help

E.g.: Do you want a lift or will you get there under your own steam?

Get someone's lines/wires crossed – there is a misunderstanding between people

E.g.: We got our wires crossed for a minute there – I thought you were asking me something else.

Be on the same wavelength as someone (wavelength = fixed position on a radio band, e.g. FM/AM) – view the world or think in the same way as someone else

E.g.: What makes the problem worse is that Tony and Tina are not on the same wavelength about how to deal with it.

Blow a fuse/gasket (gasket = kind of seal in an engine) – lose temper and react very angrily to an event

E.g.: The boss blew a fuse when the shipment didn't arrive on time.

Give someone a buzz – phone someone

E.g.: I'll give you a buzz next week.

Back-peddalling – say the opposite of what it said before, like pushing the pedals of a bicycle backwards

E.g.: The government is back-peddalling over its plans to lower taxes.

Put/throw a spanner in the works – spoil something, e.g. a plan, or prevented it from succeeding

E.g.: His comments really put a spanner in the works.

State-of-the-art – something which has all the newest features

E.g.: She always buys the latest, state-of-the-art computer.

Be in the pipeline – to be discussed/prepared but are not public yet

E.g.: Plans for a new bridge across the river are in the pipeline.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Look at these instructions for using a personal digital organiser. Complete the instructions, using phrasal verbs.

1. Remove computer from packaging. Do not..... the computer on at this point.
2. Insert the power cable as shown and..... the unit into an electrical supply.
3. If the screen illuminates,..... off the computer using the 'on/off' button.
4. Allow the battery to..... up for at least 12 hours.
5. The screen brightness can be controlled using the screen button.
..... up the brightness by pressing the button till the desired level is reached.

Exercise 2. Rewrite the underlined words, using phrasal verbs.

1. I'll put all the things to be washed up in the dishwasher for you.
2. Press the 'play' button so we can listen to that tape you recorded at the concert.
3. The mechanic put some air into the tyres while he was servicing the car.
4. The security alarm began to ring accidentally when we opened the door to the office.
5. I was driving up a steep hill when the engine suddenly stopped working.
6. Could you produce thirty copies of this report for the meeting, please?
7. We've just bought a breadmaking machine. All you do is weigh and pour the exact amounts of all the ingredients, put them in the machine and switch it on.
8. Don't switch on the vacuum cleaner until it is connected to the electricity supply.

Exercise 3. Correct the mistakes with the phrasal verbs in these sentences.

1. I couldn't hear what they were saying on the radio so I turned it down.
2. What must we do when goes the alarm bell off?
3. My mobile is low. Can I charge up it here?
4. Could you help me, please, by filling up the washing machine?
5. It's very dark in here - do switch off the light.
6. Mel asked him to measure off 250 grams of butter.

Exercise 4. Imagine that you are writing a report on a computer in your office or college. Write the things from the box below in the order in which you would do them.

back up your work	log off	key in your report	log on	print out your work
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Exercise 5. Complete each of these sentences, using a phrasal verb.

1. If you find it hard to see the detail in the picture,..... so you can see more. Then click on the same icon again to..... and the picture will go back to normal size.
2. Although I'll be working away from the office for a couple of weeks, I'll still be..... my e-mails every day.
3. If you..... to the bottom of the page, you'll find the data you want.
4. I..... to this brilliant new website last night. Let me give you the address so that you can check it out.
5. On these disks you'll find a..... of all the data connected with the project.
6. Do you think you could let me have a..... of that screen? I don't have the time to write down all the details.

Exercise 6. Choose the correct word to complete these sentences.

1. Joe was very upset when he realised that someone had hacked..... his computer.
 - a) off
 - b) on
 - c) into
 - d) out
2. For security reasons, always log..... when you leave your computer unattended for any period of time.
 - a) on
 - b) in
 - c) out
 - d) up
3. My secretary is very quick at keying..... data.
 - a) onto
 - b) on
 - c) into
 - d) in
4. It took ages to print the whole report.....
 - a) out
 - b) down
 - c) up
 - d) in
5. The ability to zoom..... is particularly useful when you are working on detailed diagrams.
 - a) out
 - b) in
 - c) up
 - d) on
6. Larry went into a cybercafé in Bangkok to pick..... his e-mails.
 - a) out

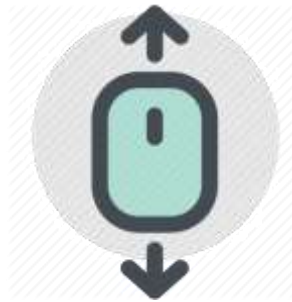
- b) on
- c) off
- d) up

Exercise 7. Explain when you would want to click on these icons.

1.



2.



3.



4.



Exercise 8. Match each slogan with its text.

1. Want to let off steam tonight?

2. We're on your wavelength

3. State-of-the-art digital technology in your home

4. Give us a buzz for lower bills

A. Local Radio is changing, and here at Homestyle FM we believe you'll want to listen to us with our new programmes for the autumn.

B. Are you paying too much for your mobile phone? Call us on 07965 34352 and find out how you can pay less.

C. By 2005, most TV channels will no longer broadcast in the traditional way. Buy a new TV set now and you will be ready for the changes.

D. At Broadnet.com we offer more chatrooms where you can say what you think about everything than any other Internet Service Provider.

Exercise 9. Agree with what A says. Complete each response with an idiom.

1. A: Her e-mail caused real problems for our plans, didn't it?

B: Yes, it really _____.

2. A: I think George is beginning to change his mind about joining our committee.

B: Yes, he seems to be _____.

3. A: Wow! Eric really lost his temper last night, didn't he?

B: Yes, he absolutely _____.

4. A: Good. Things seem to be nice and quiet and working smoothly.

B: Yes, everything seems to be just quietly _____.

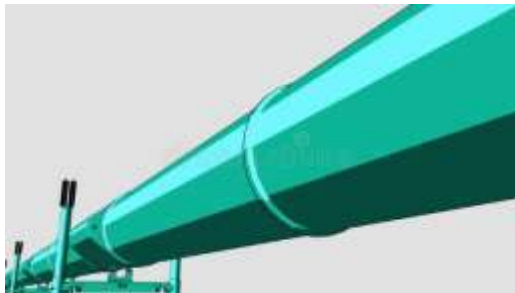
5. A: It seems there was a misunderstanding between us.

B: Yes, I think we _____.

6. A: I think we should give her a call this evening.

B: Yes, it's probably a good idea to _____.

Exercise 10. Which idioms do these pictures make you think of?



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____

Exercise 11. Rewrite each sentence with an idiom from exercise 10.

1. It took us a long time to really start to do our work properly and efficiently.
2. Brad is one of those people who always knows the road better than the person driving.
3. There are plans for a new railway, but it will be some years before the project starts.

Exercise 12. Complete each sentence with a preposition or particle.

1. We're _____ the same wavelength.
2. I'd prefer to go _____ my own steam.
3. Everyone needs to let _____ steam occasionally.
4. You've really put a spanner _____ the works.
5. Business is ticking _____ nicely these days.
6. We'll have to put the brakes _____ with regard to how much we spend.

SOLVING PROBLEMS



Phrasal verbs on the topic “Solving problems”

Talk over – discuss something before making a decision

Sort out – spend time dealing with your personal problems

Bottle out – (informal) decide not to do something because you are afraid

Call for – need or deserve a particular action or quality

Deal with – take action to achieve something

Let out (n.) – excuse or way of avoiding doing something

Talking about problems

Tom: What’s the matter? Why are you looking so worried?

Emily: I’ve got a few problems at work and I don’t know what to do about them.

Tom: Well, why don’t we *talk* them *over* together? That might help you to *sort* yourself *out*.

Emily: OK, thanks. Well, first of all, Julia was going to give a very important presentation tomorrow but she says she’s ill and isn’t going to be able to do it. I think she’s just *bottled out* as it’s for such an important client. Feeling a bit ill was just the perfect *let-out* for her. I’d do it myself but I’m busy with meetings all day.

Tom: Well, that *calls for* quick action if the presentation is tomorrow. You’d better do it yourself if it’s so important. Just cancel your other meetings.

Emily: I guess I’ll have to. The next problem is that personal belongings have been going missing from people’s desks during the day.

Tom: Oh dear. You should *deal with* that problem as quickly as possible. Let’s make a list of possible suspects ...

Finding a solution

Now read what Emily did about her problems at work.

She faced up to the fact that she would have to do the important presentation herself, so she immediately contacted her personal assistant to ask her to see about postponing her meetings for the next day. As for the thefts, she realised that the solution to finding the office thief lay in working out exactly who could have been in the office when each of the thefts took place. So she came up with a plan that enabled her to check who had been there at each of the times concerned. That narrowed down the suspects to two people. She questioned them both and the guilty one soon confessed.

Face up to – accept that a difficult situation exists

See about – deal with something or arrange for something to be done

Lay in – would be found in (from the verb lie in something)

Come up with – think of or suggest something that might solve a problem

Narrow down – make something, usually a list or choice, smaller and clearer by removing what is irrelevant or less important

Idioms on the topic “Solving problems”

Make do – manage to live without things that you would like to have or with things of a worse quality than you would like

E.g.: We didn’t have cupboards so we made do with boxes.

Give it a shot/whirl – give something a try (informal)

E.g.: Are you having trouble fixing the printer? Let me give it a shot.

Get to grips with – make an effort to understand or to deal with a problem or situation

E.g.: The government needs to get to grips with the unemployment problem.

To be on the safe side – to protect oneself even though it might not be necessary

E.g.: I’m sure it won’t rain, but I’ll take an umbrella just to be on the safe side.

Get to the bottom of – try to discover the truth about something

E.g.: Police are working furiously to get to the bottom of this recent string of violent crimes.

Shed/Throw light on something – help people understand or explain a situation

E.g.: Experts hope the plane’s flight recorders will shed light on the cause of the crash.

Bring something to light – to discover facts that were previously unknown (often, these facts are about something bad or illegal)

E.g.: The investigation *brought to light* several new facts about the case.

Come to light – if something comes to light, it becomes known publicly

E.g.: She was angry when it *came to light* that some people were being promoted unfairly.

The light at the end of the tunnel – something that makes you believe that a difficult and unpleasant situation is coming to an end

E.g.: It's been a very difficult year, but at last I feel I can see *the light at the end of the tunnel*.

In the bag – certain to get or achieve something

E.g.: The Democratic Party is behaving as if victory was already *in the bag*.

The answer to my prayers – something or someone that you have needed for a long time

E.g.: I was in despair until Chris turned up – *the answer to my prayers*.

Wave a magic wand – find an easy way to solve a problem

E.g.: I want to *wave a magic wand* and make things better.

Tie up a few loose ends – deal with the last few things that need to be done before something is completed

E.g.: I've got to *tie up a few loose ends* before I go on holiday.

Fall into place – understand something that you did not understand before, or everything goes well

E.g.: Once Sheila explains why she acted as she did, everything will *fall into place*.

Pick up the pieces – try to return to normal

E.g.: After the flood, it took us some time to *pick up the pieces*.

Think something through – consider everything that could happen in a situation

E.g.: It sounds like a good idea, but we need to *think it through*.

A storm in a teacup – a lot of anger and worry about something unimportant.

E.g.: I really think you're making *a storm in a teacup* over this. It's just tiny scratch on the car!

Have a chip on someone's shoulder – be sensitive about or feel offended by something, as a result of something that happened in the past.

E.g.: He has got a chip on his shoulder about not having been to university.

Dig someone's heels in / dig in someone's heels – refuse to do something or change the mind about something

E.g.: Our boss dug in his heels and refused to give us a few days off.

Take the bull by the horns – face a difficult situation in a very direct and confident way

E.g.: Why don't you take the bull by the horns and tell him to leave?

Sit tight – stay where you are, without taking any action

E.g.: You'd better sit tight and I'll call the doctor.

Fall into the trap (of doing something) – make a mistake that many people make

E.g.: Don't fall into the trap of buying a house that is more expensive than you can afford.

Act on/upon something – take action as a result of a decision, advice, or information

E.g.: There have been concerns as to why the Board didn't act on a recommended pay raise.

Sort something out – 1) deal with something and solve something

E.g.: I'll sort out the problem.

2) tidy something

E.g.: The study's a mess. Could you sort it out?

3) arrange something successfully

E.g.: I need to sort out the insurance.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Match the newspaper headlines with the stories a-e below.

1. NEW POLICE SQUAD TO DEAL WITH ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

2. Garcia bottles out of contest with Paterson

3. POLICE NARROW DOWN SUSPECTS IN MURDER CASE

4. Education Minister to talk over problem with teaching unions

5. GOVERNMENT SEEKS LET-OUT ON ELECTION PROMISE

a) Three men are to be interviewed in the Oxford area, following new information. Up to now there has been no real ...

b) If possible, ministers would like to be able to drop the pledge without angering the public ...

c) The team will be stationed at ports of entry and will have the task of checking anyone suspected of having arrived ...

d) The fight was arranged for September in Las Vegas, but now it will not take place. A spokesman for the 28-year-old ...

e) The minister said she would go into the discussions with an open mind, and that all the issues ...

Exercise 2. A father is talking to his son who he thinks is very lazy. The underlined expressions have got mixed up. The particles are correct, but the verbs are incorrect. Put the correct verbs in.

It's time you faced yourself out. You're 23 now and you still haven't got a job! You've got to come up to reality. It's about time you realised that the secret of success talks in taking positive action. Over the next couple of days, I will expect you to lie up with a few ideas about how you're going to improve your situation, or else you can go and live somewhere else. Why don't you go and sort about that job Uncle Herbert offered you at his factory? I've offered to help deal things over with you, but you never seem to want my help. Yet you don't see with things yourself. Sometimes I think you're just a waste of space!

Exercise 3. This is how Tom and Emily's conversation continued. What do you think the five underlined phrasal verbs mean?

Emily: Well, it's just dawned on me that the thefts have always happened on the top floor. So it couldn't be anyone who never goes up there. That actually rules out quite a lot of people.

Tom: Think some more about exactly where and when things were stolen and you'll probably find that the answer jumps out at you.

Emily: Thanks, Tom. It's good to work through things with you! It really helps me to sort things out!

Exercise 4. Match each idiom on the left with its definition on the right.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. tie up loose ends | a. understand and deal with something |
| 2. come to light | b. try something |
| 3. give something a shot | c. find an easy solution |
| 4. get to grips with something | d. just in case |
| 5. make do | e. finish off final little tasks |
| 6. to be on the safe side | f. uncover the truth |
| 7. wave a magic wand | g. manage with something of worse quality |
| 8. get to the bottom of something | h. be discovered |

Exercise 5. Complete each of these idioms with one word.

1. I've been busy at work, but I can see the light at the end of the _____ now.

2. Sarah wanted to _____ a magic wand and make her son happy again.

3. Just wait while I tie up these _____ ends, then I'll go to the match with you.

4. When her parents gave her some money, it was like the answer to her _____.
5. I've never tried yoga before, but I'd be happy to give _____ a shot.
6. The job isn't in the _____ till you've had an offer in writing.
7. This research may shed fresh _____ on the causes of asthma in children.
8. As I listened to the evidence, everything began to _____ into place.

Exercise 6. Complete each sentence with an idiom from the box. Make any other necessary changes.

bring to light	come to light	fall into place
get to grips with	get to the bottom of	give it a whirl
pick up the pieces	shed light on	

1. I'd like to try that new bowling alley. Let's _____ this evening.
2. I'm finding it quite hard _____ my new role at work.
3. When the business failed, Paul vanished, leaving his partner _____.
4. Some important new evidence _____ in the last few days.
5. I hope that we'll be able _____ what's been going on.
6. New medical research _____ the causes of heart attacks.
7. As soon as I met Joshua's family, everything _____.
8. In the investigation into their accounts, a number of errors _____.

Exercise 7. Match each statement on the left with the most likely response on the right.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. I'll wash your car for you! | A. OK, just to be on the safe side. |
| 2. Let's go home now. | B. If only I could wave a magic wand! |
| 3. The job's in the bag! | C. You're the answer to my prayers! |
| 4. We'd better take umbrellas. | D. Soon. I've still got some loose ends to tie up |
| 5. Can you make do with a pencil? | E. I hope you're right! |
| 6. We just don't know what to do! | F. Sure, that'll do fine. |

Exercise 8. Which idioms do these pictures make you think of?



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____

Exercise 9. Form six idioms using words from the box. You need to add more words to most of them.

dig	storm	horns	fall	chip	sit	bull
teacup	tight	heels	shoulder	trap		

Exercise 10. Rewrite the sentences using the words in capitals. Keep the meaning the same.

- I spent the day tidying up the office. OUT
- He made the mistake of doing everything himself. TRAP
- She's made her choice; she must do something about it. ACT
- He thinks the world is against him. CHIP
- I would stay where you are and do nothing. SIT
- He's refusing to change his mind. HEELS
- She has to consider what might happen. THINK
- I was asked to deal with the problem. SORT
- It's a lot of fuss about nothing. STORM
- He's going to confront the situation directly. HORNS

FOOD



Phrasal verbs on the topic “Food”

Go off – become not good to eat because it is too old

Thaw something out – let it gradually become warmer so that it was not frozen any more

Put on – began to cook food

Heat up – make it hot

Boil over – flow over the side of the pan



E.g.: Martha was having a dinner party for some friends. A few days earlier she had prepared a chicken casserole and put it in the freezer to make sure it did not *go off*. On the morning of the dinner party she removed it from the freezer and *thawed it out*. Then before her friends arrived she *put* the chicken *on* and she made a salad. She *heated up* the casserole, making sure that it did not *boil over*.

Hand round – offer something, especially food and drink, to each person in a group

Pour out – fill glasses or cups with a drink.

Top up (v.) – put more drink into someone’s glass or cup

Top up (n.) – more drink poured into a glass or a cup

Go with – combine or taste good with

Be left over – remain or be not eaten.

Leftovers (n.) – food prepared for a previous meal but not eaten

E.g.:

When her friends arrived, Martha *handed round* olives and other snacks and her boyfriend *poured out* drinks. He went round the room *topping up* glasses whenever he noticed that anyone needed a top-up. Then they sat at the table and had the chicken casserole. Everyone said how well it *went with* the salad and nothing *was left over* at the end of the meal.

Take away – buy prepared food in a shop or restaurant and take it somewhere else to eat.

Takeaway (n.) – a meal that you buy and take somewhere else to eat. Takeaway is also the place where you buy a meal like this, e.g. a Chinese takeaway

Live on/off – only eat a particular type of food.

Eat out – eat a meal in a restaurant not at home.

E.g.:

As there were no *leftovers* the next day, Martha decided to get a *takeaway*. She ordered a curry to *take away*. Martha's brother says that she *lives on/off* curry because she eats it so often. Martha denies that, of course, but she admits that if ever she and her boyfriend *eat out* they always go to a curry restaurant.

Idioms on the topic “Food”

Make someone's mouth water – something makes someone want to eat it

E.g.: The smell of that steak cooking is *making my mouth water*.

Have a sweet tooth – like sweet things

E.g.: I *have sweet tooth* – I can't say no to cookies.

Whet someone's appetite – awaken a desire

E.g.: I've read an excerpt of the book on the Web and it's *whetted my appetite*.

The icing on the cake – something extra that makes a good thing even better.

E.g.: The concert itself was great, and getting to meet the band afterwards was *the icing on the cake*.

Can't have someone's cake and eat it/want to have someone's cake and eat it – two good things are impossible to do or have at the same time

E.g.: You want to spend your money and still have it. You *can't have your cake and eat it* too!

Leave a sour/bad taste in someone's mouth – cause an unpleasant memory

E.g.: The way the waitress treated us *left a sour taste in my mouth* and I never went back.

To/until the bitter end – until the end of something that may be very bad, unpleasant, etc.

E.g.: He knew she would stand by him *to the bitter end*.

Have egg on someone's face – be left feeling stupid or embarrassed because of something you did

E.g.: You'll have egg on your face if your plan doesn't work!

Be the best/greatest thing since sliced bread – be fantastic (informal)

E.g.: I love my walkman. For me, it's the best thing since sliced bread.

Be someone's bread and butter – an activity or job someone does to get the money he/she needs

E.g.: Taxi-driving is his bread and butter though he also writes music.

Bear fruit – produce a positive result

E.g.: At last our work is bearing fruit.

Flavour of the month – the most popular thing or person at a particular time

E.g.: Andy is certainly flavour of the month with the boss.

Be past or pass one's sell-by date – a person or thing that is not wanted or used any more because they are too old.

E.g.: I certainly feel as if I've passed my sell-by-date this morning!

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Complete these sentences with an appropriate phrasal verb.

1. Your glass is half-empty. Let me..... it up for you.
2. The pizza's cold. I'll..... it up for you.
3. The chicken's frozen. I'll put it in the microwave to..... it out.
4. When all the guests are here, I'll..... out the champagne.
5. No-one's eating the nuts and crisps. Shall I..... them round?

Exercise 2. Use phrasal verbs to complete the second person's responses.

1. Annie: This milk smells bad.
Philip: Yes, I think.....
2. Erica: We need something to accompany the fish.
Harry: Yes, we need something that will.....
3. Paul: It's time to start cooking the potatoes.
Jane: OK, I'll.....
4. Tanya: We'll have to keep the sauce on a very low heat.
Ricki: Yes, we'll have to make sure it.....
5. Freda: Let's go to a restaurant this evening.
Dave: Good idea. It's ages since we last

Exercise 3. Answer the following questions.

1. Three phrasal verbs also have noun forms. What are the verbs and what are their noun forms?

2. In the question, ‘Susie, would you pass the biscuits round for me, please?’ which phrasal verb means the same as *pass round* ?

3. Which two phrasal verbs mean that you regularly eat one type of food to the exclusion of others?

Exercise 4. Complete these sentences with words from exercise 3.

1. We’ve got some nice..... from the party last night. Shall I heat them up?

2. Some people seem to..... junk food. It can’t be good for them.

3. Could you..... these snacks to the guests? Thanks, [two answers]

4. Anne would you like a..... ? There’s plenty more coffee in the pot.

5. Do you want to eat your food in the restaurant or.....?

6. The food from the..... was as good as anything we could have cooked at home.

7. Nothing..... at the end of the meal.

Exercise 5. In some of these sentences it is possible to separate the verb and the particle. Where possible, write the alternative sentence.

1. Would you hand round the peanuts, please?

2. I think my sister lives on fish and chips.

3. Don’t forget to thaw out the gateau.

4. I don’t think that chips go with caviar.

Exercise 6. What might Jo say in each situation? Match the remarks in the box with the situations.

You can’t have your cake and eat it.

He had egg on his face!

I was left with a sour taste in my mouth!

It’s the best thing since sliced bread!

It provides the bread and butter.

1. Jo’s husband asks her what she thinks of some new computer software she’s using.

2. Jo asks her brother how he likes his new, rather boring job.

3. Jo’s husband asks her how she felt after a meeting at work where people said some very unpleasant things to each other.

4. Jo tells her husband about her boss – whom she doesn’t like – who made a mistake in some basic figures at a meeting where all the main company managers were present.

5. Jo’s son tells her that he’s going to spend his (nor very large) savings on an expensive new guitar as well as going on a trip to Australia.

Exercise 7. Circle the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. Although it was too slow-moving for my taste, I sat through the film to the bitter / sour / sweet end.
2. Watching that cookery programme on TV has really watered / wetted / whetted my appetite for trying some new recipes.
3. All the effort Mandy has put into training is beginning to bear food / fruit / vegetables.
4. Although the pop group DK1 is bargain / flavour / taste of the month at the moment, their popularity is unlikely to last.
5. Grandad was exhausted after his long walk and said he had passed his sell-by day / time / date.
6. Staying in a hotel room that Elvis Presley had once used was really the icing on the biscuit / cake / sugar.
7. Having such a sweet mouth / tongue / tooth makes it very difficult for her to lose weight.
8. The wonderful smells from the kitchen are really making my eyes / mouth / nose water.

Exercise 8. Match an idiom with each of these definitions.

1. love chocolates and cakes _____
2. be absolutely fantastic _____
3. be too old to be useful _____
4. be in an embarrassing position _____
5. bring about good results _____
6. make you want something (give two answers.) _____

Exercise 9. Complete these sentences in any way you like.

1.is her bread and butter though she still hopes to succeed as an actress.
2. always makes my mouth water.
3.seems to be flavour of the month in the pop music world at the moment.
4. Kate had egg on her face when
5. For meis the best thing since sliced bread.
6. I hope thatwill bear fruit.

Exercise 10. Look up these food words in a good dictionary: *apple, cheese, jam, tea*. Find an idiom for each of them and write it in a sentence.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.

FEELINGS



Phrasal verbs on the topic “Feelings”

Up and **down** phrasal verbs connected with feelings often refer to positive (up) and negative (down) emotions and emotional events, or a more emotional intensity (up) or less emotional intensity (down).

UP	
example	meaning
<i>Brighten up,</i> will you! You're depressing everyone!	suddenly look or feel happier
The film <i>cheered us up</i> considerably.	made us start to feel happier
There's no point in <i>being hung up</i> about it; there's nothing we can do.	becoming very worried about something and spend a lot of time thinking about it (informal)

DOWN	
example	meaning
She <i>broke down</i> when she was told the bad news.	was unable to control her feelings and started to cry
<i>Calm down!</i> Losing your temper won't solve the problem.	stop feeling angry, upset, or excited
I need some time to <i>cool down</i> before I can see him again.	become calmer



Bottle up – not allow yourself to show or talk about your feelings, especially feelings of anger and sadness (informal)

Tear apart – make yourself feel very unhappy

E.g.: PISCES. There's something you need to tell someone that is making you very angry, so don't ***bottle up*** your emotions. If you do, there is a danger that you will ***tear yourself apart***.

Get carried away – become so excited about something that you do not control what you say or do and you forget about everything else



Jump at – eagerly accept a chance to do or have something

E.g.: VIRGO. A letter or e-mail will make your heart beat faster, but don't get carried away; proceed carefully. At work things are getting better, and you should jump at the chance of a new challenge which will be offered to you soon.

Warm to – become more enthusiastic about an idea

Grow on – you like something more and more, although you did not like it at first (informal)

Take to – start to like something



E.g.: LEO. You may be unwilling at first to take part in an activity suggested by a close friend, but talk about it, and you may warm to it a bit more. In fact, the idea could soon grow on you and you'll find yourself doing something you never expected to do and taking to it enthusiastically.

Feel for – feel sorry for someone who is unhappy or in a difficult situation

Pull oneself together – become calm after being very upset or angry

Hang-ups (n.) – feelings of embarrassment or fear about something, often when it is not necessary to feel that way (informal)



E.g.: TAURUS. You feel for a female colleague at work who seems to have so many problems and hang-ups, but be careful; you could soon become more involved than you want to. She will have to pull herself together sooner or later; it's her life, not yours.

Idioms on the topic “Feelings”

On top of the world – very happy indeed

E.g.: I am/feel on top of the world today. I've just passed all my exams.

Be thrilled to bits – very happy and excited

E.g.: She was thrilled to bits when I told her she had been picked for the team.

Cool, calm and collected – relaxed, prepared, in control, not nervous

E.g.: Jo was very cool, calm and collected just before the job interview.

Make someone's day – make someone feel very happy/satisfied

E.g.: When I saw how happy Nancy was with the present we gave her, it made my day.

Jump for joy – feel very glad/happy about something, often a reaction to good news

E.g.: I jumped for joy when they told me I didn't have to do the English test.

Down in the dumps – depressed / in low spirits

E.g.: I've been (feeling) a bit down in the dumps lately.

On edge – nervous, agitated, anxious

E.g.: She's been/felt on edge all day.

At the end of one's tether – be tired or annoyed, can't deal with the situation any more

E.g.: I just don't know what to do about the problem. I'm at the end of my tether.

Have someone's fill of something – have enough (often in a negative sense)

E.g.: I've had my fill of exams. I hope I never do another one for the rest of my life.

Be sick and tired of something – have enough (always negative, much stronger than *have your fill*)

E.g.: I'm sick and tired of studying. I just want to get a job and earn money.

Take someone's breath away – make someone feel surprised and excited

E.g.: The beautiful new theater took my breath away.

Not know what hit you – to be shocked and confused about something surprising that happens to you

E.g.: My mother came into my room and grabbed my phone so quickly that I didn't know what hit me.

Not know where to put oneself – to feel very embarrassed

E.g.: And then he started to sing. Well, I didn't know where to put myself.

Not take kindly to something – not like something

E.g.: After years of being looked after by his mother, he didn't take kindly to being told to cook for himself.

Have mixed feelings about someone/something – feel both pleased and not pleased at the same time

E.g.: I had mixed feelings about leaving home. I was excited but at the same time, I knew I would miss my family.

Not know which way to turn – not know what to do or who to ask for help

E.g.: The changes have left a lot of people not knowing which way to turn.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Read the sentences below. Decide which people are experiencing positive feelings and which are experiencing negative feelings.

1. Jill broke down when the doctor told her the results.
2. George is beginning to take to the idea of moving to Boston.
3. Sue has more hang-ups than anyone else I know.
4. Henry should calm down or he'll make himself ill.
5. Mike has cheered up a lot since I last saw him.
6. Mary doesn't seem to be able to pull herself together.
7. Ken is very inclined to bottle up his emotions.
8. Anna has brightened up considerably since this morning.

Exercise 2. Rewrite the underlined parts of these sentences, using phrasal verbs.

1. The news that I didn't have to do the exam after all made me feel happier.
2. Look, Joe. Try to be less angry! Getting angry won't solve the problem.
3. When she heard of her friend's death she lost control of her feelings and wept.
4. She worries so much about silly little problems at work.
5. I wish you'd be a bit more cheerful! You're making me feel depressed!

Exercise 3. Match the statements from A with the most appropriate responses from B.

A.

1. That new quiz show is growing on me now.
2. Would you like to try snowboarding?
3. Tom's marriage problems are tearing him apart.
4. Sam is so hung up about failing his exam.
5. If I win the lottery, I'll buy a flat in New York and one in Rio and ...
6. I wish Sue would brighten up a bit.

B.

- a. What more can we do to cheer her up?
- b. I know – I do feel for them both.
- c. Yes, I'm beginning to warm to it too.
- d. Don't get carried away!
- e. Yes, I hope he pulls himself together before his next attempt.
- f. Sure, I'd jump at the chance.

Exercise 4. Complete this letter, using verbs or particles.

Dear Angela,

I hope things are OK with you.

We've been having quite a difficult time here. Jim lost his job. After 20 years there he..... (1) down when he was told. It seemed to..... (2) him apart and he has found it very hard to..... 3) himself together.

However, thank goodness, he does seem to be brightening..... (4) a bit now. He's even beginning to take..... (5) the idea of doing a retraining course. Mary was very angry at the way her father had been treated – she..... (6) for him so much. She's cooled..... (7) a bit now as she realises there is no point in getting too..... (8) up about it. Silvia has been great at trying to..... (9) us all up through all this.

Hope to hear from you soon.

Jenny

Exercise 5. Complete each of these idioms with a preposition.

1. I've had my fill _____ meetings. I hope we never have another. They're so boring.
2. She jumped _____ joy when they told her she had won a trip to Paris.
3. Jane has been _____ the dumps since her boyfriend went away.
4. He was thrilled _____ bits when I told him Sara was coming to stay.
5. I couldn't face all the problems any more. I was _____ the end of my tether.
6. I've been _____ edge lately, but I don't really know why. Sorry if I sound impatient.

Exercise 6. Answer these questions.

1. Name something you are sick and tired of.
2. When was the last time you felt on top of the world? Why?
3. Is there any place you have visited which is so beautiful it took your breath away?
4. In what kinds of situations do you feel on edge?
5. Have you ever been in a situation where you didn't know where to put yourself? What was it?

Exercise 7. Look at these extracts from letters to the problem page of a magazine. Complete in your own words the sentence below each one.

1.

She told me she was leaving me. I didn't know what had hit me, I just

When she told me, I

2.

I'd always been cool, calm and collected in my job. but suddenly

I had always been

3.

Please help me. I don't know which way to turn. Would it be

I need help, I

4.

I'm writing to you because I'm at the end of my tether. Recently, a

I'm writing to you because

Exercise 8. Complete each of these idioms. Use the keyword in brackets.

1. Meeting her there when I wasn't expecting to see her _____ .(DAY)
2. I'm not sure whether I want the job or not. I _____ . (MIXED)
3. The good news made me _____ .(JOY)
4. I got a chance to go to Canada for a week. I was _____ .(BITS)
5. He doesn't like people using his computer, so he won't _____ the idea of sharing one. (KINDLY)
6. If you're feeling _____ , why don't you come out with us tonight? (DUMPS)
7. I've _____ job interviews – six in just two weeks! I never want another one. (FILL)

SPORT



Phrasal verbs on the topic “Sport”

Knock out – force to leave the competition because somebody was defeated

E.g.: England were *knocked out* of the European Archery Championship this afternoon in a surprise win by Sweden.

Kick-off (n.) – start of a game of football

E.g.: The *kick-off* of the Cup Final between Arsenal and Liverpool was delayed yesterday due to bad weather.

Go for – try to achieve something difficult [e.g. break a record, win a medal]

E.g.: Welsh swimmer Peri Johnson says he is *going for* the world record in tomorrow’s 100 metres freestyle event.

Play-off (n.) – game to decide the winner, especially when the teams or competitors have the same number of points

E.g.: With both teams on 28 points, Dornton will meet Harsfield in a *play-off* this Saturday at Dornton’s home ground to decide who goes up to the first division.

Work out – exercise in order to improve the strength or appearance of your body

Burn off – use or get rid of energy, calories or fat by doing a lot of physical exercise

Work off – get rid of an unpleasant feeling, e.g. aggression or anger, by doing something energetic

E.g.: I work out at the gym three times a week to try to burn off the calories and stay slim. I find it also helps me to work off the stress of work.

Warm-up (n.) – gentle exercises which prepare you for more serious exercise

Cool down – become cooler

E.g.: Before I start a match I always do a warm-up. Then after the match I make sure I cool down and stretch properly.

Give in – accept that you have been defeated and agree to stop competing or fighting

Pull ahead – suddenly get in front of another person who was previously running at the same speed as you

E.g.: World-class marathon running can be very hard. You need great mental stamina, and you must never give in. It's a great feeling when you pull ahead of the rest of the field and know you're winning.

Join in – become involved in an activity with other people

Knockout (n.) – a competition in which only the winners of each stage play in the next stage, until one person or team is the final winner

E.g.: Table tennis is a great sport. Anyone can join in. We have a knockout competition at work every month, just for fun.

Idioms on the topic “Sport”

Start the ball rolling – start an activity and encourage others to join in

E.g.: We have to start the ball rolling on this project soon.

The ball is in someone's court – have to do something now before any progress can be made

E.g.: I've helped him in every way I can – the ball's in his court now.

On the ball – quick to understand and react

E.g.: I didn't sleep well last night and I'm not really on the ball today.

Off someone's own bat – on our own initiative, without being asked to by anyone else

E.g.: I came here off my own bat, because I wanted to.

Play ball – co-operate in order to achieve something (usually used in a negative context)

E.g.: Because he refused to play ball with these criminals, he was shot and seriously wounded.

On a level playing field – in a fair situation

E.g.: We ask for a level playing field when we compete with foreign companies.

Play someone's cards right – behave in the right way to achieve something

E.g.: If I play my cards right, I'll be able to graduate next year.

Put/lay someone's cards on the table – to be honest with other people and to tell them one's thoughts, plans, etc., in a very open way

E.g.: Before we can talk further, you need to put all your cards on the table.

Pass the buck – blame someone or make them responsible for something that must be done next

E.g.: She's always trying to pass the buck and I'm sick of it!

Follow suit – do the same as everyone else has just done

E.g.: When one airline reduces its ticket prices, the rest usually follow suit.

Call someone's bluff – make someone prove that what they are saying is true or prove that they will really do what they say they will do, because you don't believe them.

E.g.: I could call the man's bluff if I were sure I would be able to prove that he is a swindler.

Take the plunge – do something important or difficult that you've been thinking of doing for a long time

E.g.: They finally taking the plunge and getting married.

Go back to square one – go back to the beginning of a project, because previous attempts have failed

E.g.: If this doesn't work we go back to square one.

Be wide of the mark – be wrong or miss what you were trying to hit

Yesterday's weather forecast was a little wide of the mark, then.

Do something on the spur of the moment (spur = metal on boot which makes horse go faster) – do something suddenly, without planning

E.g.: I decided on the spur of the moment to invite him.

Be on the cards – be likely to happen

E.g.: Do you think marriage is *on the cards*?

Your best bet – the best thing you can do to achieve the result you want

E.g.: *Your best bet* would be to take a bus to the airport.

When the chips are down (chips = gambling pieces) – when you are in a difficult situation, especially one which tests whether you can trust people

E.g.: One day *when the chips are down*, you will know who your true friends are.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Match the phrasal verb on the left with its more formal equivalent on the right.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. join in | attempt to achieve |
| 2. give in | defeat |
| 3. go for | surrender |
| 4. pull ahead | participate |
| 5. knock out | overtake |

Exercise 2. Choose phrasal verb expressions to complete each of these notices from a sports club noticeboard.

1. Always do a before doing any strenuous exercise.
2. Sign below if you would like to take part in next month's squash tournament.
3. Eat healthily. Remember you have to exercise for at least two hours to the calories from one cream cake!
4. Regular exercise helps to stress.
5. Don't forget to before running round the track.
6. Remember it's just as important to properly as it is to warm up.

Exercise 3. Answer these questions, using full sentences.

1. How often do you work out each month and what do you do when you work out?
2. How might you warm up before running a marathon?
3. Why would you be pleased if you pulled ahead of the other runners in a race?
4. Which sport is better for burning off calories and why – tennis or table tennis?
5. Would you prefer to join in a snooker game or a football game after work?
6. What kind of medal would a top athlete go for?

Exercise 4. Describe what is happening in these pictures, using one of the nouns or phrasal verbs.



1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____

Exercise 5. Here are three more phrasal verbs with sporting connections. Can you choose the correct definition from the box for each of them?

- was defeated by
- progressed
- told to leave

1. If a footballer gets a red card, he is *sent off* the pitch.
2. England *went out* to Germany in the semi-finals.
3. Our team won the game and so they *went forward* to the next round.

Exercise 6. Which idioms do these pictures make you think of?



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

Exercise 7. Match the beginning of each sentence on the left with its ending on the right.

1. If you play your cards right,
2. When the chips are down,

- a) off their own bat.
- b) would be your best bet.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 3. The ball is in their court,
suit. | c) others will soon follow |
| 4. If you sign the contract,
the weekend. | d) we decided to go away for |
| 5. On the spur of the moment
see | e) so we'll have to wait and
what they do. |
| 6. The children picked Mother some flowers | f) you learn who your real
friends are. |
| 7. Going by train rather than bus or car
invitation | g) you should get an
to her party. |

Exercise 8. Complete each sentence with an idiom from the box.

a level playing field	put his cards on the table	follow suit
call his bluff	off his own bat	on the ball
on the cards	pass the buck	start the ball rolling

1. Let's ask Pete for advice – he's usually.....
2. The government always tries to....., when there are economic problems, saying the previous regime is to blame.
3. I'd like you each to tell us why you have decided to do a creative writing course; Marie, would you....., please?
4. Applicants all have to agree to the same conditions for the interview in order to ensure
5. No one asked him to help – he did it.....
6. If you keep your things tidy, the others may.....
7. It is still..... that I'll get a contract for the job.
8. He's been very frank and has.....; now we'll have to do the same.
9. He claims he can speak fluent Japanese; let's.....and invite him to dinner with our Japanese guests.

EXAMS & COURSES



Phrasal verbs on the topic “Exams & courses”

Look at this information leaflet for students at Welney College. Then look at how David explains the system informally to a friend, using phrasal verbs. The numbers (1,2, etc.) help you to match the phrasal verbs with their meanings.

Welney College

Promoting excellence

- Autumn term ends¹ on 18 December. Spring term begins² on 8 January.
- Students wishing to register for³ spring term courses should do so before 12 December.
- Any student not completing a course⁴ will not receive credits for that course.
- Course essays must be submitted in a final form⁵ seven days before the end of a course.
- Students failing more than 30% of their total coursework will be

David:

- We **break up**¹ on 18 December and **go back**² on 8 January, so we've got about a three-week break.
- But we've got to **sign up**³ for courses for next term before 12 December.
- You have to go to all the lectures; if you **drop out**⁴ before the end, you don't get the credits.
- And you have to **write up**⁵ your course essay and submit it a week before the course ends.
- If you fail 30% or more of your courses, they **throw** you **out**⁶ of the college.

Six tips for exam success

- **Keep** your reading **up**¹ during the term so that you have less to read just before the exam.
- **Brush up on**² some of the things you learnt a long time ago; they may possibly **come up**³ in the exam.
- Don't just **mug up**⁴ on the key points you need for the exam and hope that you'll **scrape through**⁵ with little effort.

• On the other hand, don't try to do everything. **Swotting up**⁶ on everything you have done all term means you will have to revise a lot of useless things too.

• Concentrate on **polishing up**⁷ the most important areas and your best skills.

• Don't fool yourself that you'll pass the exam on the basis of what you've **picked up**⁸ during the lectures and classes. You will need to revise!

1. continue to do something
2. practise and improve your skills or your knowledge of something, usually something you learned in the past but have partly forgotten
3. if a question or a subject **comes up** in an exam, that question is asked or questions about that subject are asked in the exam
4. (informal) quickly try to learn the main facts about a subject, especially before an exam (often + on)
5. manage with a lot of difficulty to succeed in something
6. (informal) learning as much as you can about something, especially before an exam (often + on)
7. practising and improving your skills or your knowledge of something
8. learnt by absorbing it rather than studying it

Idioms on the topic "Exams and courses"

Get on top of something – manage to control or deal with something (*synonym*: get to grips with something)

E.g.: I don't know how you get on top of all the different student issues that are brought to your attention.

Get into the habit of doing something – develop a particular habit

E.g.: You must get you children into the habit of cleaning their teeth.

Go through something – look at or study notes, papers, etc., (*synonym*: go over something)

E.g.: Collins went through every legal book she could find.

Get bogged down (in something) – become so involved with the details of something that you can't make any progress

E.g.: Try not to get too bogged down in the details.

Work something out – solve a problem by considering the facts

E.g.: It took me some time to work out what was going on.

Come up – if a question, number, name, etc. **comes up**, it is selected and appears somewhere (in this case, in an exam paper)

E.g.: Prepare these questions very well, they may come up in the exam.

Keep someone's fingers crossed – hope for good luck or success

E.g.: I'll be *keeping my fingers crossed* that everything goes well.

It's not the end of the world – it's not the worst thing that could happen

E.g.: Losing your job is hard, but *it's not the end of the world*.

Get down to something – begin to do something and give serious attention to it

E.g.: It's time to stop delaying and *get down to* work.

Do someone's best/try someone's best/do something to the best of someone's ability – try as hard as possible to achieve something

E.g.: She *did her best* to pass her exams.

(The) best of luck! – is used to wish someone luck for an exam

E.g.: *Best of luck* to you in the job hunt!

Stay up – go to bed later than usual

Steer/stay clear of somebody/something – take care to avoid somebody/something

Keep/have one eye on something – look at or watch something while doing something else

Run out of something – use all of something and have no more left

Stick to something – talk or write about one particular thing only,
synonym: keep to something

Get stuck (on something) – not be able to continue with something because it is too hard

Miss something out – not include something, or fail to include something,
synonym: leave something out

Go blank – if your mind **goes blank** you are unable to remember the answer to a question

Breathe in – take air into your lungs; *opposite:* breathe out.

Read through something – read something to check details and look for mistakes

Make sense – have a clear meaning; be logical and easy to understand

E.g.:

The night before an exam, I stay up late and revise. Outside the exam room, I steer clear of other students who are in a panic. I keep one eye on the clock during the exam so that I don't run out of time. I try to stick to the question. If I get stuck on a question, I miss it out and go on to an easier one. If my mind goes blank, I breathe in and out slowly to calm myself. I read through my answers at the end to check that they make sense.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Rewrite these sentences using the words in brackets, so that they keep the same meaning.

1. I'm going to register for a course in statistics next year. (SIGN)
2. Several students did not complete the Moral Philosophy course. (DROP)
3. Our course finishes on 20 June. (BREAK)
4. He was forced to leave university after one term. He'd done no work at all. (THROW)
5. I can't come out tonight. I have to have my essay finished for tomorrow. (WRITE)
6. My next term at college starts on 12 September. (GO)

Exercise 2. Which of these would make most students happy and why?

- breaking up
- dropping out
- being thrown out
- scraping through
- mugging up
- swotting up

Exercise 3. Choose the best phrasal verb to complete this letter.

Cambridge, 20 June

Dear Auntie Meg,

At last my first year exams are over. It's such a relief. I feel as if I've done nothing but..... (1) for them for ages. Although I'd..... (2) with work quite well during the year, I still needed to..... (3) everything that we had covered, of course. Fortunately, everything that I hoped would..... (4) in the exam paper did.

So I hope I've done OK and haven't just..... (5). Now all I have to do is..... (6) one course assignment, which I need to hand in by the end of term.

We don't..... (7) till the end of the month and so I won't be home till then. We don't..... (8) until the end of September, so it'll be a lovely long break. I look forward to seeing you soon.

Love,
Suzanna

Exercise 4. Correct the ten phrasal verb mistakes in this paragraph. Either the wrong particles or the wrong verbs have been used.

Dick hardly worked up at all for his exams. He brushed over on the history of the French Revolution, but no questions on the French Revolution got up in the exam. He was afraid that he would be thrown off university for failing his exams. However, he did just manage to scratch through them and so he will be in college when we return back next term. He has promised to try to keep through with work next year as he is planning to sign in for a couple of quite difficult courses, including business studies. He'll have to polish over his French because the business studies course involves spending a term in France working in a business. He thinks he can just lift up the language when he gets there, but I think he should study it before he goes because he only has school French.

Exercise 5. Cross out one wrong word in each sentence.

E.g.: It's not the ~~last~~ end of the world.

1. I must get to the grips with this.
2. You can only do to your best.
3. Keep both your fingers crossed!
4. I did it up to the best of my ability.
5. Best of the luck!
6. He works it out answers to problems.

Exercise 6. Complete the questions. (You will answer them in Exercise 7.)

1. Do you find it easy to _____ down to studying in the evening?
2. Do you always do things to the best of your _____ ?
3. Do you ever get _____ down in details when you're working?
4. Do you go _____ your notes when revising for an exam?
5. Do you ever try to guess which topics will _____ up in an exam?
6. Is it a good idea to get into the _____ of studying regularly?
7. What's the best way to get on _____ of a subject?
8. Do you ever feel it'll be the end of the _____ if you fail an exam?

Exercise 7. ABOUT YOU. Answer the questions in Exercise 6 in your notebook, or talk to another student.

Exercise 8. Circle the correct answer(s). Both words may be correct.

1. I *stayed* / *continued* up late last night to finish an essay.
2. Most candidates fail because they don't *keep* / *stick* to the questions.
3. I was in such a panic my mind just went completely *black* / *blank*.
4. Try to keep an *ear* / *eye* on the time during a test so that you finish every question.
5. I finished the letter and then I *went* / *read* it through carefully to check the spelling.
6. I got *stuck* / *delayed* on one question, so I *missed* / *left* it out.

Exercise 9. One word is missing in each line. Where does it go? Write it at the end.

I know it was very silly, but I ✓ up very late last night, and	➤ stayed
through my notes, so this morning I was really tired. I got to the	1 _____
exam feeling very stressed, and I tried to in and out slowly to	2 _____
help myself relax, but I could feel my going blank. Eventually,	3 _____
I looked at the questions, but none of them sense; I was in	4 _____
such a state. Of course, I didn't keep one on the clock and	5 _____
unfortunately, I ran of time. And as a result of that. I had to	6 _____
out the last question completely, so I knew there was not much	7 _____
chance that I would pass. I steered of my friends as I left the	8 _____
room.	

PLANS



Phrasal verbs on the topic “Plans” Thinking about things and deciding

If...	you could ...	meaning
someone offered you money for your bike but you weren't sure if you wanted to sell it or not	sleep on it decide to take the money and do without the bike	wait until the next day before you decide what to do about it manage without it
you were offered a good job in a town far away from where you live	weigh up the pros and cons run it by your parents or a good friend (informal)	think carefully about the advantages and disadvantages involved before making a decision tell your parents or a good friend, so that they can give their opinion
you were getting tired of paying rent to live in a flat	plan ahead and start saving money to buy a house think ahead , and consider how you would like to live in 10 or 20 years from now	make decisions or plans about something you will do or might do in the future think carefully about what might happen in the future
someone offered you the chance to invest all the money you've saved in a company they were starting	think it over and tell them your decision at a later date think through the possible risks of giving all your savings away	think carefully about the idea before making a decision think carefully about the risks and consider the possible consequences

Other verbs connected with planning and deciding

Allow for - consider or include something when making plans or judging a situation

E.g.: We should *allow for* possible delays on the motorway and leave an hour earlier.

Bargain for - expect something to happen and be prepared for it

E.g.: Having to pay extra for all our meals at the hotel was something we didn't *bargain for*.

Opt out - choose not to do something you have planned

E.g.: I'm sure he'll *opt out* of doing the bungee jump at the last minute,

Chicken out - [informal: decide not to do something you have planned because you are frightened]

E.g.: I'm sure he'll *chicken out* of doing the bungee jump at the last minute.

Have on - have arrangements to do things

E.g.: I *have* so many things *on* in the evenings that it would be too much to be on the school committee too.

Be set against - be opposed to

E.g.: My wife seems to *be* completely *set against* moving to the country.

Could do without - informal: something you say when something is annoying you or causing problems for you, because your situation at that time makes it difficult for you to deal with it

E.g.: I *could do without* having my family coming to stay this weekend. I just want a quiet weekend.

Idioms on the topic "Plans"

Go ahead – if something goes ahead, it happens or proceeds (also **go ahead with something**)

E.g.: The festival is now *going ahead* as planned.

Bring something forward – move something to an earlier time (*opposite: put something back*)

E.g.: The elections were *brought forward* by three months.

Mess something up (synonym: muck something up) – 1) spoil something or have a bad effect on something

E.g.: The flight delay has really *messed up* my plans

2) do something badly

E.g.: I *messed up* the exam.

Have (got) something on – have an arrangement to do something
E.g.: I have got something on this Monday, but I'm free on Thursday.

Call something off – cancel something that has been arranged, so it doesn't happen

E.g.: The game was called off because of bad weather.

Make it – manage to do something or be somewhere

E.g.: We just made it in time for the wedding.

Fix something up – arrange for something to happen

E.g.: I'd like to fix up a meeting with you next week sometime.

Look ahead (to something) – think about what is going to happen in the future

E.g.: We are trying to look ahead and see what our options are.

Go according to plan – happen in the way you intend and expect

E.g.: The journey went according to plan.

Put back/put off – change something to a later time or date

E.g.: The meeting was today, but I've put it back /put it off till Friday.

Put something off – is also used to delay something we don't want to do.

E.g.: I need to go to the dentist, but I keep putting it off.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Complete this dialogue using verbs or particles.

Sarah: Do you think you're going to take that job in New York, Kenny?

Kenny: Well, I've been thinking it..... and trying to..... up all the positives and negatives, but I'm finding it really hard to come to a decision. I've run it..... the family but they all have different views. My younger child is really keen on the idea but the older one isn't. My wife says we have to think..... and imagine how things would be for the kids when they're a bit older.

Sarah: So how long do they give you to..... through all the implications and come to a decision?

Kenny: Unfortunately, I have to make up my mind by next week.

Sarah: Well, why don't you..... on it. Things might seem clearer in the morning.

Exercise 2. Answer these questions about yourself, using full sentences.

1. When you have an important decision to make in your personal or your professional life who would you usually run it by first?
2. If you are worried about a situation at work, do you usually think it over immediately or decide to sleep on it first?
3. You have enough money for only one of these - a special holiday or a car. Which would you prefer to do without?
4. In what ways do people plan ahead for their retirement?
5. What sorts of things might people chicken out of doing?

Exercise 3. Rewrite these sentences using the word in brackets, so that they keep the same meaning.

1. We should take into consideration the fact that he is still only young. (ALLOW)
2. I really can't help you as I have a lot of things to do today. (ON)
3. He wants to stop having art classes at school next year so he can do extra music. (OPT)
4. We didn't expect Mark to turn up at the party with a lot of his friends. (BARGAIN)
5. My son is determined not to go to university. (SET)
6. I would really prefer it if we didn't have people coming for dinner this evening. (WITHOUT)

Exercise 4. Correct the mistakes with the phrasal verbs in these sentences.

1. I was going to do the parachute jump but I chickened off in the end.
 2. I have on a lot of things this weekend.
 3. In judging her work, you should really allow her inexperience for.
 4. If we buy the flat, we'll have to make without holidays for a few years.
 5. Let's run our plan through Sarah before we make our final decision.
 6. I could make without having to go to a conference this weekend.
- In deciding how much holiday money we need, we should allow the fact for that food is very expensive there.

Exercise 5. Circle the correct answer(s). Both answers may be correct.

1. The exam has been *put back* / *put off* till Thursday.
2. I'm fairly sure the festival will *go ahead* / *look ahead* as planned.
3. The game has been *called off* / *put off* until next Wednesday.
4. Shall we *fix up* / *mess up* a meeting for Friday week?
5. Mike and Angela have split up, so they've *called off* / *put back* the wedding.
6. Changing the dates has really *messed up* / *mucked up* my plans.

Exercise 6. Complete the dialogues.

1. A. They want to go _____ with the meeting.
B. Oh. that'll really muck _____ my plans.

2. A. Where will you be next week?
B. In Peru, if everything goes _____ to plan.
3. A. Six o'clock is a bit early for dinner!
B. Yes, that's why they've _____ it back till eight.
4. A. She thinks about the past too much.
B. Yes, she should be _____ ahead to the future.
5. A. Have you written your essay yet?
B. No, I keep putting it _____ ; it's a very hard subject.
6. A. No one can _____ it on Saturday.
B. OK, let's _____ the party forward to Friday.
7. A. Have you rung Gill?
B. Yes, we're going to try and _____ something up for the weekend.
8. A. Have you got anything _____ tonight?
B. No, the game's been called _____ .

TIME



Phrasal verbs on the topic “Time”

clock on – record the time someone arrives at work, usually at a machine with a clock (also clock in)

clock off – record the time someone leaves work (also clock out)

take off – spend time away from work

bring forward – change the date or time of something so that it happens earlier than expected

be pressed for – not have enough of something, usually time or money

fit in – find time to do something or see someone

press on – continue doing something in a determined way

run out – come to an end (of the period of time of a document or agreement); more formal equivalent is expire



E.g.:

At work

Florence works as a nurse. When she starts work she has to clock on and when she leaves she clocks off. If the machine shows that she has worked an extra long shift, then she is able to take time off at a later date. She was planning to take a holiday in July this year but has had to bring it forward as July is going to be a particularly busy time for her hospital this year. Florence loves her work but her hospital is understaffed and she hates to always be pressed for time. She finds it almost impossible to fit in time to talk to the patients although she feels that is an important part of her job. She can chat for a few minutes but then she has to press on with her other duties. The hospital employs many nurses from overseas; but when their work permits run out after two years they have to leave.

hang out – spend a lot of time (informal)

knock around together – spend a lot of time with someone

while away – spend time in a relaxed way either because someone is waiting for something or has nothing special to do

muck about – waste time doing silly things (informal)

latch on to – to follow someone and keep trying to talk to them, get their attention etc., especially when they would prefer to be left alone

hang on – wait, usually for a short time (informal)

E.g.:

At leisure

When Florence does have spare time, she likes to relax. She usually hangs out with friends she was at school with. They have knocked around together for years and love whiling away their days off, going round the shops or just chatting at one of their homes. Sometimes they go away for a weekend and muck about at Florence's aunt's cottage in the countryside. Last time they did that a colleague of Florence's latched on to them. The others didn't really like her at first, especially as they always had to hang on while she got ready, but now they all like her very much.

Idioms on the topic “Time”

At the crack of dawn – very early in the morning

E.g.: I often get up at the crack of dawn.

Once in a blue moon – hardly ever; very rarely

E.g.: I go to the doctor once in a blue moon.

Out of date – 1) old-fashioned; 2) without the most recent information

E.g.: 1) Most of my clothes are a bit out of date.

2) These figures are out of date.

One day – at some time in the future

E.g.: One day I'm going to travel round the world.

On impulse – without thinking about something before you do it
(*synonym: on the spur of the moment*)

E.g.: I do most things on impulse.

Live from day to day – live without thinking about what will happen in the future

E.g.: I live from day to day; I don't think about the future.

In no time – very quickly or very soon (*synonym: in next to no time*)

E.g.: Working together, they cleaned the entire house in no time.

From time to time – sometimes, but not regularly or often

E.g.: Her daughters visited him from time to time when he was ill.

For the time being – for now and the immediate future

E.g.: The situation is calm for the time being.

The other day – recently; a few day's ago

E.g.: I forgot to tell you that I got a postcard from Mary the other day.

On the dot – at exactly the time you mentioned or arranged

E.g.: The plane landed at two o'clock on the dot.

In good time – before the time you need to be somewhere or do something

E.g.: I will try and get the information to you in good time so that you will be able to decide what to do.

Keep somebody waiting – make somebody wait for you

E.g.: Sorry I kept you waiting – my car ran out of gas halfway here.

Over and over again – many times; repeatedly, (*synonym: time and time again*)

E.g.: I told him over and over again to be careful.

(right) At the last minute – at the latest possible time

E.g.: At the last minute, we found our tickets.

Waste someone's breath – say things that somebody doesn't listen to or take notice of

E.g.: Honestly, you're wasting your breath – he doesn't want to hear what anyone else has got to say.

(only) A matter of time – used to say that something will definitely happen, but you don't know when

E.g.: It would be only a matter of time before he went through with it.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Complete these sentences with a phrasal verb.

1. I'm afraid I'm a bit..... for cash today. Could you lend me some?
2. Oh dear! My passport has..... out. I must renew it before our trip.
3. I usually..... on at 9 a.m. every day, but if my train is late it might be 9.15. I..... off at 5 p.m., but sometimes I can finish a bit earlier on Fridays.
4. Mr. Chan wants to..... the meeting forward to this week as he's busy all next week. I'm not sure if we can..... it in this week as we're ever so busy too.
5. If we..... on after lunch we can probably finish the report by 5 p.m.
6. I'm going to..... some time off next month and go and stay with my parents.

Exercise 2. Write an appropriate question to fit each answer.

1. _____
Oh, I usually just hang out with friends, or sometimes I do some sport.
2. _____
Well, he never studied; he just spent all his time mucking about, so it's no surprise.
3. _____
Oh, about ten years. We used to knock around together as teenagers.
4. _____
No, she's not a friend. She just latched on to our group and followed us.
5. _____
Oh, it's great for whiling away the time if you're waiting for a plane or a train.
6. _____
Let's just hang on for five minutes. I want to speak to someone.

Exercise 3. Correct the mistakes with the phrasal verbs in these sentences.

1. We had to wait an hour for the next train, so we went for a walk to while off the time.
2. A young French woman latched to me at the party last night. I think she wanted to practise her English.
3. I clock on work at 7.30 a.m. every morning.
4. We have to finish this job by six o'clock. We'd better press up with it.

5. I just don't know how we're going to fit three meetings on before the summer break.

Exercise 4. Write a description of how you spend your work and leisure time, using as many of the phrasal verbs in this unit as you can.

Exercise 5. Match the idioms with their opposites.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. at the crack of dawn | 1. fashionable |
| b. in next to no time | 2. late at night |
| c. for the time being | 3. planned in advance |
| d. out of date | 4. very often |
| e. on impulse | 5. very slowly |
| f. once in a blue moon | 6. forever |

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences.

1. I buy CDs on the _____ of the moment.
2. Hang on. I'll be ready in _____ time.
3. This technology is _____ of date.
4. I got up at the crack of _____ .
5. One _____ , I'll learn to play the piano
6. She sees him once in a _____ moon.
7. I visit them from _____ to _____ .
8. She just lives from _____ to _____ .

Exercise 7. Replace the underlined words and phrases with an idiom or phrasal verb that has a similar meaning.

E.g.: I'd like to get to the airport before the time we need to be there. *in good time*.

1. She's very punctual – always gets to the office at 9 a.m. exactly. on _____
2. I've told him repeatedly, and it's getting on my nerves. _____ again
3. He made me wait. kept _____
4. Have you arranged your appointment yet? _____ up
5. He cancelled his trip just before it was too late. _____ minute
6. I don't often get delayed on my way to work. _____ up
7. I saw my cousin very recently, just by chance. the _____
8. What time did she arrive last night? _____ up

Exercise 8. Complete the sentences.

1. Do you normally arrive in good _____ for school, college, or work?
2. Do you ever _____ people waiting? If so, when?
3. Do you often _____ up late for social arrangements? If so, when?
4. Do you ever do things at the last _____ ? If so, what?

5. Do you often get held _____ on your way to somewhere? If so, when?

6. Do you ever give people advice, but feel you're wasting your _____ ?

Exercise 9. ABOUT YOU Write your answers to the questions in Exercise 8 in your notebook, or ask another student.

RELATIONSHIPS



Phrasal verbs on the topic “Relationships”

Fall for – (informal) become very attracted to

Fit in – feel happy in a group of people because you are similar to them

Get along – like each other and be friendly

Ask out – invite someone to go to a place like a cinema or a restaurant, usually to start a romantic relationship

E.g.:

Dear Auntie Jo,

I think I've fallen for the new guy who's just started work in our office. He fitted in at once. He and I get along really well, but he hasn't asked me out yet. What should I do?

Fall out – have an argument that damaged relationship

Chat-up – (noun, informal) a way of talking which suggests you are attracted to someone and want them to be attracted to you (from the verb chat up)

Falling-out – (noun) argument (from the verb fall out)

Dear Auntie Jo,

I've been going out with my boyfriend for ten months now and we are planning to get married next year. But last week we fell out over something really stupid. He heard a male friend of mine tell me my hair looked nice and he thought it was a chat-up line. He got so jealous and wouldn't speak to me. Do you think a minor falling-out like this is a bad sign for our future marriage, or am I worrying too much?

Being attracted to someone

If you ...	then you ...
hit it off with someone	immediately like and become friendly with them (informal)
pair off with someone	start a romantic relationship with them
chat someone up	talk in a way that shows them that you are attracted to them and you try to make them attracted to you
go for a particular type of person or thing	like that type of person or thing
turn someone on	make someone interested

Here are some more letters to Auntie Jo. Read these letters from a popular young people's magazine along with Jo's replies.

Split up – end a relationship or marriage

Drift apart – gradually become less friendly and the relationship ends

Finish with – end a romantic relationship (informal)

Break off – end a relationship

Dear Auntie Jo,

My boyfriend and I have just split up after a year together. For the first six months everything was great, but then we just seemed to drift apart. I didn't really want to finish with him, but he wanted to break off our relationship. Should I ask him if we can start again and try to rediscover the magic of those first six months?

Grow apart – gradually become less friendly, often because you do not have the same interests and opinions any more

Break off with – end a romantic relationship with someone

When two people grow apart, it's usually because they are basically different. The fact that he broke off with you means he recognises that you don't really have a lot in common. You're young. Let him go!

Break up – their marriage or relationship ended

Let down – to disappoint someone by failing to do what you agreed to do or were expected to do

Make up – forgive each other and become friendly again

Dear Auntie Jo,

My parents broke up last year and I've been depressed ever since. I see each of them regularly, and I love them, but I feel they have let me down. Is there anything I can do to persuade them to make up and live together again so that my sister and I can have a normal life like other kids?

Miss out – not do or get something you would enjoy or that would be good for you, or not have something other people have

*Brian, a marriage **break-up** is always very sad, but there's not much you can do. They are adults and they have made their own choices. You feel you're **missing out** on a normal young person's life, but you're not alone. A third of all marriages in Britain end in divorce. Be brave and talk to your friends about it.*

Iona (aged 17)

Ran off with – secretly left a place with someone in order to live with them or marry them, especially when other people think this is wrong

Live down – stop feeling embarrassed about something you did by waiting until people forget about it

Settle down – start living in a place where you intend to stay for a long time

Dear Auntie Jo,

A couple of years ago my uncle ran off with another woman. She was much younger than him, in fact she was only 20 and he was 52. It ended in disaster. He left her last year and returned to his wife. Put the neighbours all stare at him and laugh at him; it seems he'll never live it down. He's doing his best to settle down and be a good husband and uncle again, but I feel so unhappy for him. What can I do?

Settle for – accept something, often something that is not exactly what you want, or is not the best

*People can be very cruel, Iona, and your uncle may have to **settle for** a lot more embarrassment before the neighbours forget what happened. The best thing you can do is to show your uncle that you love him and support him and show him that you accept him, and all his faults.*

Be in someone's good books – that person is pleased with you – possibly only temporarily

E.g.: *I'm in the teacher's good books* – I helped her tidy the classroom.

Get on like a house on fire – get on extremely well with someone

E.g.: Fortunately, we *got on like a house on fire* from the start.

Keep/get/be/stay in touch with someone – keep/get/be/stay in contact with someone

E.g.: We must all *keep in touch* after our course is over.

Make it up to someone – do something good for someone you have done something bad to in the past

E.g.: I'm sorry I forgot your birthday. I promise I'll *make it up to you*.

Take a shine to – like someone immediately (informal)

E.g.: I could see from her smile that she *had taken a shine to* him.

Have a soft spot for – feel a lot of affection for one particular person, often without knowing why

E.g.: Nick was a naughty little boy, but I couldn't help *having a soft spot for* him.

Be at loggerheads (of two people or groups) – disagree strongly with each other

E.g.: The council and local residents are at loggerheads over the plans for a new car park

Be (talking) at cross-purposes (of two people or groups) – not understand each other because they are trying to do or say different things

E.g.: We're talking at cross-purposes I was referring to my brother and you're talking about my father.

Have it in for someone – be determined to criticise or harm someone

E.g.: I can't understand why he has it in for me – I've never done anything to harm him.

Have it out with someone – talk to someone about something they have done in order to solve the problem

E.g.: I can't take Ben's selfishness any longer – I'm going to have it out with him this evening.

Rub someone up the wrong way – irritate someone

E.g.: She seems to always rub her boss up the wrong way.

Two-time someone – have a romantic or sexual relationship with two people at the same time

E.g.: She refused to believe he was two-timing her until she saw him with another girl.

Keep someone/something at bay – prevent someone/something from coming near or harming

E.g.: So far this year, I've managed to keep the flu at bay.

Keep oneself to oneself – prefer to be on your own and avoid talking with or doing things with other people

E.g.: Judy seems nice. But she keeps herself to herself, so I don't know much about her.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Auntie Jo, the agony aunt, is replying to some of the letters she gets. Fill the gaps in her replies.

Dear Tanya,

You say you're worried because you and your fiancé have..... out.

Well, take my advice, a temporary..... with someone you love is not the end of the world. And your boyfriend shouldn't worry even if another man does try a – up line with you; if you love each other such silly things will never threaten your marriage.

Dear Lisa,

Your letter about your office party is typical of many I get. Everybody tries to..... off with somebody and a lot of the evening is spent in..... people up in the hope of starting something with them. But be careful. By accepting the first guy who asks you, you could end up with a reputation for always flirting and never being serious, and then the really nice guys won't go..... you, and nothing you do or say will ever turn them..... !

Dear Jody,

You say you've..... for the new student on your course, but that you're afraid he won't..... in with your gang of friends.

I suggest you..... him out and then meet up with your friends later in the evening. If they don't..... then the choice is simple: either you lose him and keep your friends, or you keep him and perhaps lose 'friends' who

Exercise 2. Correct the mistakes with the phrasal verbs in these sentences.

1. My friend and I fell away last week because she thinks I'm in love with her boyfriend.
2. The new student was finding it difficult to fit on, as he was older than the other students.
3. When George met his new colleague he really fell to her and now he talks about her all the time.
4. Barry and David hit it of immediately when they were introduced.

5. That horrible man over there was trying to talk me up. Ugh!

Exercise 3. Rewrite the underlined parts of this private diary, using phrasal verbs.

5 MON

Met a really beautiful girl at the disco — talked to her to try to attract her but didn't invite her to go out. I'm useless!

6 TUE

Have become very attracted to the new girl in my maths class. She's adapted well to the group.

7 WED

Nigel started a romantic relationship with Kari at the party last night. Why am I jealous?

8 THU

Sally Wilkes really makes me feel attracted. She's gorgeous!

9 FRI

No success with the girl in the maths class. Don't think I'm the type she likes or feels attracted to!

10 SAT

Been having a romantic relationship with Angela for six months now, but still can't stop chasing other girls!

11 SUN

Greg and Claire seem to be enjoying a very friendly relationship these days. They think no-one has noticed! Ha-ha!

Exercise 4. Match the problems 1-6 with the responses a-f.

1. My husband and I are so busy at work that we seem to be drifting apart. What should I do?
2. How can I finish with my boyfriend without hurting his feelings too much?
3. What can I do to get over the break-up of my marriage? I still love my wife.
4. I always seem to pick boyfriends who let me down. What can I do?
5. I'm 35. Isn't it time I was thinking of settling down?
6. I've decided never to get married. Do you agree with my friends that I will be missing out on a lot?

a. Become friends first - then you should know what he is really like before you take things any further.
b. The right time can arrive at any age – when you meet the right person.
c. Why not take up some new hobby together?
d. Why make such a major decision about your future now? You may feel very differently in a few years' time.
e. Time should slowly make things better for you.
f. Could you try to make him want to split up with you first?
a. Become friends first - then you should know what he is really like before you take things any further.
b. The right time can arrive at any age – when you meet the right person.
c. Why not take up some new hobby together?
d. Why make such a major decision about your future now? You may feel very differently in a few years' time.
e. Time should slowly make things better for you.
f. Could you try to make him want to split up with you first?

Exercise 5. Rewrite these sentences replacing the phrasal verbs with another phrasal verb, so that the sentences keep the same meaning.

1. My sister and her husband broke up last year.
2. Milly was very upset when her boyfriend broke off with her.
3. We had been drifting apart for a long time, so it was better to separate properly.

Exercise 6. Complete these sentences using appropriate phrasal verbs.

1. Whenever I quarrel with my girlfriend I can't wait to..... again.
2. We were all very shocked when Emily left her husband and..... her boss.
3. After leaving school my best friend got a glamorous job travelling all over the world, but now all she wants to do is get married and..... somewhere.
4. I am absolutely sure that I can trust him and that he will never..... me.....
5. It was so embarrassing when I spilt tomato soup all over my boss – I'm sure I'll never..... it.....
6. I think that children who are educated at home..... on the opportunity to make friends of their own age.
7. Sally is determined to marry someone who is both handsome and rich and she'll never..... less.
8. I can't understand why my girlfriend decided to..... our relationship.

Exercise 7. Which of the neighbours referred to does the speaker have a good relationship with and which does he have a bad relationship with?

I get on well with some of my neighbours but not with others. I get on like a house on fire with Anna who lives next door, but Rob on the other side has it in for me for some reason. I'm always at cross-purposes with Jane from over the road, but I'm in her husband Pat's good books. I used to be at loggerheads with the Browns, but we had it out and now things are OK. I prefer to keep the dog from number 22 at bay and its owner, Jack, and I always seem to rub each other up the wrong way. However, I've got a soft spot for his son, Jimmy.

Exercise 8. Correct the mistakes in these idioms.

1. I would immediately drop any boyfriend that tried to two-times me.
2. Susie has taken the shine to her new teacher.
3. Please stay into touch with me once you go home.
4. Nita's boyfriend promised to make up it to her for forgetting her birthday.
5. There's something about him that always rubs me down the wrong way.
6. We try to be friendly, but the Smith family prefer to keep them to themselves.
7. If you want to leave early, you'd better try and stay in the boss's good book.
8. Rana really seems to have it out for me today – I don't know how I've upset him.

Exercise 9. Choose the correct answer.

1. The neighbour's pet rat is supposed to be friendly, but I'd rather
a) not keep in touch with him b) keep him at bay
2. The union and management have been ... ever since management proposed issuing new contracts.
a) at loggerheads b) at cross-purposes
3. If you feel so strongly that he is wrong, wouldn't it be better to ... ?
a) have it in for him b) have it out with him
4. Her habit of finishing every sentence of mine really
a) rubs me up the wrong way b) makes it up to me
5. Why don't you ... with my aunt when you go to New York?
a) get on like a house on fire b) get in touch

Exercise 10. Answer these questions.

1. What might a young child do to try to get in the teacher's good books?
2. If you are at cross-purposes with someone, are you angry or confused?
3. How might you try to make it up to a friend whose car you've scratched?
4. What are three different ways in which you can keep in touch with distant friends? Which way do you like best?

5. Are there any things that people say that really rub you up the wrong way?
6. What do you think should happen to someone who two-times a boyfriend or girlfriend?
7. If you keep yourself to yourself, are you lonely?
8. If you take a shine to someone or have a soft spot for them, is the feeling mutual?

COMMUNICATION



Phrasal verbs on the topic “Communication”

Bring up – start to talk about

Get on to – start talking about after discussing something else

Run through – repeat something, usually quickly, to make sure it is correct

Run-through (n.) – a practice or repetition to make sure something is correct

Leave aside – not discuss it so that we can discuss something else

Come back to – return to discuss it at a future time

Spell out – explain in detail

Deal with – discuss or give our attention to

Note that some of the phrasal verbs above can have the object before or after the particle:

bring something up or **bring up something**
leave something aside or **leave aside something**
spell something out or **spell out something**

E.g.:

Kathryn Taylor is speaking to her colleagues at a weekly business meeting. She gives an outline of what she's going to say.

Well, there are a couple of matters which I want to bring up today for discussion. But before we get on to those questions, I just want to run through the schedule for next week's sales conference, which you all have copies of. Someone asked me if we could talk about the new computer system, but I'd prefer to leave that aside for today and come back to it another time. I'm sure I don't need to spell out how important it is that we're all thoroughly prepared for next week's conference, so maybe we can deal with that first. So, let's have a quick run-through of the schedule and discuss each event in turn.



In these dialogues the second speaker uses a phrasal verb to repeat the first speaker's meaning.

Jim: I wish they had done what they said they would do.

Nan: Yes, they should have kept to what they promised and not changed their minds.

Freda: I don't know who to ask for help or advice on this matter. It's very delicate.

Lou: Yes, it's difficult to know who to turn to, isn't it?

Anne: Lucy was extremely enthusiastic and excited about coming to work for us.

Fiona: Yes, she was absolutely bubbling over with excitement when I spoke to her.

Paul: She acts as if she was the boss, telling everyone what to do.

Mia: Yes, she's always ordering people about/around.

Karen: I saw a sign saying that the car park will be closed tomorrow. Can you tell everybody else, please?

Tony: Yes, I'll pass the news on*. I'll send an e-mail to everyone in the office.

Harry: I see Grace said no to the job.

Zoe: Yes, she turned the offer down*.

*The object can also appear after the particle in these two phrasal verbs.

Idioms on the topic “Communication”

A pack of lies – to be completely untrue

E.g.: The whole report is a pack of lies.

A slip of the tongue – something that you say by accident when you intended to say something else

E.g.: I’m sorry. I said ‘Iceland’, but I meant ‘Ireland’. It was just a slip of the tongue.

That’s a likely story! – said when you do not believe something

E.g.: I find it very hard to believe he was just hugging her because he thought she was feeling sad. That’s a likely story!

In the same breath – two things that are so different that if one is true, the other must be false

E.g.: You say he treats you badly but in the same breath you tell me how much you love him!

Not ring true – if something does not ring true, you do not believe it, even though you are not sure why

E.g.: I have a feeling inside me that what she said was a lie. It just didn’t ring true.

Be on about – if you ask someone what they are on about, you are asking that person, often in a slightly annoyed way, what they mean

E.g.: I don’t know what you’re on about.

Off-the-cuff – casually and spontaneously; without planning or preparation

E.g.: I didn’t have time to organize my thoughts, so I just spoke off-the-cuff.

Small talk – conversation about things that are not important

E.g.: I don’t enjoy parties where I have to make small talk with complete strangers.

Be lost for words – to be so shocked, surprised, full of admiration, etc. that you cannot speak

E.g.: Mary was lost for words when she was awarded the prize.

In a word – said when you are about to give your opinion in a short, direct way

E.g.: In a word, she’s lying.

For want of a better word – not quite the exact or best word, but good enough for the situation

E.g.: I think he's behaved very stupidly. He's an idiot, for want of a better word.

To coin a phrase – said when you use a phrase that sounds a bit silly

E.g.: I was, to coin a phrase, as sick as a parrot.

Take the mick/mickey out of someone – laughing at someone by copying funny things he/she does or says

E.g.: People are always taking the mick/mickey out of him.

Make light of something – treat as a joke something that is serious

E.g.: We shouldn't make light of her troubles; she's very upset.

No laughing matter – not something to laugh at, quite serious

E.g.: It might seem funny but I tell you what, getting stuck up a tree is no laughing matter.

It's no joke – used about serious or difficult situations

E.g.: I have to do the work of three people. It's no joke.

Loud and clear – clearly and very definitely

E.g.: The message from doctors and researchers has come through loud and clear, smoking harms your health.

Speak your mind – state your opinion very clearly and openly

E.g.: You mustn't be afraid to speak your mind; it's important that everyone hears your views.

Matter-of-fact – without any feeling or emotion

E.g.: She told me the bad news in a very matter-of-fact way.

Not take no for an answer – not to allow someone to refuse what you have offered

E.g.: I told Steve I'm not interested, but he keeps asking me out – he won't take no for an answer.

Get a word in edgeways – to succeed in interrupting a conversation in which someone else is talking incessantly

E.g.: Once George starts talking it's difficult to get a word in edgeways.

Beside the point – not important

E.g.: The exact cost is beside the point – what’s important is that we get the job done.

Miss the point – to not understand something correctly or what is important about it

E.g.: What you say is true, but you've missed the point of my argument.

Not know the meaning of the word – if you are talking about a quality or an activity and you say that someone doesn't know the meaning of the word, you mean they do not have that quality or have no experience of that activity

E.g.: Don't ask Ken to relax. He doesn't know the meaning of the word.

Word for word – using exactly the same words

E.g.: She repeated what the doctor said word for word.

The small/fine print – the rules, restrictions and conditions, which are often written in very small letters

E.g.: If I were you, I'd read the small/fine print before you use your new credit card

A tall order – a task, request or favour which is not reasonable / too big to ask someone to do

E.g.: To ask me to look after her three children for a week is rather a tall order, don't you think?

A matter of opinion – something different people will have different opinions about – it usually means you don't agree with the idea

E.g.: Whether she is cleverer than her brother is a matter of opinion.

A question mark (hanging) over something – nobody knows if it will continue to exist or not

E.g.: There's a question mark (hanging) over the future of the tennis club.

A lingua franca – a language used for day-to-day public communication, which is not the speakers' own language

E.g.: English is a lingua franca in a lot of countries nowadays.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Look at the table and answer the questions below.

Mandy	There's something else I'd like to bring up now.
Dennis	Could we perhaps come back to this next week?
Paula	I'd like you to spell things out a bit more for us.
Ali	Let's run through the weekend programme once more.
Anne	Let's leave that aside for now.

1. Which speaker wants to introduce a new topic now?
2. Which speaker would welcome a fuller explanation?
3. Which two speakers want to deal with a topic later on?
4. Which speaker would like to repeat something to make sure everyone understands it?

Exercise 2. Choose the best phrasal verbs to complete these sentences.

1. I'm sorry, but I'm going to have to..... your invitation as I'll be away then.
2. Kate is such a bossy person, always..... people.....
3. Let's..... this question..... for now and return to it when we've all read the report.
4. How on earth did we..... such an extraordinary topic of conversation?
5. If she has a problem, she knows she can always..... her aunt for help.
6. Jill is thrilled with her new flat – she is..... with enthusiasm.
7. In this essay I plan to..... the causes of the French Revolution from a new perspective.
8. Let's try to..... the agenda and not get distracted.
9. Could you..... a message to Lee when you see him later?

Exercise 3. Here are some more phrasal verbs connected with communicating. Try to explain the meanings of the verbs in bold. Use a dictionary if necessary.

1. They won't be able to hear you at the back of the hall. You'll have to **speak up**.
2. Class 2B seem to spend most of their time in my lessons looking out of the window – I just don't know if I am **getting through** to them or not.
3. Although I think most of the staff agree with me, no-one else is prepared to **speak up**.
4. The arrangements for the conference are rather complicated and I hope I'll be able to **get** the details **across** to everyone.
5. I'm sorry to **butt in** but I couldn't help hearing you mention that you come from Edinburgh.
6. Jack was halfway through his speech when he **dried up**.

Exercise 4. Answer these questions.

1. If someone says 'Swedish' instead of 'Swiss' then quickly corrects themselves, what can we call this?
2. If someone makes people laugh by copying the way someone else talks, what are they doing to that person?
3. If someone can't find words to express their feelings, what are they?
4. If two people talk about the weather, or about hair styles, just to pass the time, what kind of a conversation is it?

5. If someone tells stories or relates a series of events which are all deliberately untrue, what can we call it?

Exercise 5. Use the idioms from exercise 4 to rewrite these sentences.

1. I didn't know what to say. I _____ .
2. Not one word of his story was true. It _____ .
3. I didn't mean to say it; it _____ .
4. I didn't mean to offend her. I was just _____ .
5. It wasn't a very serious conversation, just _____ .

Exercise 6. Rewrite each sentence with an idiom that means the opposite of the underlined words. Make any other changes necessary.

1. She's had a big personal problem. We should have a good laugh at it.
2. He told me he had studied Maths at Harvard, and it sounded as if he was telling the truth.
3. She said she was a princess who had lost all her money and position in a revolution. That's a story anyone can believe!
4. She has to get up at 5 a.m. and drive 50 miles to work every day. It's great fun.
5. I said I thought she should get herself a boyfriend. It was a carefully prepared remark.

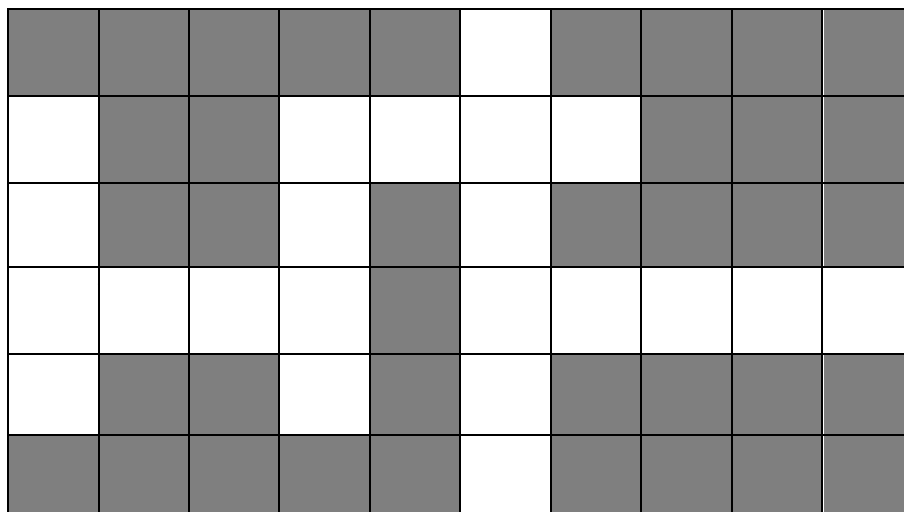
Exercise 7. Complete the crossword.

Across

3. Do I want to be a millionaire? In a, no.
4. You can do this to a phrase.
5. I don't know what you're on

Down

1. She said it in the same
2. Stop taking the !
3. For of a better word.



Exercise 8. Match each idiom on the left with the situation in which it could be used on the right.

1. get a word in edgeways a. She keeps on asking, even though we said no.
2. miss the point b. She told me exactly what her friend said.
3. speak your mind c. It's impossible to interrupt her, she talks non-stop.
4. won't take no for an answer d. She didn't really understand what I wanted to say.
5. (repeat) word for word e. He doesn't hide his personal opinions at all.

Exercise 9. Use the idioms from exercise 8 to rewrite these sentences.

1. Hilary will never just accept a refusal.
2. Joss always states his opinions quite openly.
3. Sally never seems to understand what we're trying to say to her.
4. She told us everything the teacher said to her in every detail.
5. I tried to tell her, but it was impossible to interrupt her.

Exercise 10. Answer these questions.

1. There's a question mark hanging over the whole wildlife area project. In your own words, what's the problem?

2. It's no good asking her to help. She doesn't know the meaning of the word.

Does she usually help people? Explain.

3. If you read the small print, you'll see you can't get your money back. Where do we usually find small print? What is another way of saying this idiom?

4. Tom: Miranda's a brilliant musician.

Sue: That's a matter of opinion.

Does Sue think Miranda's a brilliant musician? Explain.

5. English is a lingua franca in several Asian countries. Is English the official language in these countries? Explain.

Exercise 11. Complete each of these idioms.

1. The government's message to the voters is _____ – and clear: vote for us and we'll reduce taxes.

2. I think it's rather a _____ to ask students to write a 500-word composition in one hour. It would take at least two hours.

3. That has nothing to do with what we are talking about; it's completely _____ the point.

4. He has a very _____ way of telling you things: no emotion or feelings whatsoever.

WEATHER



Phrasal verbs on the topic “Weather”

Clear up – stop being rainy or cloudy

E.g.: The sky cleared up after the rain.

Warm up – become warmer

E.g.: The forecast says it’s going to warm up this week.

Cool down – become cooler

E.g.: Let the cookies cool down before you try them.

Pick up – become stronger, increase, improve

E.g.: The wind always picks up in the evening.

Let up – if bad weather or an unpleasant situation lets up, it stops or improves

E.g.: When the rain lets up we’ll go for a walk

Flood out – have to leave a home or place because of a flood

E.g.: They moved to higher ground after being flooded out.

Pour down – rain heavily

E.g.: The rain poured down in torrents.

Downpour (n.) – a very heavy period of rain (from the verb pour down)

E.g.: That night a downpour pelted the cliff side.

Be rained off – if an outside activity is rained off, it cannot start or continue because it is raining

E.g.: The hockey match was rained off.

Blow over – become less strong and then end

E.g.: The storm raged all night but by morning it had *blown over*.

Be snowed in – be unable to leave that place because there is so much snow

E.g.: We *were snowed in* for four days last winter.

Idioms on the topic “Weather”

Make the most of something – enjoy something while you have the opportunity

E.g.: We’re only in Paris for a day, so let’s *make the most of it*.

Cloud over – become cloudy

E.g.: It’s beginning to *cloud over* – we should go back now.

The chances are (that)... – it is likely/probable (that)...

E.g.: *The chances are (that)* they’ll be late anyway.

Die out – gradually disappear and stop completely

E.g.: The tribe’s traditional way of life is *dying out*.

Brighten up – improve and become brighter (usually with more sunshine)

E.g.: It was rainy this morning, but it *brightened up* after lunch.

Here and there – in various places

E.g.: There were a number of cottages scattered *here and there* across the hillside.

Out of luck – unlucky; *opposite: in luck*

E.g.: You’re *out of luck*, the train has just left.

In a row – one after the other

E.g.: The children stood *in a row* against the wall.

Look on the bright side – be optimistic; think positively

E.g.: I know it’s inconvenient to be without a car, but *look on the bright side* — at least you’ll save money on petrol.

Pick up – improve; get better

E.g.: Industrial production is beginning to *pick up*.

Start off and **start out** both mean ‘begin to happen, or begin doing something’ E.g.: We *started off/out* after breakfast and arrived at lunchtime.

Start off – something beginning in a particular way

E.g.: Let 's *start off* with a review of last week's work.

Start out – something beginning in one way and developing in another way

E.g.: I *started out* as a vet, then went into business.

Rip through something – move forcefully and rapidly through something

E.g.: Hurricane *rips through* western Florida.

Take (a) hold – become very strong and difficult to remove or stop

E.g.: Thousands evacuated as fire *takes hold* in Alicante province.

Sweep something away – (often passive) (of floods, a tornado, etc.) completely destroy something

E.g.: Houses *swept away* by flood waters.

Wreak havoc (on something) – cause a lot of damage, destruction, or confusion

E.g.: Climate change *wreaks havoc on* coral reefs worldwide.

Be/get caught up in something – become involved in something undesirable

Come to terms with something – gradually accept a difficult or unpleasant situation

E.g.: Survivors *caught up* in north Indian floods *come to terms with* loss of homes.

In the grip of something – experiencing something unpleasant that cannot be stopped

E.g.: Ethiopia *in the grip of* severe drought.

Cave in (on somebody/ something) (of a roof, wall, etc.) – collapse and fall

Lose someone's life (loss of life n.) – be killed

E.g.: Coal mine *caves in* following flood, but no *lives lost*.

Wipe something / somebody out – (often passive) destroy or get rid of something/somebody completely

E.g.: Bush fires in southern Australia *wipe out* whole towns.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Complete these sentences using one of the phrasal verbs. Write the verbs in an appropriate form.

1. There's a lovely blue sky now but unfortunately the forecast says that it's going _____ later in the day.
2. I hate it when it's so hot – I wish it would _____ .
3. Let's go and fly the kite – it'll be fun now the wind _____ .
4. The sea is quite cool in the mornings but by midday it has usually _____ .
5. Let's go for a walk this afternoon if the rain _____ .
6. We could have a picnic this afternoon if the weather _____ .

Exercise 2. Match the weather situation on the left with the most logical consequence on the right.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. We were snowed in. | a. Some trees got blown down. |
| 2. We were flooded out.
disappointed. | b. The teams were very |
| 3. The rain didn't let up. | c. All our carpets were ruined. |
| 4. It cleared up later on.
door. | d. We couldn't even open the front |
| 5. A strong wind picked up. | e. We ate our picnic in the car. |
| 6. The match was rained off.
evening. | f. We went for a walk in the |

Exercise 3. Complete these sentences with a noun or phrasal verb.

1. It rained heavily all day. I've never seen such a _____ .
2. It's been pouring down all day. I wish it would _____ .
3. If the river breaks its banks the villagers will be _____ .
4. No-one left their homes until the hurricane _____ .
5. Because of the storms, a number of football matches _____ .
6. It's too gloomy to take good photos now. Why don't you wait until it _____ .
7. It's very hot there in summer - even at night it doesn't _____ .
8. It's been terribly cold but they have promised that it will _____ next week.

Exercise 4. Some of the phrasal verbs can be used in a metaphorical way. Try to work out the metaphorical meanings and answer these questions.

1. If Joan is brightening up a bit, is her mood getting more or less cheerful?
2. Would you suggest that someone should cool down if they are angry or if they are sad?

3. If an argument or scandal blows over, does it start or finish?
4. If an illness clears up, does it get better or worse?
5. If a party warms up, does it get more or less enjoyable?
6. If someone's face clouds over, do they start to look worried or happy?

Exercise 5. Choose the correct answer.

1. Even when things are really bad, Harry still looks on the *bright/brighter* side.
2. The centre is quiet now, but the *probabilities/chances* are it'll soon be busy.
3. We were *in luck/out of luck*: we had five cold, wet days in a *line/row*.
4. There's plenty of snow for skiing, so let's make *more/the most* of it.
5. We are expecting a few showers *there and here/here and there* this afternoon.
6. The rain is quite heavy at the moment, but it'll soon *die out/die off*.
7. Business was slow at first, but I'm sure it'll *get up/pick up* soon.
8. Shall we *start off/start out* with soup?

Exercise 6. Complete the text with suitable words.

We decided to go down to the coast, and were hoping for good weather. We (1)_____ off early to avoid the rush hour and also to (2)_____ the most of the day. The weather forecast said it had been raining (3)_____ and there during the night, but luckily it had (4)_____ out by the morning, and it (5)_____ up as we got nearer Brighton. It was actually quite sunny when we arrived. Unfortunately it soon (6)_____ over again, and by the afternoon it was pouring with rain. Yet again, we were (7)_____ of luck.

Exercise 7. One word is wrong in each sentence. Cross it out and write the correct word at the end.

e.g.: My grandfather lost ~~the~~ life during the great storm of 1987. *his*

1. It's hard to get to terms with the loss of whole communities.
2. A South American civilization was wiped off by earthquakes 3,800 years ago.
3. The tornado is wreaking damage on all parts of the region.
4. The roof caved down, and the people below were lucky to survive.
5. Many tourists have been caught up on the forest fires in California.
6. As the fire started to make hold, people ran to escape the flames.

Exercise 8. Complete the text with an idiom or phrasal verb from the box in the correct form.

caught up	come to terms ✓	sweep something away
wreak havoc	rip through	cave in loss of life
in the grip		

Texans are counting the cost and beginning to come to terms with the devastation caused by bad weather: the state of Texas is (1)_____ of the worst winter for twenty years. Fierce winds have (2)_____ central Texas this week, and several tornadoes have (3)_____ on a line of small towns in their path. Local resident Clint Vaughn saw his home (4)_____ by rising floodwater. ‘It came so fast, we barely had time to get out; we almost got (5)_____ in the destruction; I stood with my mouth open as the roof of the house just (6)_____. It was terrifying,’ Vaughn said. ‘Astonishingly, there has been no (7)_____, but many have been injured and the hospitals are full to overflowing.’

TELEPHONING



Phrasal verbs on the topic “Telephoning”

Call back – telephone someone for the second time, or ring someone who rang you earlier

Put me through – connect a telephone caller to the person they want to speak to

Cut off – be stopped from continuing the phone conversation because the connection broke

Listen in – secretly listen to a conversation

Put the phone down – put the part of the phone that you speak into back into its usual position

Conversations on the telephone

Client: Can I speak to Mr. Jones, please?

Secretary: I'm afraid Mr. Jones is in a meeting.

Client: OK, I'll call back later

Client: Could you put me through to Kathryn Parker, please?

Receptionist: May I ask who's calling?

Client: It's David Brown. We were talking a few minutes ago but got cut off.

Sarah: It's a very bad line, isn't it?

Paul: Do you think someone is listening in on our conversation?

Sarah: I think one of the kids must have picked up the extension upstairs. Jan, are you there? Put the phone down please.

Phone around – telephone several people, often in order to find out information

Get back to – talk to someone, usually to give them information that you were not able to give them before

Ring back – telephone someone who rang you earlier

Phone up – telephone

Dial out – use a telephone to call someone not in the same building

Get through – manage to talk to someone on the telephone

Put on – give someone the telephone so that they can speak to the person who is on it

Hang up – end a phone call by replacing the part of the phone that you are speaking into, usually suddenly

Ring off – end a phone call by replacing the part of the phone that you are speaking into

Ring in – telephone someone at your place of work to explain why you are not there

Conversations about telephoning

Husband: Have you found out about costs for repairing the central heating yet?

Wife: No, I phoned around a couple of companies.

Husband: And?

Wife: No-one was there so I left messages on the answering machines. But none of them have got back to me yet.

Husband: Well, if they don't ring back soon, you'd better try phoning up a few more places.

Hotel guest: If I want to dial out, do I have to dial anything first?

Receptionist: Yes, dial 9 and wait for the tone. Then you can dial an outside number.

Luigi: Do you find it hard to get through to your parents in Tonga?

Marie: Not usually, but it's very expensive so I don't call them often. My mum talks to me and then puts my dad on, and he then puts me on to all my brothers and sisters. I can never get them to hang up and I don't want to ring off either.

Husband: I don't feel very well today. I've got a terrible headache.

Wife: Oh dear. You'd better ring in sick then.

Idioms on the topic "Telephoning"

Get through (to somebody) – succeed in speaking to somebody on the phone

Cut somebody off – (usually passive **be/get cut off**) stop or interrupt somebody's phone conversation by breaking the connection

Hang on/ hold on – wait for a short time

Hang up – end a phone call and put the phone down

Hang up on somebody – end a phone conversation suddenly without saying goodbye

E.g.:

A: Did you get through to the complaints department?

B: Well, when I rang the first time, I got cut off, so I called again. Then someone kept me hanging on for ages, and in the end I hung up

Hold the line – wait for a short time

Put somebody through – make a phone connection that lets somebody speak to somebody else

Get back to somebody – phone or speak to somebody later, especially to give a reply

E.g.:

A: Could I speak to Mr. Howey, please?

B: Hold the line, please, while I put you through... I'm sorry, he can't take your call at the moment. If you leave your number, he'll get back to you later.

Charge something (up) – if you charge (up) your mobile, you plug it to a supply of electricity until enough is stored in its battery

Top up (your mobile) – pay more money so that you can make more calls

Cost a fortune – be very expensive (*synonym: cost the earth*)

E.g.:

A: Have you charged up your mobile?

B: Yes, but I've still got to top it up before I ring Howard. My phone calls are costing a fortune.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Rewrite the underlined words using a phrasal verb.

1. Hotel operator: If you want to make a call outside of the hotel, you have to dial 9 first.

2. It's difficult to get a connection to the customer helpline in the mornings.

3. I'm sorry, he's out right now. Can you phone again at about five o'clock?

4. Carole telephoned the office to say she's not feeling well.

5. Joanne: Hi Uncle Jack, it's Jo. How's everything?

Uncle: Hi! Fine thanks. Just a minute, I'll give the phone to your aunt so you can tell her all the news.

6. I'll phone you with my response in a few days.

Exercise 2. Complete the word puzzle.

Down

1. Can I speak to Mr. Walsh again please? I was speaking to him and we were _____ off.
2. Hi, I've been meaning to _____ you up for ages, but I couldn't find your number.
3. Hello, are you still there? Hello? I think she's just _____ off.
4. Whoever it was, they just _____ up; it must have been a wrong number.

Across

5. Why don't you phone Karen _____ and invite her to the party.
6. Could you put me _____ to the sales department please?
7. I can hear funny noises. Do you think someone's _____ in on our call?

Exercise 3. Here are some more phrasal verbs which you may need to use in connection with telephoning, especially when using a mobile phone. What do you think they mean? Use a dictionary if necessary.

 speak up hold on break up switch off charge up

Exercise 4. Use the phrasal verbs from exercise 3 to answer these questions. Use each verb once.

1. How could you explain to a friend why they couldn't reach you on your mobile phone when they tried to?
2. How could you tell someone you're speaking to on a mobile phone that the signal is very bad and you have difficulty understanding what they're saying?
3. How could you ask someone to speak louder because there's a lot of background noise?
4. How could you ask someone if they have enough electrical power in their mobile phone before they go off on a trip?
5. How could you ask someone to wait and not put the phone down while you have to interrupt the call for some reason?

Exercise 5. Circle the correct answer(s). Both answers may be correct.

1. There was no answer, so I *hung up* / *hung up on him*.
2. I was on the phone to the bank when I *cut off* / *got cut off*.
3. Did you manage to *get* / *put* through to the accommodation officer?
4. She asked me to *hang* / *hold* on, then they played some horrible music.
5. It's so expensive to use your mobile abroad; it costs *the earth* / *a fortune*.
6. Hang on a minute; I've just got to *fill* / *top* up my mobile before we go out.

Exercise 6. Complete the dialogues. Then underline the full idioms and phrasal verbs.

1. Could I speak to Mark Lawton, please? - Hold the _____ – I'll try and put you _____ .

2. Have you plugged in your mobile? - Yeah, but it'll take half an hour to _____ it up.

3. Did you _____ through to Joe? - Yes, but he was in a bad mood and he hung up _____ me.

4. Did she ask you to _____ on? - Yes, but it was costing a _____ so I hung _____ .

5. Did you manage to speak to Mrs. Arkle? - Yes, briefly, but we got cut _____ .

6. Are you busy? - I'm afraid so, but I promise I'll get _____ to you by the end of the day.

Exercise 7. ABOUT YOU Write your answers in your notebook, or talk to another student.

1. When did you last get cut off during a call?
2. Do you have to top up your mobile, or do you have a monthly plan?
3. Have you ever hung up on someone? Who, and why?
4. Are there certain people you ring who you can never get through to?

MINI-DICTIONARY

Health

Phrasal verbs:

slow down – вести более спокойный образ жизни
care for – заботиться, ухаживать
come down with – заболеть чем-либо
go down with (informal) – приболеть, заболеть чем-либо
pull through – выжить, выздороветь после тяжелой болезни
shake off – избавляться
fight off – предотвратить, избегать
throw up – рвать, тошнить
swell up – опухать, увеличиться, раздуться
pass out – терять сознание
be blocked up – (прилагательное) заложенный, закупоренный
break down – ухудшаться, сдавать, сломить
put out – вывихнуть
pass away/pass on – умирать

Idioms:

a sore point/spot – болезненное место, болезненная тема
give someone a taste/dose of their own medicine – отплатить той же монетой
a bitter pill to swallow – проглотить горькую пилюлю; что-либо неприятное, которое надо пережить
sugar the pill – подсластить пилюлю
have/get itchy feet – на месте не сидится
under the weather – плохо себя чувствовать
look like death warmed up – выглядеть очень больным
recharge one's batteries – зарядиться энергией, восстановить силы
feel off-colour – плохо себя чувствовать, испытывать недомогание
on the road to recovery – на пути к выздоровлению
on the mend – выздоравливать, идти на поправку
as fit as a fiddle – абсолютно здоров, в полном порядке
as right as rain – абсолютно здоров, в полном порядке
not all there – сумасшедший, «не все дома»
off her trolley – сойти с ума, «поехала крыша»
not right in the head – не всё в порядке с головой
have got a screw loose – вести себя ненормально
be a basket case – сумасшедший, безнадежный
be off his rocker – сумасшедший, не в своем уме, рехнувшийся
be one sandwich short of a picnic – «не все дома»
be as nutty as a fruitcake – сумасшедший, выживший из ума
pop one's clogs – «отбросить коньки», «дать дуба», «загнуться»
give up the ghost – испустить дух, умереть

kick the bucket – сыграть в ящик
bite the dust – быть поверженным
fall off his perch – помереть, «скопытиться»

Work & Career

Phrasal verbs:

get ahead – продвигаться, преуспевать
take on – браться (за дело, за работу и т. п.)
take someone on – нанимать, брать кого-либо на работу
fill someone in – детально информировать кого-либо
stand down – отказываться от своего поста
take over – принимать должность
carry out – выполнять, доводить до конца
step down – уходить в отставку
hand over – передавать полномочия, сдавать дела (кому-л.)
fix up – устраивать, организовывать
pencil in – планировать, намечать
knock off – прекращать, прерывать; бросать (работу и т. п.)
lay off – увольнять, снять с работы
follow up – доводить до конца, сопровождать
pull together – работать дружно
leave someone to something – оставить выполнение чего-либо кому-либо; поручить что-либо кому-либо
be tied up – быть занятым, закрутиться
pile up – накапливать, увеличивать
be snowed under – быть заваленным работой
slave away – надрываться, вкалывать, работать до потери пульса, трудиться в поте лица
catch up with – поторопиться, чтобы догнать, застать
branch out – расширить дело, открыть (новый цех, отдел и т. п.)
work on – продолжать работать, обрабатывать
work towards – стремиться
keep at – продолжать в том же духе
stick at – упорно продолжать что-либо
chase up – настойчиво просить об услуге
move along – продолжать движение, двигаться дальше
squeeze in – с трудом находить время
wiggle out of – уклоняться, увиливать

Idioms:

at the bottom of the career ladder – на нижней ступеньке (о работе)
climb to the top of the career ladder – строить карьеру
have someone's work cut out – что-либо очень трудное, что нужно сделать

get the sack – быть уволенным
 dead-end job – бесперспективная работа
 headhunt – «охотиться за талантами», подбирать
 высококвалифицированные кадры
 run-of-the-mill – заурядный, обычный (буквально: общего помола)
 get out of a rut – вырваться из рутины
 talk shop – говорить о работе во вне рабочее время
 be rushed off someone's feet – быть очень занятым, сбиться с ног
 pull out all the stops – сделать все возможное, ни перед чем не
 останавливаться
 step into someone's shoes – заменить кого-либо, занять чье-либо место
 on paper – на бумаге (но может быть неприемлемо на практике)
 up-and-coming – многообещающий, перспективный
 put on hold – приостановить, отложить какое-либо дело на потом
 behind the scenes – за кулисами, тайно
 be snowed under – быть заваленным, загруженным работой
 get someone's hands full – быть полностью занятым
 be up to someone's eyes/ears in work – быть занятым по горло; быть по
 уши в работе
 be on the go – быть в движении, в работе, в делах

Money

Phrasal verbs:

take out something/take something out – снимать/выводить деньги
 cut back something or cut something back – сократить, урезать,
 ограничить
 pay back something/somebody or pay something/somebody back –
 возратить, отдавать долг
 come to something – составить, насчитывать
 pay off – рассчитаться, расплатиться
 pay up – расплатиться, раскошелиться
 run up – увеличивать долг, выставить огромный счет
 settle up – рассчитаться, расплатиться
 save up – накопить, сберечь
 set aside – откладывать
 write off – списать со счета
 not get back – не вернуть
 give away – раздавать, раздаривать
 pick up – покупать по случаю или недорого
 beat down – сбить, сломить цену
 knock off – скостить цену
 club together – скидываться деньгами
 rip off – содрать, обмануть
 shop around – искать подешевле

snap up – отхватить подешевле
fork out - раскошелиться
stock up – запастись, закупить
skimp on – экономить
splash out – разориться, сорить деньгами
sell off – распродавать
sell out – распродать (ликвидировать)

Idioms:

be on the breadline – быть в тяжелом материальном положении
live in the lap of luxury – жить в роскоши
well off / well-to-do / well-heeled – богатый, с деньгами
spend money like water – сорить деньгами, транжирить деньги
tighten your belt – затянуть потуже пояс; жить на более ограниченные средства
make a killing – сделать много денег, быстро разбогатеть
be a money spinner – прибыльное дело, денежное дело
pay through the nose – платить втридорога, переплачивать
a rip-off – переплата, «обдираловка», грабеж
cost/spend a small fortune – кругленькая сумма; целое состояние
make a small fortune – разбогатеть
pick up the tab/bill – оплатить счет (за что-либо), взять на себя расходы
at a considerable price – при существенных затратах
put paid to – поставить крест, положить конец
pay the price for – получать по заслугам; расплачиваться; «платить по счетам»

Technologies & machines

Phrasal verbs:

switch/turn on something or switch/turn something on – включить
switch/turn off something or switch/turn something off – выключить
plug in something or plug something in or plug something into something –
подключать, включать, вставлять штепсель
turn up something or turn something up – прибавлять, усиливать (звук)
charge up something or charge something up – заряжать аккумулятор,
батарейку
go off – раздаться (о гудке, выстреле и т. п.)
cut out – выключаться, отключаться
pump up – накачивать, накачать, подкачать
run off – печатать (тираж издания, количество экземпляров)
load up – загрузить (машину)
play back – воспроизводить (звуко- или видеозапись)
measure out – отмерять, распределять, выдавать по мерке
back up (v.) – сделать резервное копирование

back up (n.) – резервное копирование
type/key something in – печатать
print something out – распечатать
zoom in – давать изображение крупным планом, увеличиваться
zoom out – давать изображение мелким планом, уменьшаться
log in/on – входить (в систему), начинать работу, войти
log off/out – выйти из системы
hack into something – взламывать
pick up something or pick something up – иметь доступ
scroll across/down/up (something) – прокрутить
back up - резервное копирование
type/key them in – печатать
print it out – распечатать
zoom in – давать изображение крупным планом, увеличиваться
zoom out – давать изображение мелким планом, уменьшаться
log in/on – входить (в систему), начинать работу, войти
log off/out – выйти из системы
hack into something – взламывать
pick up something or pick something up – иметь доступ
scroll across/down/up (something) – прокрутить

Idioms:

get into gear – приниматься за работу, включаться в работу (букв. включить передачу)
a back-seat driver – человек, который дает ненужные советы, говорит под руку
put the brakes on – притормозить
tick over – топтаться на месте, не двигаться вперед
let off steam – дать волю чувствам, выпустить пар
go under someone's own steam – без посторонней помощи, своим ходом
get someone's lines/wires crossed – запутаться, неправильно понять
be on the same wavelength as someone – мыслить одинаково, быть «на одной волне»
blow a fuse/gasket – внезапно разозлиться, вспыхнуть как спичка
give someone a buzz – позвонить
back-peddalling – идти на попятный, отступить
put/throw a spanner in the works – мешать, чинить препятствия, вставлять палки в колеса
state-of-the-art – новейший, современный
be in the pipeline – в разработке, в работе

Solving problems

Phrasal verbs:

talk over - обсуждать, дискутировать, убеждать

sort out - разбирать, разбираться, улаживать

bottle out - неожиданно отказаться от намеченного

call for - обязывать, требовать

deal with - заниматься, иметь дело

face up to - быть готовым встретить; встретить смело

see about - позаботиться; рассмотреть; проследить

lay in - заключаться, находиться, помещаться

come up with - предлагать (идею, план)

narrow down - сводить к чему-либо; сводить к нулю; сводить на нет;
сужать

Idioms:

make do – заменить одну вещь другой, обойтись

give it a shot/whirl – пробовать делать что-либо

get to grips with – понять, осознать проблему, сложность, и начать
решать ситуацию

to be on the safe side – на всякий случай, «на всякий пожарный»

get to the bottom of – добраться, докопаться до истины чего-либо

shed/throw light on something – пролить свет на что-либо, прояснить
ситуацию

bring something to light – выявлять, выяснять; выводить на чистую
воду

come to light – обнаружиться, стать известным, "выйти на свет божий"

the light at the end of the tunnel – свет в конце тоннеля; надежда на
успех, успешное завершение чего-либо

in the bag – в кармане, наверняка, "дело в шляпе"

the answer to my prayers – ответ на мои молитвы; идеальное решение

wave a magic wand – взмахнуть волшебной палочкой; по мановению
волшебной палочки

tie up a few loose ends – доводить дело до конца

fall into place – стать на свои места; приобрести смысл, сделаться
понятным

pick up the pieces – собирать всё по кусочкам, расхлёбывать

think something through – обдумать

a storm in a teacup – буря в стакане воды, много шума из ничего

have a chip on someone's shoulder – искать повод для ссоры или драки;
быть агрессивно настроенным, затевать ссоры, испытывать чувство обиды
за прошлую неудачу

dig someone's heels in/dig in someone's heels – отказаться менять свои
убеждения или свои поступки; заупрямиться

take the bull by the horns – взять быка за рога; выполнить какую-либо сложную задачу, работу
sit tight – терпеливо ждать чего-либо
fall into the trap (of doing something) – попасть в ловушку, попасться на удочку
act on/upon something – действовать в соответствии с чьим-то советом, решением
sort something out – прояснять, приводить в порядок

Food

Phrasal verbs:

go off – ухудшаться, портиться
thaw something out – размораживать
put on – начать готовить еду
heat up – разогреть, разогревать
boil over – перекипать, уходить через край
hand round – раздавать, разносить
pour out – наливать, разливать
top up – доливать, добавлять
go with – подходить, соответствовать, гармонировать
be left over – оставаться неиспользованным
take away – забирать, унести (еда на вынос)
live on/off – проживать на + сумма денег или еда
eat out – питаться вне дома

Idioms:

make someone's mouth water – захотеть есть, «слюнки потекли»
have a sweet tooth – сладкоежка
whet someone's appetite – подогреть аппетит, сильно заинтересовать
the icing on the cake – последний штрих, «вишенка на торте»
can't have someone's cake and eat it – пытаться совместить несовместимое; пытаться усидеть на двух стульях
leave a sour/bad taste in someone's mouth – оставить плохое впечатление, оставить неприятный осадок
to/until the bitter end – до самого конца; до последней капли крови
have egg on one's face – смутиться, почувствовать себя неловко, сесть в лужу
be the best/greatest thing since sliced bread – самая лучшая, потрясающая (вещь)
be someone's bread and butter – хлеб насущный; основной доход
bear fruit – давать результат, приносить плоды
flavour of the month – однодневка; очередное (повальное) увлечение
be past or pass one's sell-by date – выйти в тираж (устареть)

Feelings

Phrasal verbs:

brighten up – развеселиться

cheer someone up – развеселить, взбодрить, поднять настроение

being hung up – быть одержимым, помешаться, заикнуться на чем-то

break down – потерять самообладание, расплакаться, не выдержать

calm down/cool down – успокаиваться

bottle up – сдерживать, скрывать

tear apart – разрываться на части

get carried away – увлечься, замечтаться

jump at – хвататься за что-либо, охотно принять

warm to – живо заинтересоваться

grow on – постепенно вызывать симпатию после первой реакции
неодобрения или недоверия

take to – пристраститься, привязаться

feel for – сочувствовать

hang-ups (n.) – закомплексованность

pull oneself together – брать себя в руки, собраться с духом

Idioms:

on top of the world – быть на седьмом небе

be thrilled to bits – быть в полном восторге, «довольный как слон»

cool, calm and collected – спокойный и невозмутимый

make someone's day – осчастливить, порадовать, «сделать чей-то день»

jump for joy – прыгать от радости

down in the dumps – несчастный, подавленный, печальный

on edge – раздраженный, нервный, «на грани»

at the end of one's tether – на пределе, на грани срыва, исчерпать все
возможности

have someone's fill of something – получить что-либо сполна, «сыт по
горло»

be sick and tired of something – сильно устать от чего-либо или кого-
либо, смертельно надоест

take someone's breath away – поразить, ошеломить кого-либо

not know what hit you – быть внезапно шокированным, удивленным

not know where to put oneself – смутиться, растеряться, не знать куда
деться

not take kindly to something – не любить, отнестись недоброжелательно

have mixed feelings about someone/something – не определиться в своих
чувствах, иметь смешанные чувства по поводу кого-либо/чего-либо

not know which way to turn – ума не приложить; не знать, что делать;
оказаться в затруднительном положении

Sport

Phrasal verbs:

knock out – вырубить, вывести из строя

kick-off – введение мяча в игру

go for – стремиться

play-off – решающая партия, матч, плей-офф

work out – тренироваться

burn off – сжигать калории

work off – отделаться от, вымещать, освободиться от

warm-up – разминка

cool down – успокаивать, утихомиривать, охлаждать, остужать

give in – уступать, сдаваться

pull ahead – выбиваться в лидеры; пробиваться вперёд; вырываться вперед

join in – присоединяться

knockout – игра на вылет

Idioms:

start the ball rolling – начать действовать, запустить процесс

the ball is in someone's court – приоритетное решение кого-либо (на чье-либо усмотрение), «слово за кем-л.»

on the ball – быть умным и способным

off someone's own bat – без посторонней помощи

play ball – сотрудничать, выполнять что-либо совместно (с кем-либо)

on a level playing field – иметь равные шансы

play someone's cards right – воспользоваться своей возможностью наилучшим образом

put/lay someone's cards on the table – раскрыть карты; рассказать все начистоту

pass the buck – переложить ответственность, вину на кого-либо

follow suit – иметь карту такой же масти, поступать также как кто-либо; подражать кому-либо

call someone's bluff – разоблачить обман, вывести на чистую воду

take the plunge – решиться на что-либо

go back to square one – начать всё с начала

be wide of the mark – далеко от истины, попасть пальцем в небо

do something on the spur of the moment – спонтанно, под влиянием момента

be on the cards – быть предназначенным судьбой

your best bet – лучший выбор

when the chips are down – быть в трудной ситуации

Exams and courses

Phrasal verbs:

break up – закрываться на каникулы, распускать на каникулы

go back – возвращаться, брать начало

sign up – записаться

drop out – пропускать

write up – подробно описывать или излагать

throw out – выгонять

keep up – продолжать

brush up on – освежать знания (предмета)

come up – возникать, случаться

mug up – готовиться к экзамену, зубрить

scrape through – еле выдержать, пробираться с трудом

swot up – зубрить

polish up – совершенствовать знания

pick up – услышать, узнать, собирать, добывать

Idioms:

get on top of something (*synonym*: get to grips with something) – справиться, контролировать что-либо

get into the habit of doing something – иметь/приобретать привычку делать что-либо

go through something (*synonym*: go over something) – обыскивать, просматривать

get bogged down (in something) – увязнуть, завязнуть, встречаться с трудностями

work something out – соображать, придумывать, вычислять

come up – появляться, возникать

keep someone's fingers crossed – скрестить пальцы; надеяться на хорошее

it's not the end of the world – это не конец света; не самое худшее, что может произойти

get down to something – приниматься за что-либо, приступать к чему-либо

do someone's best/try someone's best/do something to the best of someone's ability – сделать все возможное; сделать все, что в силах кого-либо

(The) best of luck! – Удачи!

stay up – не ложиться спать, засиживаться

keep/have one eye on something – последить и позаботиться о ком-либо или о чем-либо

run out of something – истощить запас чего-либо, иссякать

stick to something – продолжать что-либо, не прекращать, придерживаться чего-либо, концентрироваться на чем-либо

get stuck (on something) – попасть в ловушку, застрять, влипнуть
miss something out – пропускать, упускать
go blank – совершенно забыть; вылететь из головы
breathe in – вдыхать
breathe out – выдыхать
read through something – вычитывать
make sense – быть понятным; иметь смысл; быть нужным

Plans

Phrasal verbs:

sleep on something – откладывать решение до утра
do without – обходиться без кого-либо/чего-либо
weigh up – взвешивать, обдумывать
run by – советоваться с кем-либо о чем-либо
plan ahead – планировать заранее, планировать наперёд
think ahead – думать наперёд, подумать заранее
think over – подумать, обдумать
think through – всё обдумать, продумать всё до конца, подумать хорошенько
allow for – учитывать
bargain for – ожидать чего-либо; рассчитывать на; быть готовым к
opt out – отказаться от участия в чём-либо
chicken out – выйти из игры, грозить неприятностями, идти на попятный
have on – быть занятым чем-либо
be set against – быть настроенным против
can do without – можно обойтись и без этого

Idioms:

go ahead – продолжаться, продвигаться, идти вперед
bring something forward – переносить на более ранний срок
mess something up (synonym: muck something up) – 1) приводить в беспорядок, мешать планам; 2) портить
have (got) something on – иметь планы, дела
call something off – отменять что-либо
make it – достичь цели, добиться результата, попасть, успеть
fix something up – назначать, договориться (о встрече и т.д.)
look ahead (to something) – планировать, предвидеть, предусматривать
go according to plan – идти по плану
put back/put off – переносить на более поздний срок
put something off – откладывать

Time

Phrasal verbs:

clock on – фиксировать время прихода сотрудника на работу
clock off – отмечать время ухода с работы
take off – брать выходной
bring forward – перенести на более ранний срок
be pressed for – быть занятым, очень торопиться
fit in – подстроиться под чье-либо время
press on – торопиться
run out – кончаться
hang out – проводить время, (тусоваться)
knock around together – проводить время вместе
while away – бездельничать, проводить, коротать
muck about – слоняться без дела
latch on to – прицепиться к кому-либо
hang on – ожидать

Idioms:

at the crack of dawn – при первых лучах солнца, очень рано утром, ни свет ни заря
once in a blue moon – очень редко, почти никогда
out of date – устаревший, устарелый, старомодный
one day – когда-нибудь
on impulse – внезапно, неожиданно, в порыве (чего-либо)
live from day to day – жить сегодняшним днем, жить одним днем
in no time (*synonym: in next to no time*) – мгновенно, мигом, очень быстро
from time to time – время от времени
for the time being – пока, в настоящее время, до поры до времени
the other day – на днях
fix something up – назначать, договариваться (о встрече и т. д.)
on the dot – точно, в срок, «как штык»
in good time – заранее, заблаговременно
keep somebody waiting – заставлять кого-либо ждать
turn up – оказаться, появляться
over and over again (*synonym: time and time again*) – снова и снова, много раз
(right) at the last minute – в последний момент
waste someone's breath – говорить без толку, сотрясать воздух; говорить впустую/на ветер
(only) a matter of time – вопрос времен

Relationships

Phrasal verbs:

fall for – почувствовать влечение
fit in – вписаться, соответствовать, подходить, приспособиться

get along – ладить, быть в хороших отношениях
ask out – пригласить на свидание
go out with – встречаться, иметь романтические отношения
fall out (v.) – ссориться
falling-out (n.) – ссора
chat up (v.) - говорить об интимном; заговаривать; заигрывать
chat-up (n.) – разговор личного характера, заигрывание, флирт
hit off – подружиться
pair off – начать романтические отношения
go for – выбирать по интересу, симпатии
turn on - вызвать интерес, восторг, приятное волнение
split up – расстаться, разводиться
drift apart – отдаляться
finish with – порвать связь, расставаться
break off – расстаться
grow apart – отдаляться друг от друга
break up – разводиться
let somebody down – разочаровывать, подводить кого-либо
make up – помириться
break-up (n.) – расставание, развод
miss out – пропускать, упускать
run off with – сбежать (с женихом); выйти замуж уходом
live down – жить, не смущаясь и не стыдясь какого-либо события в прошлом; заглаживать, искупить
settle down – осесть, обзавестись семьей, успокоиться, поселиться
settle for – соглашаться на что-либо

Idioms:

be in someone's good books – быть на хорошем счету у кого-то
get on like a house on fire – отлично ладить, жить душа в душу
keep/get/be/stay in touch with someone – держать связь, поддерживать общение
make it up to someone – компенсировать, возмещать кому-либо что-либо
take a shine to – почувствовать симпатию, привязаться
have a soft spot for – питать слабость к кому-либо, чему-либо, испытывать чувство привязанности
be at loggerheads (of two people or groups) – быть в ссоре, несогласии с кем-либо, противостоять кому-либо
be (talking) at cross-purposes (of two people or groups) – действовать наперекор друг другу, не понимать друг друга
have it in for someone – затаить обиду на кого-либо, намереваться навредить кому-либо

have it out with someone – выяснить отношения, объясниться с кем-либо

rub someone up the wrong way – раздражать кого-либо, «гладить против шерсти»

two-time someone – изменять кому-либо, вести двойную игру, обманывать

keep someone/something at bay – не подпускать, держать на расстоянии

keep oneself to oneself – быть замкнутым, необщительным; держаться особняком

Communication

Phrasal verbs:

bring up – поднимать вопрос, заводить разговор, упоминать

get on to – перейти к обсуждению

run through – повторять, репетировать

run-through (n.) – повторение, репетиция

leave aside – оставить в стороне, не принимать во внимание

come back to – вернуться к обсуждению позже

spell out – объяснять точно, в деталях

deal with – обсуждать

Idioms:

a pack of lies – сплошная ложь

a slip of the tongue – оговорка, обмолвка

That's a likely story! – Как бы не так!

in the same breath – почти одновременно, в одном и то же время, в тот же момент

not ring true – не похоже на правду, неправдоподобно

be on about – говорить о, подразумеваться, иметь ввиду,

off-the-cuff – без подготовки, экспромтом

small talk – легкий разговор о мелочах; разговор о пустяках; светская болтовня

be lost for words – не мочь подобрать слова

in a word – одним словом

for want of a better word – за неимением лучшего слова, если это можно так назвать

to coin a phrase – так сказать, если можно так выразиться

take the mick/mickey out of someone – издеваться, дразнить

make light of something – относиться несерьёзно, с лёгкостью к чему-либо

no laughing matter – серьёзное, не шуточное дело

It's no joke – дело серьёзное, это не шутка, я не шучу

loud and clear – четко и ясно

speak your mind – откровенно высказаться

matter-of-fact – на самом деле, фактически, собственно говоря
not take no for an answer – не принять чей-либо отказ, не принять "нет"
в качестве ответа
get a word in edgeways – вставить словечко; сказать что-нибудь в то
время, как кто-либо ведет разговор
beside the point – не иметь отношения к предмету разговора; не
относиться к делу
miss the point – не понять главного, не понять сути дела
not know the meaning of the word – не ведомо понятие этого слова; не
представляет, что значит что-либо
word for word – дословно, слово в слово
the small/fine print – мелкий шрифт
a tall order – трудная задача; задача не из легких
a matter of opinion – дело вкуса
a question mark (hanging) over something – большие сомнения о чем-
либо, «большой вопрос»
a lingua franca – лингва франка, язык межнационального общения

Weather

Phrasal verbs:

clear up – проясниться
warm up – теплеть
cool down – охлаждаться
pick up – усиливаться, разгоняться
let up – прекращаться, улучшиться (о погоде)
flood out – быть вынужденным покинуть место/жилище из-за
наводнения
pour down – лить как из ведра
downpour (n.) – ливень
be rained off – прекращаться, откладываться из-за дождя
blow over – проходить, миновать
be snowed in – быть занесенным снегом

Idioms:

make the most of something – использовать что-либо наилучшим
образом
cloud over – покрываться облаками; покрываться тучами;
заволакиваться
the chances are (that)... – есть вероятность что...
die out – вымирать, погибать, гаснуть
brighten up – проясниться
here and there – там и сям; то там, то сям; туда и сюда; в разных местах
out of luck – не повезло, неудача
in luck – везти, быть удачливым

in a row – в ряду; подряд
look on the bright side – посмотреть с другой (позитивной) стороны,
быть позитивным
pick up – улучшаться; оживляться
start off – начинать, начинаться (что-то, что начинается определенным образом)
start out – начинать, отправляться в путь, собираться сделать (что-то, что начинается одним способом, но развивается затем другим путем)
rip through something – пробивать что-либо насквозь, проходить сквозь
take (a) hold – завладеть, закрепиться, захватить
sweep something away – сметать
wreak havoc (on something) – сеять хаос
be/get caught up in something – быть втянутым во что-либо, попадаться
come to terms with something – договориться с кем-либо; принять что-либо; согласиться на что-либо
in the grip of something – быть во власти чего-либо, быть в тисках чего-либо
cave in (on somebody/ something) – обваливаться, обрушиваться
lose someone's life – погибнуть, расставаться с жизнью
loss of life – потери в людях, потери убитыми
wipe something / somebody out – уничтожать, стирать с лица земли

Telephoning

Phrasal verbs:

call back – перезвонить
put me through – соединить
cut off – прерывать
listen in – подслушивать
put the phone down – положить трубку на место
phone around – обзванивать
get back to – перезвонить кому-либо, связаться позже
ring back – сделать ответный телефонный звонок
phone up – звонить
dial out – набрать номер
get through – связаться по телефону
put on – соединять (по телефону)
hang up – вешать трубку
ring off – давать отбой, вешать трубку
ring in – позвонить

Idioms:

get through (to somebody) – заставить кого-либо понять что-либо, «достучаться до кого-либо»
cut somebody off – обрывать (разговор), прервать (разговор)

hang on/ hold on – ожидать
hang up – вешать трубку
hang up on somebody – закончить разговор не попрощавшись
hold the line – подождать, не класть трубку
put somebody through – соединить кого-либо
get back to somebody – перезвонить кому-либо, связаться позже
charge something (up) – зарядить что-либо
top up (your mobile) – пополнить счет телефона
cost a fortune (*synonym*: cost the earth) – стоить очень дорого, стоить
целое состояние

Key

Health

Exercise 1.

1. down
2. off
3. up
4. up
5. up
6. off

Exercise 2.

1. I've had a sore throat for a week now – I just can't **shake it off**.
2. Meg hadn't eaten anything for 48 hours and so it wasn't surprising that she **passed out** in the middle of her gym lesson.
3. The doctors were afraid that the old man wouldn't survive the attack of pneumonia, but amazingly he **pulled through** and was soon on his feet again.
4. I think **I'm coming down with** a cold – I feel a bit shivery.
5. My thumb **swelled up** after I accidentally hit it with a hammer.
6. The sea was so rough that many people **were throwing up** over the side of the ship.
7. People usually write letters of condolence to the relatives of someone who has **passed away/on**.
8. The old lady is in great pain because she **has put her hip out**.
9. After the operation, her sister **cared for** her until she was completely recovered.
10. How do you think you **came down with** (or **went down with**) chicken pox?

Exercise 3.

1. Jim's uncle passed away last year.
2. Sonya is fighting off a bout of flu.
3. Rita is kept very busy caring for her elderly mother.
4. Mary's ankles swelled up during the long flight.
5. Most people usually slow down a bit as they get older.
6. I think Joe is going down with flu.

Exercise 4.

Students' own answers

Possible answers:

1. When her great-aunt passed away Mary felt very sad.
2. Jack broke down when he failed his final exams.
3. The last time I threw up was after a party where I'd eaten too much.
4. You can get a blocked-up nose if you have a cold or an allergy.
5. Kate's finger swelled up after it was hit by a hockey ball.
6. The best way to fight off a cold is to stay in bed and drink a lot.

Exercise 5.

feel poorly/not very well: feel off-colour, feel under the weather

be getting better after an illness: be on the road to recovery, be on the mend

be crazy: be on the mend, be not all there, be off your trolley, be a basket case

die: give up the ghost, bite the dust, pop your clogs, fall off your perch

Exercise 6.

- 1 – sore
- 2 – bitter
- 3 – itchy
- 4 – warmed
- 5 – pill
- 6 – screw
- 7 – recharge
- 8 – fiddle
- 9 – right
- 10 – sandwich

Exercise 7.

- 1 – c
- 2 – d
- 3 – f
- 4 – e
- 5 – a
- 6 – b

Exercise 8.

- 1 – fall off your perch
- 2 – kick the bucket
- 3 – bite the dust
- 4 – pop your clogs
- 5 – give up the ghost

Work & Career**Exercise 1.**

- a) stand down, step down, knock off, lay off
- b) fix up, pencil in

Exercise 2.

1. taking
2. on
3. carry
4. left
5. in
6. pull
7. ahead
8. stands or steps
9. hand

Exercise 3.

Students' own answers

Possible answers:

1. Yes, please fill me in. (not Yes, please fill in me.)
2. Certainly, I'll follow them up later today, (not Certainly, I'll follow up them later today.)
3. Yes, I'll fix something up for you for next week. Or Yes, I'll fix up something for next week. Note that 'pencil in something' or 'pencil something in for next week' is also possible, but means that the arrangement is not yet definite.
4. Well, I've been doing it for years and I thought it was time to hand over to someone else. Or ... I thought it was time to step/stand down.
5. Sure, why don't we pencil it in for next Tuesday afternoon, (not Sure, why don't we pencil in it for next Tuesday afternoon.)

Exercise 4.

Students' own answers

Possible answers:

1. These are some of the tasks I have to carry out each day - reading and answering e-mails, filing and making phone calls.

2. I usually knock off at about 5 p.m.
3. Yes, most of the teachers at the language school where I used to work were laid off a few years ago.
4. I think you have to be well organised and good at getting on with other people in order to get ahead.
5. I filled in an application form and then had an interview with my current boss.

Exercise 5.

1. pile up
2. be snowed under
3. be tied up
4. slave away

Exercise 6.

Students' own answers

Suggested answers:

1. I've been slaving away in a restaurant to pay for my studies.
2. Sorry, I was tied up all last week, so I couldn't go to any of the meetings.
3. Paperwork has just piled up recently. I don't know where to start.
4. I'm sorry I can't do the report this week. I'm just snowed under.

Exercise 7.

I need to chase ~~out~~ Gerald's report so that we can keep things moving ~~away~~ with the European sales campaign. I know he's been working ~~in~~ it and I know he's been working ~~upwards~~ the same goals as all of us to branch ~~up~~ into new markets in Europe, but he's not good at sticking ~~for~~ things and you need to keep ~~in~~ it with campaigns like this one.

up
along
on
towards
out
at
at

Exercise 8.

1. on
2. out of
3. away
4. in
5. up with

Exercise 9.

- 1 – paper
- 2 – mill
- 3 – her
- 4 – step

- 5 – coming
- 6 – rut
- 7 – go
- 8 – sack
- 9 – shop
- 10 – head

Exercise 10.

- 1 – snowed under with work
- 2 – be headhunted
- 3 – pull out all the stops
- 4 – in a rut / get out of a rut
- 5 – (at the bottom/top of) the career ladder

Exercise 11.

- 1 – e
- 2 – h
- 3 – b
- 4 – f
- 5 – g
- 6 – c
- 7 – a
- 8 – d

Exercise 12.

- 1 – snowed
- 2 – stops
- 3 – cut
- 4 – hold
- 5 – get
- 6 – climb
- 7 – hands
- 8 – behind

Exercise 13.

Students' own answers.

Money

Exercise 1.

Students' own answers.

Suggested answers:

1. The suspected criminal took out all the money from his bank account and has not been seen since.

2. As his girlfriend is in Australia, he runs up a huge phone bill every month.
3. The bill for the books we ordered came to \$40.85.
4. I lent him €100 a year ago and he still hasn't paid me back, (not ... paid back me.)
5. Now that I've lost my job we're going to have to cut back (on) what we spend on our weekly trip to the supermarket.
6. If you pay the restaurant bill with your credit card, I'll settle up with you later.

Exercise 2.

1. up
2. off
3. back
4. aside
5. down (Note that knockdown is written as one word.)

Exercise 3.

1. b
2. c
3. c
4. a
5. d

Exercise 4.

Students' own answers.

Suggested answers:

1. I'm saving up for a new mountain bike.
2. I usually take €200 out.
3. I'd expect it to come to about €150.
4. My mortgage is my biggest debt and I won't pay that off for years.
5. I might pick up second-hand books and CDs.

Exercise 5.

1. beat
2. fork
3. skimp
4. picked or snapped
5. sell

Exercise 6.

Students' own answers.

Suggested answers:

1. I could stock up on important foods such as bread, milk, fruit, vegetables and meat.

2. I could splash out on some new furniture.

3. I could ask him/her to knock something off the price.

4. I should shop around to find the best price.

5. I could suggest that we club together to buy her some flowers.

Exercise 7.

1. She became an Internet addict and ran up a huge telephone bill.

2. We were ripped off in that restaurant. They charged us for four desserts when we only had two.

3. He sold off his share in the business and went travelling round the world.

4. When he offered me his tennis racket for only \$10 I snapped it up because it was still in excellent condition.

5. We had to fork out for a new washing machine because our old one broke down.

Exercise 8.

on the bread  well-to-do / well-heeled  living in the lap of luxury

Exercise 9.

1. Bob (So far Anne's business venture has been costly rather than profitable.)

2. Colin (Both cars cost a lot, but Daisy clearly feels that it was not money well spent.)

3. Fred (Ed's daughter is extravagant even though she may have plenty of money.)

4. Harry (Gill has lost hope of success.)

Exercise 10.

1 – making

2 – pick

3 – lap

4 – fortune

5 – money

6 – tighten

7 – nose

8 – pay

9 – water

10 – making

Exercise 11.

1 – live in the lap of luxury

2 – tighten your belt

3 – pay through the nose

4 – spend money like water

Technologies & machines

Exercise 1.

1. turn or switch
2. plug
3. turn or switch
4. charge
5. turn

Exercise 2.

Suggested answers:

1. I'll **load up** the dishwasher for you. Or I'll **load** the dishwasher **up** for you.
2. **Play back** that tape you recorded at the concert. Or **Play** that tape you recorded at the concert **back**.
3. The mechanic **pumped up** the tyres while he was servicing the car. Or The mechanic **pumped** the tyres **up** while he was servicing the car.
4. The security alarm **went off** when we opened the door to the office.
5. I was driving up a steep hill when the engine **cut out**.
6. Could you **run off** thirty copies of this report for the meeting, please?
Or Could you **run** thirty copies **off** this report off for the meeting, please?
7. We've just bought a breadmaking machine. All you do is **measure out** all the ingredients, put them in the machine and switch it on. Or All you do is **measure** all the ingredients **out**, put them in the machine and switch it on.
8. Don't switch on the vacuum cleaner until it is **plugged in**.

Exercise 3.

1. I couldn't hear what they were saying on the radio so I **turned it up**.
Note that you would turn it down if it was too loud rather than too quiet.
2. What must we do when the alarm bell **goes off**?
3. My mobile is low. Can I **charge it up** here?
4. Could you help me, please, by **loading up** the washing machine?
Note that a washing machine fills up with water, but it does this automatically.
5. It's very dark in here – do **switch on** the light.
Note that you would switch off the light if the room was very light rather than very dark.
6. Mel asked him to **measure out** 250 grams of butter.

Exercise 4.

Suggested answers:

- log on

- key in your report
- back up your work (Note that some people may choose to print out their work before they back it up)
- print out your work
- log off

Exercise 5.

1. zoom in, zoom out
2. picking up
3. scroll down
4. logged in/on
5. back-up
6. printout

Exercise 6.

1. c
2. c
3. d
4. a
5. b
6. d

Exercise 7.

You'd click on these icons when you want to:

1. zoom in or zoom out of a document
2. scroll across/up/down a document
3. print out a document
4. pick up e-mails

Exercise 8.

- 1 – D
- 2 – A
- 3 – C
- 4 – B

Exercise 9.

1. B: Yes, it really put/threw a spanner in the works.
2. B: Yes, he seems to be back-peddalling.
3. B: Yes, he absolutely blew a fuse/gasket.
4. B: Yes, everything seems to be just quietly ticking over.
5. B; Yes, I think we got our wires/lines crossed.
6. B: Yes, it's probably a good idea to give her a buzz.

Exercise 10.

1. in the pipeline
2. get into gear
3. a back-seat driver

Exercise 11.

1. It took us a long time to get into gear.
2. Brad is a back-seat driver.
3. There are plans in the pipeline for a new railway.

Exercise 12.

1. on
2. under
3. off
4. in
5. over
6. on

Solving problems

Exercise 1.

1. c
2. d
3. a
4. e
5. b

Exercise 2.

It's time you **sorted** yourself **out**. You're 23 now and you still haven't got a job! You've got to **face up** to reality. It's about time you realised that the secret of success **lies in** taking positive action. Over the next couple of days, I will expect you to **come up with** a few ideas about how you're going to improve your situation, or else you can go and live somewhere else. Why don't you go and **see about** that job Uncle Herbert offered you at his factory? I've offered to help **talk** things **over** with you, but you never seem to want my help. Yet you don't **deal with** things yourself. Sometimes I think you're just a waste of space!

Exercise 3.

it's just dawned on me: I've suddenly realised or understood something
rules out: makes something impossible or unsuitable
the answer jumps out at you: the answer can immediately be seen
work through things: deal with a problem by talking about it in detail
sort things out: make a decision by discussing it with someone else or thinking about it carefully

Exercise 4.

- 1 – e
- 2 – h
- 3 – b
- 4 – a
- 5 – g
- 6 – d
- 7 – c
- 8 – f

Exercise 5.

- 1 – tunnel
- 2 – wave
- 3 – loose
- 4 – prayers
- 5 – it
- 6 – bag
- 7 – light
- 8 – fall

Exercise 6.

1. I'd like to try that new bowling alley. Let's **give it a whirl** this evening.
2. I'm finding it quite hard **to get to grips with** my new role at work.
3. When the business failed, Paul vanished, leaving his partner **to pick up the pieces**.
4. Some important new evidence **has come / has been brought to light** in the last few days.
5. I hope that we'll be able **to get to the bottom of** what's been going on.
6. New medical research **has shed / is shedding light on** the causes of heart attacks.
7. As soon as I met Joshua's family, everything **fell into place**.
8. In the investigation into their accounts, a number of errors **have been brought / have come to light**.

Exercise 7.

- 1 – C
- 2 – D
- 3 – E
- 4 – A
- 5 – F
- 6 – B

Exercise 8.

1. light at the end of the tunnel
2. pick up the pieces
3. wave a magic wand
4. the answer to my prayers

Exercise 9.

dig your heels in or dig in your heels
a storm in a teacup
take the bull by the horns
fall into the trap of doing something
have a chip on your shoulder
sit tight

Exercise 10.

1. I spent the day sorting out the office.
2. He fell into the trap of doing everything himself.
3. She's made her choice; she must act on it.
4. He's got a chip on his shoulder.
5. I would sit tight (and do nothing).
6. He's digging his heels in. OR He's digging in his heels.
7. She has to think through what might happen. OR ... to think it through.
8. I was asked to sort out the problem, OR ... sort the problem out.
9. It's a storm in a teacup.
10. He's going to take the bull by the horns.

Food**Exercise 1.**

1. top
2. heat
3. thaw
4. pour
5. hand

Exercise 2.

Suggested answers:

1. Philip: Yes, I think it's gone off.
2. Harry: Yes, we need something that will go (nicely) with it.
3. Jane: OK, I'll put them on.
4. Rickie: Yes, we'll have to make sure it doesn't boil over.
5. Dave: Good idea. It's ages since we last ate out.

Exercise 3.

1. be left over; noun: leftovers (Note that this noun is always plural.)
take away; noun: takeaway
top up; noun: top-up
2. hand round
3. live on or live off

Exercise 4.

1. leftovers
2. live on or live off
3. hand round or pass round
4. top up
5. take it away
6. takeaway
7. was left over

Exercise 5.

You can separate the verb and particle in the following sentences:

1. Would you hand the peanuts round, please?
2. Don't forget to thaw the gateau out.

Exercise 6.

1. It's the best thing since sliced bread!
2. It provides the bread and butter.
3. I was left with a sour taste in my mouth!
4. He had egg on his face!
5. You can't have your cake and eat it.

Exercise 7.

- 1 – bitter
- 2 – whetted
- 3 – fruit
- 4 – flavor
- 5 – date
- 6 – cake
- 7 – tooth
- 8 – mouth

Exercise 8.

1. have a sweet tooth
2. be the best/greatest thing since sliced bread
3. pass/be past your sell-by date
4. have egg on your face
5. bear fruit

6. make your mouth water/whet your appetite

Exercise 9.

Students' own answers

Possible answers

1. Piano teaching is her bread and butter though she still hopes to succeed as an actress.
2. The smell of fresh strawberries always makes my mouth water.
3. Geri Halliwell seems to be flavour of the month in the pop music world at the moment.
4. Kate had egg on her face when she failed to recognise the managing director of her company.
5. For me e-mail is the best thing since sliced bread.
6. I hope that all our work on this project will bear fruit.

Exercise 10.

Students' own answers

Feelings

Exercise 1.

Positive feelings – George, Mike and Anna

Negative feelings – Jill, Sue, Henry, Mary and Ken

Exercise 2.

1. The news that I didn't have to do the exam after all **cheered me up**.
2. Look, Joe. **Calm/cool down!** Getting angry won't solve the problem.
3. When she heard of her friend's death she **broke down** and wept.
4. She's (so) **hung up** about silly little problems at work.
5. I wish you'd **brighten up!** You're making me feel depressed! (You can also say: I wish you'd **cheer up!** using *cheer up* without an object.)

Exercise 3.

- 1 – c
- 2 – f
- 3 – b
- 4 – e
- 5 – d
- 6 – a

Exercise 4.

- 1 – broke
- 2 – tear
- 3 – pull

- 4 – up
- 5 – to
- 6 – felt
- 7 – down
- 8 – hung
- 9 – cheer

Exercise 5.

- 1 – of
- 2 – for
- 3 – down in
- 4 – to
- 5 – at
- 6 – on

Exercise 6.

Students' own answers.

Exercise 7.

Students' own answers.

Possible answers:

1. When she told me, I was so shocked I just stood there,
2. I need help, I don't know what to do / how I should react/act/behave.
3. I had always been very relaxed and in control in my job, but suddenly ...
4. I'm writing because I am desperate / I have no idea how I can solve my problem.

Exercise 8.

1. Meeting her there when I wasn't expecting to see her made my day.
2. I'm not sure whether I want the job or not. I have mixed feelings (about/towards it).
3. The good news made me jump for joy.
4. I got a chance to go to Canada for a week. I was thrilled to bits.
5. He doesn't like people using his computer, so he won't take kindly to the idea of sharing one.
6. If you're feeling down in the dumps, why don't you come out with us tonight?
7. I've had my fill of job interviews – six in just two weeks! I never want another one

Sport

Exercise 1.

1. join in = participate
2. give in = surrender

3. go for = attempt to achieve
4. pull ahead = overtake
5. knock out = defeat

Exercise 2.

1. warm-up
2. knockout
3. burn off (Work off would also be possible in this context.)
4. work off
5. warm up
6. cool down

Exercise 3.

Students' own answers

Exercise 4.

1. Burn off
2. Work out
3. Warm up

Exercise 5.

1. told to leave
2. was defeated by
3. progressed

Exercise 6.

- 1 – wide of the mark
- 2 – take the plunge
- 3 – lay/put your cards on the table
- 4 – back to square one
- 5 – when the chips are down
- 6 – play ball

Exercise 7.

- 1 – g
- 2 – f
- 3 – e
- 4 – c
- 5 – d
- 6 – a
- 7 – b

Exercise 8.

1. on the ball
2. pass the buck
3. start the ball rolling
4. a level playing field
5. off his own bat
6. follow suit
7. on the cards
8. put his cards on the table
9. call his bluff

Exams and courses

Exercise 1.

Students' own answers

Suggested answers:

1. I'm going to sign up for a course in statistics next year. (not I'm going to sign for a course up ...)
2. Several students dropped out of the Moral Philosophy course.
3. We break up on 20 June, (not We break on 20 June up.)
4. He was thrown out of university after one term. He'd done no work at all.
5. I can't come out tonight. I have to write up my essay for tomorrow. Or I can't come out tonight. I have to write my essay up for tomorrow.
6. I go back to college on 12 September. (not I go on 12 September back to college.)

Exercise 2.

Only *breaking up* would make most students happy.

Swotting up and *mugging up* both involve hard work.

Scraping through means only just passing an exam (but perhaps a student who had not worked hard would be happy!).

Being thrown out and *dropping out* show that you have not made a success of student life.

Exercise 3.

1. mug up or swot up
2. kept up
3. brush up on or mug up on or swot up on or polish up (on)
4. come up
5. scraped through
6. write up
7. break up
8. go back

Exercise 4.

Dick hardly **swotted/mugged** up at all for his exams. He brushed **up** on the history of the French Revolution, but no questions on the French Revolution **came** up in the exam. He was afraid that he would be thrown **out of** university for failing his exams. However, he did just manage to **scrape** through them and so he will be in college when we **go** back next term. He has promised to try to keep **up** with work next year as he is planning to sign **up** for a couple of quite difficult courses, including business studies. He'll have to polish **up*** his French because the business studies course involves spending a term in France working in a business.

He thinks he can just **pick** up** the language when he gets there, but I think he should study it before he goes because he only has school French.

* We can also say: He'll have to polish his French up ...

** We can also say: He thinks he can just pick the language up when he gets there, ...

Exercise 5.

1. I must get to ~~the~~ grips with this.
2. You can only do ~~to~~ your best.
3. Keep ~~both~~ your fingers crossed!
4. I did it ~~up~~ to the best of my ability.
5. Best of ~~the~~ luck!
6. He works ~~it~~ out answers to problems.

Exercise 6.

1. get
2. ability
3. bogged
4. over/through
5. come
6. habit
7. top
8. world

Exercise 7.

Students' own answers

Possible answers:

I have to get down to studying in the evening because I'm a distance student, and I'm at work during the day.

I always try to do my best.

Sometimes I do get bogged down in details when I'm learning something new.

I go through my notes shortly before an exam; it isn't as time-consuming as reading a textbook.

It's impossible to guess which topics will come up in an exam; there are usually about a hundred of them for each exam at our university.

If you don't get into the habit of studying regularly, you probably won't be able to pass all the necessary exams before the end of a term. Feel enthusiasm – I can easily get on top of subjects I like.

I never feel it'll be the end of the world if I fail an exam because I can try each exam three times.

Exercise 8.

1. stayed
2. Both are correct
3. blank
4. eye
5. read
6. stuck, both are correct

Exercise 9.

1. **read** through my notes
2. tried to **breathe** in and out
3. feel my **mind** going blank
4. none of them **made** sense
5. keep my **eye** on the clock
6. I ran **out** of time
7. **miss/leave** out the last question
8. steered **clear** of my friends

Plans

Exercise 1.

1. over or through
2. weigh
3. by
4. ahead
5. think
6. sleep

Exercise 2.

Students' own answers

Possible answers:

1. I probably would run an important decision by my parents first, especially one concerning my professional life.
2. I usually try to make myself sleep on it first as things often seem better after a good night's sleep.
3. I'd prefer to do without a car. My holidays are really important to me.

4. When planning ahead for their retirement, people might contribute to a pension or they might try to save money regularly.

5. People might chicken out of giving a speech, or going paragliding, or asking someone to go out with them on a date.

Exercise 3.

Suggested answers:

1. We should allow for the fact that he is still only young. (not ~~We should allow the fact for that he is still young.~~)

2. I really can't help you as I have a lot of things on today. (not ~~I have on a lot of things today.~~)

3. He wants to opt out of art classes at school next year so he can do extra music. (not ~~He wants to opt of art classes out ...~~)

4. We didn't bargain for Mark turning up at the party with a lot of his friends. (not ~~We didn't bargain Mark for turning up ...~~)

5. My son is set against going to university. (not ~~My son is set going to university against.~~)

6. I could do without people coming for dinner this evening. (not ~~I could do people without...~~)

Exercise 4.

1. I was going to do the parachute jump but I chickened **out** in the end.

2. I have a lot of things **on** this weekend.

3. In judging her work, you should really allow **for** her inexperience.

4. If we buy the flat, we'll have to **do** without holidays for a few years.

5. Let's run our plan **by** Sarah before we make our final decision.

6. I could **do** without having to go to a conference this weekend.

7. In deciding how much holiday money we need, we should allow **for** the fact that food is very expensive there.

Exercise 5.

1. Both are correct

2. go ahead

3. put off

4. fix up

5. called off

6. Both are correct

Exercise 6.

1. ahead, up

2. according

3. put

4. looking

5. off

6. make, bring
7. fix
8. on, off

Time

Exercise 1.

1. pressed
2. run
3. clock, clock
4. bring, fit
5. press
6. take

Exercise 2.

Suggested questions:

1. What do you usually do at weekends? Or How do you spend your evenings?
2. How did he fail the exam? Or Why did he drop out of the course?
3. How long have you known him/her?
4. Is that girl a friend of yours?
5. Why do you always carry a personal stereo? Or Why have you got your portable chess game with you?
6. Shall we leave now?

Exercise 3.

1. We had to wait an hour for the next train, so we went for a walk to **while away** the time.
2. A young French woman **latched on to** me at the party last night. I think she wanted to practise her English.
3. I **clock on** at 7.30 a.m. every morning. Or I **clock on** at work at 7.30 a.m. every morning.
4. We have to finish this job by six o'clock. We'd better **press on** with it.
5. I just don't know how we're going to **fit** three meetings **in** before the summer break. Or I just don't know how we're going to **fit in** three meetings before the summer break.

Exercise 4.

Students' own answers.

Exercise 5.

- a. – 2
- b. – 5
- c. – 6
- d. – 1

e. – 3

f. – 4

Exercise 6.

1. spur
2. no/next to no
3. out
4. dawn
5. day
6. blue
7. time, time
8. day, day

Exercise 7.

1. on the dot
2. over and over again / time and time again
3. kept me waiting
4. fixed up
5. at the last minute
6. held up
7. the other day
8. turn up

Exercise 8.

1. time
2. keep
3. turn
4. minute
5. up
6. breath

Exercise 9.

Students' own answers.

Suggested answers:

1. I do more than arrive in good time! I prefer to get to work nice and early so my day can start in a relaxed way.
2. I never keep people waiting unless something totally out of the ordinary stops me arriving early.
3. I don't turn up late for social arrangements because it's considered impolite.
4. I seldom do things at the last minute. I normally do things well ahead of time.
5. I sometimes get held up if the Director of Studies wants to discuss something with me, but my class is able to continue without me for a few minutes.
6. I don't feel as if I'm wasting my breath when I give advice, because my students are very keen to learn.

Relationships

Exercise 1.

1. fallen
2. falling-out
3. chat
4. hit it or pair
5. chatting
6. for
7. on
8. fallen
9. fit
10. ask
11. hit it off or get along

Exercise 2.

1. My friend and I fell **out** last week because she thinks I'm in love with her boyfriend.
2. The new student was finding it difficult to fit **in**, as he was older than the other students
3. When George met his new colleague he really fell **for** her and now he talks about her all the time.
4. Barry and David hit it **off** immediately when they were introduced.
5. That horrible man over there was trying to **chat** me up. Ugh!

Exercise 3.

5 MON

Met a really beautiful girl at the disco – chatted her up but didn't ask her out. I'm useless!

6 TUE

Have fallen for the new girl in my maths class. She's fitted in well (with the group).

7 WED

Nigel paired off with Kari at the party last night. Why am I jealous?

8 THU

Sally Wilkes really turns me on. She's gorgeous!

9 FRI

No success with the girl in the maths class. Don't think I'm the type she goes for!

10 SAT

Been going out with Angela for six months now, but still can't stop chasing other girls!

11 SUN

Greg and Claire seem to be hitting it off (or getting along) these days. They think no-one has noticed! Ha-ha!

Exercise 4.

1. c
2. f
3. e
4. a
5. b
6. d

Exercise 5.

1. My sister and her husband **split up** last year.
2. Milly was very upset when her boyfriend **finished with her**. Or Milly was very upset when her boyfriend **broke up** with her.
3. We had been **growing apart** for a long time, so it was better to separate properly.

Exercise 6.

1. make up
2. ran off with
3. settle down
4. let, down
5. live, down
6. miss out
7. settle for
8. break off

Communication

Exercise 1.

1. Mandy
2. Paula
3. Dennis and Anne
4. Ali

Exercise 2.

1. turn down
2. ordering, about or around
3. leave, aside
4. get on to
5. turn to
6. bubbling over
7. deal with
8. keep to

9. pass on

Exercise 3.

1. speak up = to speak more loudly
2. get through to someone = to make someone understand
3. speak up = to publicly express your opinions about something or someone, especially in order to support them
4. get across something or get something across = to successfully communicate an idea to other people
5. butt in (informal) = to interrupt a conversation or discussion, often stopping someone who is talking
6. dry up = to stop speaking because you forget what to say next

Exercise 4.

1. a slip of the tongue
2. taking the mick/mickey
3. lost for words
4. small talk
5. a pack of lies

Exercise 5.

1. I didn't know what to say. I was (completely) lost for words.
2. Not one word of his story was true. It was (all) a pack of lies.
3. I didn't mean to say it; it was a slip of the tongue.
4. I didn't mean to offend her. I was just taking the mick/mickey.
5. It wasn't a very serious conversation, just small talk.

Exercise 6.

1. She's had a big personal problem. We **should not make light of it.**
2. He told me he had studied Maths at Harvard, **but it (just) didn't ring true.**
3. She said she was a princess who had lost all her money and position in a revolution. **That's a likely story!**
4. She has to get up at 5 a.m. and drive 50 miles to work every day. **It's no joke / laughing matter.**
5. I said I thought she should get herself a boyfriend. **It was an off-the-cuff remark.**

Exercise 7.

Across

3. word
4. coin
5. about

Down

1. breath
2. mick
3. want

Exercise 8.

- 1 – c
- 2 – d
- 3 – e
- 4 – a
- 5 – b

Exercise 9.

1. Hilary will never **take no for an answer**.
2. Joss always **speaks his mind**.
3. Sally **always seems to miss the point** (of what we're trying to say to her).
4. She **repeated word for word** everything the teacher said to her.
5. I tried to tell her, but it was impossible **to get a word in edgeways**.

Exercise 10.

1. The future of the project is very uncertain. No one knows if it will continue.
2. Probably not. The sentence means it is not in her character / not typical of her to help.
3. Small print is usually found at the bottom of contracts, insurance policies, advertisements, etc. We can also say fine print.
4. Probably not. If you reply 'That's a matter of opinion', you usually do not agree with the other person.
5. Nor necessarily an official language, but a language that people use in everyday- business and for communication between groups who have different first languages.

Exercise 11.

1. loud
2. tall order
3. beside
4. matter-of-fact

Weather

Exercise 1.

1. to cloud over
2. cool down
3. has picked up or is picking up

4. warmed up
5. clears up
6. brightens up or clears up

Exercise 2.

1. – d
2. – c
3. – e
4. – f
5. – a
6. – b

Exercise 3.

1. downpour
2. let up or clear up or brighten up
3. flooded out
4. had blown over
5. were rained off
6. brightens up or clears up
7. cool down
8. warm up

Exercise 4.

1. more cheerful
2. angry
3. finish
4. better
5. more enjoyable
6. worried

Exercise 5.

1. bright
2. chances
3. out of luck, row
4. the most
5. here and there
6. die out
7. pick up
8. start off

Exercise 6.

1. started
2. make
3. here

4. died
5. picked/brightened
6. clouded
7. out

Exercise 7.

1. hard to ~~get~~ to terms **come**
2. wiped ~~off~~ by earthquakes **out**
3. wreaking ~~damage~~ on **havoc**
4. roof caved ~~down~~ **in**
5. caught up ~~on~~ the forest fires **in**
6. started to ~~make~~ hold **take**

Exercise 8.

1. in the grip
2. ripped through
3. wreaked havoc
4. swept away
5. caught up
6. caved in
7. loss of life

Telephoning

Exercise 1.

1. Hotel operator: If you want to **dial out**, you have to dial 9 first.
2. It's difficult to **get through** to the customer helpline in the mornings.
3. I'm sorry, he's out right now. Can you **ring back** (or phone/call back) at about five o'clock?
4. Carole **rang in** to say she's not feeling well.
5. Uncle: Hi! Fine thanks. Just a minute, I'll **put you on to your aunt** so you can tell her all the news, (or I'll put your aunt on so you ...)
6. I'll **get back to** you in a few days.

Exercise 2.

Down:

1. cut
2. phone
3. rung
4. hung

Across:

5. up
6. through
7. listening

Exercise 3.

Speak up = speak more loudly

Hold on = wait a moment

Break up = if someone who is talking on a mobile phone is breaking up, their voice cannot fully be heard.

Switch off = turn an electrical device off

Charge up = put electricity into a device

Exercise 4.

Students' own answers.

Suggested answers:

1. Sorry, my mobile phone was switched off. Or Sorry, I'd switched off my mobile phone.

2. Sorry, the signal's breaking up and I can't hear what you're saying. Or Sorry, you're breaking up and I can't hear what you're saying.

3. Sorry, could you speak up? There's a lot of background noise.

4. Have you charged up your mobile phone?

5. Sorry, can you hold on just a minute?

Exercise 5.

1. hung up

2. got cut off

3. get

4. Both are correct.

5. Both are correct.

6. top

Exercise 6.

1. line (hold the line), through (put you through)

2. charge (charge it up)

3. get (get through to), on (hung up on)

4. hang/hold (hang/hold on), fortune (costing a fortune), up (hung up)

5. off (got cut off)

6. back (get back to)

Exercise 7.

Students' own answers

Suggested answers:

1. It happened when I was having an interesting conversation on my mobile and I was a bit annoyed.

2. I have to top up my mobile two or three times a year.

3. Yes, I have. It usually happens when someone phones me to try to advertise their products and sell them to me.

No, luckily I don't have that problem.

Tests

1. Find the synonym to the phrasal verb.

Shake off.

- a) get rid of
- b) become unconscious
- c) become larger or rounder than usual
- d) become ill
- e) vomit

2. Complete the sentence with the phrasal verb.

My leg after I broke it.

- a) came down with
- b) passed out
- c) swelled up
- d) threw up
- e) pulled through

3. Choose the right particle to the phrasal verb.

I think I'm coming with flu.

- a) off
- b) out
- c) up
- d) down
- e) to

4. Find the best ending for the sentence.

Mary is kept very busy caring

- a) away last year
- b) down with flu
- c) off a bout of flu
- d) down a bit as they get older
- e) for her elderly mother

5. Translate the phrasal verb.

Pass out.

- a) тошнить
- b) опухнуть
- c) упасть в обморок
- d) заболеть
- e) выздороветь

6. Choose the appropriate idiom for the following definition.

Want to travel or move on.

- a) feel off-colour
- b) sugar the pill
- c) a sore point
- d) a basket case
- e) have itchy feet

7. Complete the sentence with the appropriate idiom.

My grandfather is 92 years old but he is

- a) a bitter pill to swallow
- b) as fit as a fiddle
- c) give someone a taste/dose of their own medicine
- d) a sore point
- e) sugar the pill

8. Translate the idiom.

Be under the weather.

- a) плохо себя чувствовать
- b) сойти с ума
- c) сыграть в ящик
- d) выздороавливать
- e) быть абсолютно здоровым

9. Find the best response for the sentence.

- I'm going to tell him what I think of him.

- a) - Yes, he is as right as rain now.
- b) - Where would you like to go?
- c) - Fall off your perch.
- d) - Good. Give him a dose of his own medicine.
- e) - Bite the dust

10. Find the synonym to the idiom.

Be as nutty as a fruitcake.

- a) be not all there
- b) kick the bucket
- c) be on the mend
- d) be as right as rain
- e) give up the ghost

11. Find the synonym to the phrasal verb.

Be tied up.

- a) work as a group
- b) stop working
- c) be very busy
- d) lose your job
- e) leave your job

12. Choose the right particle to the phrasal verb.

It is tough for a woman to get in politics.

- a) off
- b) ahead
- c) up
- d) down
- e) to

13. Find the English equivalent for the phrase.

Упорно продолжать делать что-либо.

- a) stick at something
- b) wriggle out of
- c) squeeze in
- d) chase up
- e) branch out

14. Complete the sentence with the phrasal verb.

She was as a shop assistant.

- a) carried out
- b) step down
- c) taken on
- d) fix up
- e) pull together

15. Find the suitable answer to the question.

Can you arrange an appointment for me with the manager?

- a) Yes, please fill me in.
- b) OK, I'll follow them up later today.
- c) I think it is time to step down.
- d) Yes, I'll fix something up for you for next week.
- e) Certainly, I usually knock off at about 5 p.m.

16. Find the synonym to the idiom.

To be rushed off your feet.

- a) dead-end job
- b) get out of a rut
- c) get the sack
- d) be headhunted
- e) have your hands full

17. Choose the appropriate idiom for the following definition.

Job without a good future.

- a) be headhunted
- b) dead-end job
- c) get out of a rut
- d) run-of-the-mill
- e) get the sack

18. Find the best response for the sentence.

Are you very busy at work at the moment?

- a) Yes, I'm snowed under
- b) Yes, I was at the bottom of the career ladder
- c) Yes, I have it on paper
- d) The details of the agreement were worked out behind the scenes
- e) He is climbing to the top of the career ladder

19. Translate the idiom.

Говорить о работе во вне рабочее время.

- a) have someone's work cut out
- b) put on hold

- c) talk shop
- d) get someone's hands full
- e) be on the go

20. Complete the sentence with one word.

The kids pulled out all the and organized a really great party.

- a) steps
- b) stops
- c) thoughts
- d) things
- e) points

21. Find the synonym to the phrasal verb.

Save up.

- a) lend money
- b) borrow money
- c) lose money
- d) pay money
- e) keep money

22. Complete the sentence with the phrasal verb.

I need to €100 at the ATM.

- a) take out
- b) cut back
- c) pay back
- d) pay off
- e) pay up

23. Choose the right particle to the phrasal verb.

They splashed \$3000 on a holiday.

- a) up
- b) on
- c) off
- d) out
- e) to

24. Translate the phrasal verb.

Отдавать долг.

- a) save up
- b) pay back
- c) cut back
- d) club together
- e) give away

25. Find the best ending for the sentence.

If you pay the restaurant bill

- a) I'll run up with you later
- b) I'll take out with you later
- c) I'll cut back with you later
- d) I'll sell off with you later

e) I'll settle up with you later

26. Choose the appropriate idiom for the following definition.

Be a successful way of making money.

- a) be on the breadline
- b) be a money spinner
- c) spend money like water
- d) pay through the nose
- e) tighten your belt

27. Find the opposite.

Be on the breadline.

- a) rip off
- b) tighten your belt
- c) well off
- d) at a considerable price
- e) well do

28. Find the best response for the sentence.

– Bill is a generous man.

- a) – Yes, he is always happy to pick up the bill for anything
- b) – Yes, he is always paying the price for
- c) – Yes, he is always putting paid to
- f) – Yes, he is always trying to tighten your belt
- d) – Yes, he is on the breadline.

29. Translate the idiom.

Жить в роскоши.

- a) spend money like water
- b) make a killing
- c) live in the lap of luxury
- d) pay through the nose
- e) at a considerable price

30. Complete the sentence with the appropriate idiom.

She doesn't earn very much, but she

- a) borrows money like water
- b) lends money like water
- c) earns money like water
- d) spends money like water
- e) pays money like water

31. Find the synonym to the phrasal verb.

Pick up something.

- a) connect to the Internet and access e-mails
- b) finish using a computer system
- c) get into someone else's computer system without permission in order to look at information or do something illegal
- d) put your name into a computer so that you can start using it

e) move across/down/up a web page or other document on a computer screen

32. Find the best ending for the sentence.

He couldn't see the details on the picture, so he

- a) zoomed it out
- b) zoomed it in
- c) typed in
- d) hacked into
- e) scrolled up

33. Choose the right particle to the phrasal verb.

My mother has loaded the washing machine.

- a) in
- b) on
- c) to
- d) up
- e) into

34. Translate the phrasal verb.

Заряжать аккумулятор или батарейку.

- a) zoom out
- b) scroll up
- c) typed in
- d) zoom in
- e) charge up

35. Complete the sentence with the phrasal verb.

..... the radio. I can't hear the news.

- a) pump up
- b) turn up
- c) scroll up
- d) load up
- e) back up

36. Complete the sentence with the appropriate idiom.

When he told her how much it cost

- a) she gave someone a buzz
- b) she ticked over
- c) she blew a gasket
- d) she let off steam
- e) she was in the pipeline

37. Find the synonym to the idiom.

Give someone a buzz.

- a) phone someone
- b) slow down or stop an activity
- c) something continues to work but makes little progress
- d) do something without help
- e) lose temper and react very angrily to an event

38. Find the opposite.

State-of-the-art.

- a) new
- b) interesting
- c) comfortable
- d) old
- e) convenient

39. Translate the idiom.

Let off steam.

- a) топтаться на месте, не двигаться вперед
- b) приниматься за работу
- c) дать волю чувствам, выпустить пар
- d) притормозить
- e) идти на попятный, отступить

40. Complete the sentence with a preposition or particle.

We're the same wavelength.

- a) at
- b) in
- c) about
- d) over
- e) on

41. Choose the appropriate phrasal verb for the following definition.

Buy prepared food in a shop or restaurant and take it somewhere else to eat.

- a) live on
- b) take away
- c) eat out
- d) take off
- e) live off

42. Find the synonym to the phrasal verb.

Heat up.

- a) begin to cook food
- b) flow over the side of the pan
- c) fill glasses or cups with a drink
- d) combine or taste good with
- e) make it hot

43. Translate the phrasal verb.

Питаться вне дома.

- a) boil over
- b) live on
- c) heat up
- d) eat out
- e) take away

44. Find the best response for the sentence.

- This meat smells bad.
- a) - Yes, we need something that will go (nicely) with it
 - b) - OK, I'll put them on
 - c) - Yes, I think it's gone off
 - d) - Yes, we'll have to make sure it doesn't boil over
 - e) - Good idea. It's ages since we last ate out

45. Choose the right particle to the phrasal verb.

Thaw something.....

- a) out
- b) up
- c) on
- d) off
- e) to

46. Find the synonym to the phrase.

Be fantastic.

- a) be the best/greatest thing since sliced bread
- b) have egg on someone's face
- c) be someone's bread and butter
- d) flavour of the month
- e) bear fruit

47. Translate the idiom.

Make someone's mouth water.

- a) давать результат, приносить плоды
- b) до самого конца; до последней капли крови
- c) захотеть есть, «слюнки потекли»
- d) однодневка; очередное (повальное) увлечение
- e) последний штрих, «вишенка на торте»

48. Choose the appropriate idiom for the following definition.

Produce a positive result.

- a) have egg on someone's face
- b) bear fruit
- c) flavour of the month
- d) be someone's bread and butter
- e) be the best/greatest thing since sliced bread

49. Find the best ending for the sentence.

My sister can't live without cookies.

- a) She has egg on her face
- b) She has a sweet tooth
- c) She makes my mouth water
- d) She whets her appetite
- e) She leaves a soar taste in her mouth

50. Complete the sentence with one word.

This shirt is flavour of the

- a) month

- b) week
- c) day
- d) year
- e) century

51. Translate the phrasal verb.

Сжигать калории.

- a) cool down
- b) work out
- c) kick off
- d) knock out
- e) burn off

52. Choose the appropriate phrasal verb for the following definition.

Become cooler.

- a) cool down
- b) work out
- c) kick off
- d) knock out
- e) burn off

53. Complete the sentence with a word.

I always do a before I start doing exercises.

- a) knockout
- b) warm-up
- c) cool up
- d) workout
- e) game

54. Find the best ending for the sentence.

A footballer got a red card, so

- a) he went forward the pitch
- b) he joined in
- c) he was sent off the pitch
- d) he lost
- e) he started a game

55. Find the synonym to the phrasal verb.

Knock out.

- a) attempt to achieve
- b) surrender
- c) participate
- d) overtake
- e) defeat

56. Translate the idiom.

On a level playing field.

- a) быть умным и способным
- b) иметь равные шансы
- c) раскрыть карты; рассказать все начистоту

- d) переложить ответственность, вину на кого-либо
- e) иметь карту такой же масти, поступать также как кто-либо;

подражать кому-либо

57. Find the synonym to the phrase.

Be likely to happen.

- a) be on the cards
- b) your best bet
- c) take the plunge
- d) follow suit
- e) be wide of the mark

58. Find the best ending for the sentence.

If you sign the contract

- a) off their own bat
- b) would be your best bet
- c) you learn who your real friends are
- d) others will soon follow suit
- e) we decided to go away for the weekend

59. Choose the appropriate idiom for the following definition.

Quick to understand and react.

- a) the ball is in someone's court
- b) off someone's own bat
- c) play ball
- d) play someone's cards right
- e) on the ball

60. Complete the sentence with one word.

No one asked me to help – I did it off my own

- a) big
- b) bag
- c) suit
- d) bat
- e) field

61. Find the odd phrasal verb out.

- a) split up
- b) settle for
- c) finish with
- d) break off with
- e) break off

62. Find the synonym to the phrasal verb.

Go out with.

- a) like each other and are friendly
- b) become very attracted to
- c) have a romantic relationship
- d) have an argument that damaged relationship

e) a way of talking which suggests you are attracted to someone and want them to be attracted to you

63. Translate the phrasal verb.

Пригласить на свидание.

- a) get along
- b) go out
- c) fall out
- d) split up
- e) ask out

64. Choose the right particle to the phrasal verb.

They kissed and made as usual.

- a) on
- b) up
- c) off
- d) over
- e) to

65. Find the best ending for the sentence.

My husband and I are so busy at work that

- a) we seem to settle down
- b) we seem to be drifting apart
- c) we seem to make up
- d) we seem to go out with
- e) we seem to get along

66. Translate the idiom.

Get on like a house on fire.

- a) отлично ладить, жить душа в душу
- b) держать связь, поддерживать общение
- c) компенсировать, возмещать кому-либо что-либо
- d) почувствовать симпатию, привязаться
- e) питать слабость к кому-либо, чему-либо, испытывать чувство привязанности

67. Find the synonym to the phrase.

Irritate someone.

- a) take a shine to
- b) make it up to someone
- c) be at loggerheads
- d) rub someone up the wrong way
- e) two-time someone

68. Complete the sentence with one word.

Susie has taken a to her new teacher.

- a) loggerheads
- b) friendly
- c) shine
- d) rain

e) spot

69. Find the best ending for the sentence.

If you feel that he is wrong

- a) wouldn't it be better to get in touch
- b) wouldn't it be better to have it out with him
- c) wouldn't it be better to at loggerheads
- d) wouldn't it be better to at cross-purposes
- e) wouldn't it be better to rub me up the wrong way

70. Choose the appropriate idiom for the following definition.

Prevent someone/something from coming near or harming.

- a) keep oneself to oneself
- b) have it in for someone
- c) make it up to someone
- d) get on like a house on fire
- e) keep someone/something at bay

71. Complete the sentence with the phrasal verb.

She when she was told the bad news.

- a) cheered up
- b) broke down
- c) brightened up
- d) bottled up
- e) warmed to

72. Find the synonym to the phrasal verb.

Cool down.

- a) be unable to control her feelings and started to cry
- b) make somebody start to feel happier
- c) become calmer
- d) suddenly look or feel happier
- e) become very worried about something

73. Translate the phrasal verb.

Пристраститься, привязаться.

- a) grow on
- b) take to
- c) feel for
- d) hang-ups
- e) pull oneself together

74. Choose the right particle to the phrasal verb.

The film cheered us considerably.

- a) down
- b) out
- c) to
- d) up
- e) in

75. Find the best ending for the sentence.

Would you like to try skateboarding?

- a) Sure, I'd jump at the chance.
- b) I know – I do feel for them both.
- c) Yes, I'm beginning to warm to it too.
- d) Don't get carried away!
- e) Yes, I hope he pulls himself together before his next attempt.

76. Choose the appropriate idiom for the following definition.

Be relaxed, prepared, in control, not nervous.

- a) jump for joy
- b) make someone's day
- c) cool, calm and collected
- d) down in the dumps
- e) **on edge**

77. Complete the sentence with the appropriate idiom.

I feel today. I've just passed all my exams.

- a) **on edge**
- b) in top of the world
- c) on top of the world
- d) down in the dumps
- e) make someone's day

78. Translate the idiom.

Поразить, ошеломить кого-либо.

- a) be sick and tired of something
- b) not know what hit you
- c) not know where to put oneself
- d) not take kindly to something
- e) take someone's breath away

79. Complete the idiom with a preposition.

I've had my fill _____ meetings. I hope we never have another. They're so boring.

- a) on
- b) of
- c) in
- d) out
- e) up

80. Find the best ending for the sentence.

Meeting her there when I wasn't expecting to see her

- a) made my day
- b) have mixed feelings
- c) jump for joy
- d) I was thrilled to bits
- e) won't take kindly to

81. Find the best response for the sentence.

She acts as if she was the boss, telling everyone what to do.

- a) Yes, she's always ordering people about/around.
- b) Yes, she turned the offer down.
- c) Yes, I'll pass the news on.
- d) Yes, it's difficult to know who to turn to, isn't it?
- e) Yes, she was absolutely bubbling over with excitement when I spoke to her.

82. Find the synonym to the phrasal verb.

Bring up.

- a) start talking about after discussing something else
- b) start to talk about
- c) return to discuss it at a future time
- d) repeat something, usually quickly, to make sure it is correct
- e) not discuss it so that we can discuss something else

83. Translate the phrasal verb.

Отложить в сторону.

- a) get on to
- b) run through
- c) leave aside
- d) come back to
- e) spell out

84. Choose the right particle to the phrasal verb.

I'd like you to spell things a bit more for us.

- a) on
- b) aside
- c) to
- d) out
- e) back

85. Choose the appropriate phrasal verb for the following definition.

Return to discuss it at a future time.

- a) get on to
- b) come back to
- c) run through
- d) spell out
- e) leave aside

86. Find the synonym to the idiom.

A pack of lies.

- a) something that you say by accident when you intended to say something else
- b) conversation about things that are not important
- c) to be completely true
- d) to be completely untrue
- e) the rules, restrictions and conditions, which are often written in very small letters

87. Translate the idiom.

Loud and clear.

- a) без подготовки, экспромтом
- b) дело вкуса
- c) лингва франка, язык межнационального общения
- d) мелкий шрифт
- e) четко и ясно

88. Find the best ending for the sentence.

You ask if I think we should help him.

- a) In a letter, no
- b) In a sentence, no
- c) In a word, no
- d) On a word, no
- e) To a word, no

89. Choose the appropriate idiom for the following definition.

Without any feeling or emotion.

- a) matter-of-fact
- b) speak your mind
- c) loud and clear
- d) it's no joke
- e) beside the point

90. Complete the sentence with the appropriate idiom.

English is in many foreign tourists destination.

- a) a tall order
- b) a lingua franca
- c) it's no joke
- d) for want of a better word
- e) speak your mind

91. Find the synonym to the phrasal verb.

Sort out.

- a) spend time dealing with your personal problems
- b) excuse or way of avoiding doing something
- c) decide not to do something because you are afraid
- d) need or deserve a particular action or quality
- e) discuss something before making a decision

92. Complete the sentence with the phrasal verb.

I was going to enter a belly-dancing contest, but I at the last minute.

- a) sorted out
- b) talked over
- c) dealt with
- d) bottled out
- e) faced up to

93. Choose the right particle to the phrasal verb.

We narrowed the list of candidates from ten to three.

- a) with

- b) over
- c) out
- d) to
- e) down

94. Translate the phrasal verb.

БЫТЬ ГОТОВЫМ ВСТРЕТИТЬ; ВСТРЕТИТЬ СМЕЛО.

- a) sort out
- b) talk over
- c) face up to
- d) deal with
- e) bottle out

95. Find the best response for the sentence.

Have you decided how to finish the work on our project?

- a) Yes, I came down with a great proposal for the new advertising campaign.
- b) Yes, I came up with a great proposal for the new advertising campaign.
- c) Yes, I sorted out a great proposal for the new advertising campaign.
- d) Yes, I talked over a great proposal for the new advertising campaign.
- e) Yes, I bottled out a great proposal for the new advertising campaign.

96. Find the synonym to the idiom.

Pick up the pieces.

- a) understand something that you did not understand before, or everything goes well
- b) find an easy way to solve a problem
- c) something or someone that you have needed for a long time
- d) certain to get or achieve something
- e) try to return to normal

97. Choose the appropriate idiom for the following definition.

A lot of anger and worry about something unimportant.

- a) fall into place
- b) think something through
- c) a storm in a teacup
- d) wave a magic wand
- e) sit tight

98. Complete the sentence with the appropriate idiom.

We can't just and make poverty go away.

- a) wave a magic wand
- b) make do
- c) to be on the safe side
- d) a storm in a teacup
- e) in the bag

99. Translate the idiom.

Have a chip on someone's shoulder.

- a) терпеливо ждать чего-либо

- b) отказаться менять свои убеждения или свои поступки; заупрямиться
- c) искать повод для ссоры или драки; быть агрессивно настроенным, затевать ссоры, испытывать чувство обиды за прошлую неудачу
- d) действовать в соответствии с чьим-то советом, решением
- e) добраться, докопаться до истины чего-либо

100. Find the best response for the sentence.

I'll wash your car for you!

- a) If only I could wave a magic wand!
- b) You're the answer to my prayers!
- c) I hope you're right!
- d) OK, just to be on the safe side.
- e) Soon. I've still got some loose ends to tie up

101. Choose the right particle to the phrasal verb.

She's signed for evening classes at the community college.

- a) on
- b) up
- c) for
- d) over
- e) with

102. Complete the sentence with the phrasal verb.

I thought I'd my French before going to Paris.

- a) break up
- b) go back
- c) write up
- d) throw out
- e) brush up (on)

103. Find the synonym to the phrasal verb.

Break up.

- a) begin
- b) start
- c) register for
- d) end
- e) write

104. Find the odd phrasal verb out.

- a) brush up on
- b) mug up
- c) polish up
- d) throw out
- e) swot up

105. Translate the phrasal verb.

Mug up.

- a) услышать, узнать, собирать, добывать
- b) продолжать

- c) ВЫГОНЯТЬ
- d) ГОТОВИТЬСЯ К ЭКЗАМЕНУ, ЗУБРИТЬ
- e) еле выдержать, пробираться с трудом

106. Find the synonym to the idiom.

Do someone's best.

- a) stay someone's best
- b) get someone's best
- c) keep someone's best
- d) miss someone's best
- e) try someone's best

107. Translate the idiom.

Keep someone's fingers crossed.

- a) скрестить пальцы; надеяться на хорошее
- b) сделать все возможное; сделать все, что в силах кого-либо
- c) совершенно забыть; вылететь из головы
- d) последить и позаботиться о ком-либо или о чем-либо
- e) увязнуть, завязнуть, встречаться с трудностями

108. Cross out one wrong word in the sentence.

When she asked me his name, my mind went the blank.

- a) blank
- b) went
- c) the
- d) mind
- e) my

109. Choose the appropriate idiom for the following definition.

Look at or watch something while doing something else.

- a) make sense
- b) keep/have one eye on something
- c) it's not the end of the world
- d) keep someone's fingers crossed
- e) steer/stay clear of somebody/something

110. Complete the sentence with one word.

Keep on your brother while I'm out, please.

- a) an eye
- b) an ear
- c) a nose
- d) a finger
- e) a leg

111. Find the synonym to the phrasal verb.

Clock off.

- a) take on
- b) clock on
- c) clock out
- d) take out

e) take on

112. Translate the phrasal verb.

Muck about.

a) ожидать

b) быть занятым, очень торопиться

c) брать выходной

d) слоняться без дела

e) прицепиться к кому-либо

113. Choose the right particle to the phrasal verb.

The meeting was brought to the 7th of March.

a) off

b) forward

c) to

d) out

e) on

114. Choose the appropriate phrasal verb for the following definition.

Spend time in a relaxed way either because they are waiting for something or have nothing special to do.

a) muck about

b) latch on to

c) hang on

d) knock around together

e) while away

115. Complete the sentence with the phrasal verb.

We are to with the work.

a) press on

b) press out

c) take off

d) fit in

e) run out

116. Find the synonym to the idiom.

On impulse.

a) live from day to day

b) in no time

c) on the spur of the moment

d) the other day

e) on the dot

117. Find the opposite meaning for the idiom.

Once in a blue moon.

a) very slowly

b) forever

c) late at night

d) very often

e) fashionable

118. Translate the idiom.

At the crack of dawn.

- a) когда-нибудь
- b) точно, в срок, «как штык»
- c) при первых лучах солнца, очень рано утром
- d) очень редко, почти никогда
- e) говорить без толку, сотрясать воздух; говорить впустую/на ветер

119. Choose the appropriate idiom for the following definition.

Recently; a few day's ago.

- a) in no time
- b) one day
- c) out of date
- d) on the dot
- e) the other day

120. Complete the sentence with the appropriate idiom.

He failed me

- a) at the last minute
- b) at the last hour
- c) at the last second
- d) a matter of time
- e) out of date

121. Choose the appropriate phrasal verb for the following definition.

Think carefully about the idea before making a decision.

- a) think over
- b) run by
- c) sleep on
- d) do without
- e) opt out

122. Translate the phrasal verb.

Plan ahead.

- a) учитывать
- b) откладывать решение до утра
- c) планировать заранее, планировать наперёд
- d) быть занятым чем-либо
- e) советоваться с кем-либо о чем-либо

123. Cross out one wrong word in the sentence.

New employees are automatically enrolled in the union, unless they opt out from.

- a) out
- b) from
- c) opt
- d) unless
- e) they

124. Choose the right particle to the phrasal verb.

I'm weighing my options before I decide to apply for the job.

- a) on
- b) to
- c) from
- d) up
- e) off

125. Complete the sentence with the phrasal verb.

Don't give me an answer now – and tell me whenever you're ready.

- a) sleep on it
- b) opt out it
- c) could do without
- d) give on it
- e) eat on it

126. Find the synonym for the phrase.

Mess something up.

- a) have (got) something on
- b) make it
- c) look ahead
- d) look up
- e) muck something up

127. Find the opposite meaning for the idiom.

Put something back.

- a) go ahead
- b) go according to plan
- c) make it
- d) bring something to
- e) bring something forward

128. Complete the sentence with the appropriate idiom.

The woman worked hard and was able to in the publishing industry.

- a) make to
- b) go according to plan
- c) make it
- d) muck up
- e) muck to

129. Translate the idiom.

Go according to plan.

- a) идти по плану
- b) откладывать
- c) отменять что-либо
- d) достичь цели, добиться результата
- e) планировать, предвидеть

130. Complete the sentence with one word.

After months of work, we looked to summer vacation.

- a) up
- b) ahead
- c) after
- d) according
- e) to

131. Choose the right particle to the phrasal verb.

They've called him for a second interview.

- a) to
- b) up
- c) back
- d) from
- e) on

132. Translate the phrasal verb.

Put through.

- a) перезвонить
- b) обсудить
- c) звонить
- d) соединять
- e) прерывать

133. Complete the sentence with the phrasal verb.

You shouldn't when other people are talking privately.

- a) call back
- b) put through
- c) listen in
- d) put down
- e) cut off

134. Choose the appropriate phrasal verb for the following definition.

Use a telephone to call someone not in the same building.

- a) get through
- b) phone around
- c) get back to
- d) phone up
- e) dial out

135. Rewrite the underlined words using a phrasal verb.

I'll phone you with my response in a few days.

- a) I'll get back to you in a few days.
- b) I'll get from to you in a few days.
- c) I'll get up to you in a few days.
- d) I'll get out to you in a few days.
- e) I'll get through to you in a few days.

136. Find the synonym to the idiom.

Cost a fortune.

- a) top up
- b) cost the earth

- c) top down
- d) cost the moon
- e) make the earth

137. Choose the appropriate idiom for the following definition.

Pay more money so that you can make more calls.

- a) charge something (up)
- b) make the earth
- c) top down
- d) top up
- e) make the earth

138. Translate the idiom.

Закончить разговор не попрощавшись.

- a) top up
- b) charge something (up)
- c) hang up on somebody
- d) cost the moon
- e) make the earth

139. Complete the sentence with the appropriate idiom.

Bob Mary when she was trying to explain.

- a) cut of
- b) cut on
- c) cut off
- d) top up
- e) make the earth

140. Find the best response for the sentence.

- Did she ask you to hang on?

- a) - Yes, but it was costing a fortune so I hung up.
- b) - Hold the line – I'll try and put you through.
- c) - Yeah, but it'll take half an hour to charge it up.
- d) - Yes, but he was in a bad mood and he hung up on me.
- e) - Yes, briefly, but we got cut off.

141. Choose the appropriate phrasal verb for the following definition.

Become less strong and then ended.

- a) warm up
- b) rain off
- c) snow in
- d) brighten up
- e) blow over

142. Translate the phrasal verb.

Проясниться.

- a) cloud over
- b) pick up
- c) start off
- d) brighten up

e) start out

143. Choose the right particle to the phrasal verb.

The weather was dreadful; we were there for a week and the storms just never let

- a) down
- b) through
- c) to
- d) up
- e) in

144. Find the synonym to the phrasal verb.

Warm up.

- a) become cooler
- b) become stronger
- c) become warmer
- d) become colder
- e) become rainy

145. Match the weather situation with the most logical consequence.

We were flooded out.

- a) We couldn't even open the front door.
- b) All our carpets were ruined.
- c) We ate our picnic in the car.
- d) Some trees got blown down.
- e) The teams were very disappointed.

146. Find the opposite meaning for the idiom.

Out of luck.

- a) off luck
- b) in luck
- c) wreak havoc
- d) good luck
- e) the best of luck

147. Choose the appropriate idiom for the following definition.

Experiencing something unpleasant that cannot be stopped.

- a) wreak havoc
- b) cave in
- c) in the grip of something
- d) wipe something / somebody out
- e) here and there

148. Translate the idiom.

Там и сям.

- a) wreak havoc
- b) cave in
- c) in the grip of something
- d) wipe something / somebody out
- e) here and there

149. Cross out one wrong word in the sentence.

My grandfather lost the his life during the great storm of 1987.

- a) his
- b) the
- c) lost
- d) life
- e) storm

150. Complete the sentence with the appropriate idiom.

There were a number of cottages scattered across the hillside.

- a) here and there
- b) lose someone's life
- c) sweep something away
- d) in luck
- e) in a row

Test answer key

- | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. a | 43. d | 85. b |
| 2. c | 44. c | 86. d |
| 3. d | 45. a | 87. e |
| 4. e | 46. a | 88. c |
| 5. c | 47. c | 89. a |
| 6. e | 48. b | 90. b |
| 7. b | 49. b | 91. a |
| 8. a | 50. a | 92. d |
| 9. d | 51. e | 93. e |
| 10. a | 52. a | 94. c |
| 11. c | 53. b | 95. b |
| 12. b | 54. c | 96. e |
| 13. a | 55. e | 97. c |
| 14. c | 56. b | 98. a |
| 15. d | 57. a | 99. c |
| 16. e | 58. d | 100. b |
| 17. b | 59. e | 101. b |
| 18. a | 60. d | 102. e |
| 19. c | 61. b | 103. d |
| 20. b | 62. c | 104. d |
| 21. e | 63. e | 105. d |
| 22. a | 64. b | 106. e |
| 23. d | 65. b | 107. a |
| 24. b | 66. a | 108. c |
| 25. e | 67. d | 109. b |
| 26. b | 68. c | 110. a |
| 27. c | 69. b | 111. c |
| 28. a | 70. e | 112. d |
| 29. c | 71. b | 113. b |
| 30. d | 72. c | 114. e |
| 31. a | 73. b | 115. a |
| 32. b | 74. d | 116. c |
| 33. d | 75. a | 117. d |
| 34. e | 76. c | 118. c |
| 35. b | 77. c | 119. e |
| 36. c | 78. e | 120. a |
| 37. a | 79. b | 121. a |
| 38. d | 80. a | 122. c |
| 39. c | 81. a | 123. b |
| 40. e | 82. b | 124. d |
| 41. b | 83. c | 125. a |
| 42. e | 84. d | 126. e |

127. e
128. c
129. a
130. b
131. c
132. d
133. c
134. e

135. a
136. b
137. d
138. c
139. c
140. a
141. e
142. d

143. d
144. c
145. b
146. b
147. c
148. e
149. b
150. a

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