

ПЕРЕДМОВА

Фразові дієслова — один із головних бар'єрів на шляху до впевненого оволодіння англійською мовою. Іноземцям, які вивчають англійську мову, найважче вдається засвоїти фразеологічні конструкції. Значення та правильне використання цих конструкцій встановити нелегко, іноді — неможливо. Навіть носії мови, які так часто використовують фразові дієслова, не завжди можуть пояснити правила вживання або утворення тієї чи іншої форми фразових дієслів. Вони оперують ними в своєму мовленні майже інстинктивно.

Без перебільшення можна сказати, що питання про фразові дієслова — одне з найважливіших питань теоретичного вивчення і практичного засвоєння англійської мови.

Посібник “Focus on Phrasal Verbs” розроблений для учнів старших класів та студентів філологічних факультетів іноземних мов з метою теоретичного ознайомлення, розвитку та закріплення навичок практичного застосування фразових дієслів в усному та писемному мовленні.

Тематичне подання фразових дієслів та детально розроблена система вправ практичного засвоєння поданого матеріалу дозволяють використовувати посібник на різних етапах навчання в школах з поглибленим вивченням англійської мови, ліцеях, гімназіях.

Посібник містить 130 фразових дієслів, котрі тематично розподілені у 10 уроках за наступними темами:

1. Shopping.
2. Clothes.
3. Food and Drink.
4. Health.
5. Travelling.
6. Crime.
7. Thinking.
8. Speaking.
9. Feelings and Emotions.
10. Relationships.

Теоретична частина кожного уроку складається з таблиці з фразовими дієсловами та їх відповідними визначеннями. Посібник орієнтований на користувача середнього рівня володіння англійською мовою. Наводяться приклади вживання фразових дієслів, що дає можливість запам'ятати, в яких типових контекстах і рамках яких синтаксичних конструкцій вони застосовуються.

Практична частина поділяється на чотири розділи: Practice, Conversation, Discussion, Test. В кожній групі подаються різні за своєю структурою завдання, спрямовані на закріплення теоретичного матеріалу.

Для підсумкового контролю запропоновано урок-повторення. В заключному розділі “Final Test” подається тест для перевірки рівня засвоєння опрацьованого матеріалу учнями, сформованості навичок використання фразових дієслів та правильного їх вживання у відповідності до ситуації.

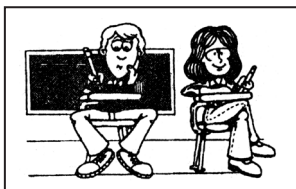
Посібник має комунікативну спрямованість, що забезпечується достатньою кількістю комунікативних завдань, які включені в кожний урок.

Для кращого розуміння та засвоєння матеріалу на початку посібника подається короткий граматичний довідник, де описані основні відомості про фразові дієслова, їх визначення, розподіл.

Видання містить словник фразових дієслів з українським перекладом.

До більшості вправ та до всіх тестів подаються ключі, що дозволяє використовувати посібник для самоконтролю і самостійного вивчення англійської мови.

Посібник адресований учням старших класів загальноосвітніх та спеціалізованих шкіл, студентам, викладачам англійської мови. Може використовуватися під час факультативних занять, у групах з викладачем або у режимі самостійної роботи.



What is a phrasal verb?

Many verbs in English are followed by an adverb or a preposition (also called a particle).

- A **Phrasal verb** is a verb plus a preposition or adverb which creates a meaning different from the original verb. The particle that follows the verb changes the meaning of the phrasal verb *in idiomatic ways*.

Example:

I <u>ran into</u> my teacher at the movies last night. He <u>ran away</u> when he was 15.	RUN + INTO = MEET RUN + AWAY = LEAVE HOME
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- Always remember that there can be several different idiomatic meanings for just one phrasal verb.

Example:

While doing his homework, he <u>dropped off</u> . The hill <u>dropped off</u> near the river. Would you <u>drop</u> this <u>off</u> at the post office? After two laps, the runner <u>dropped out</u> .	DROP + OFF = FALL ASLEEP DROP + OFF = DECLINE GRADUALLY DROP + OFF = STOP AND GIVE SOMETHING TO SOMEONE DROP + OUT = CEASE TO PARTICIPATE
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- Very often a phrasal verb has the same meaning as a basic verb. In that case, we prefer to use the **phrasal** instead of the basic verb to express something *informally*.

Example:

BASIC VERB: to compensate FORMALLY: He tried <u>to compensate</u> for the damage.	PHRASAL VERB: to make up INFORMALLY: He tried <u>to make up</u> for the damage.
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- A phrasal verb can be **transitive** or **intransitive**.
- A **transitive verb** is followed by an object.

Example:

I <u>made up</u> the story.	"STORY" is the object of "MAKE UP"
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- An **intransitive verb** cannot be followed by an object and cannot be separated.

Example:

He suddenly <u>showed up</u> . After I explained the math problem, she began to <u>catch on</u> . She began to <u>catch on</u> the math problem.	"SHOW UP" cannot take an object Correct. Incorrect. "CATCH ON" cannot take a direct object in this meaning.
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- A **transitive phrasal verb** can be *separable* or *inseparable*.
- **Separable phrasal verbs** take the object between the verb and the preposition.

Example:

I <u>talked</u> my mother <u>into</u> letting me borrow the car. She <u>looked</u> the phone number <u>up</u> .
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- In **inseparable phrasal verbs** the object is placed after the preposition.

Example:

I <u>ran into</u> an old friend yesterday. They are <u>looking into</u> the problem.

- Some **transitive** phrasal verbs can take an object in both places.

Example:

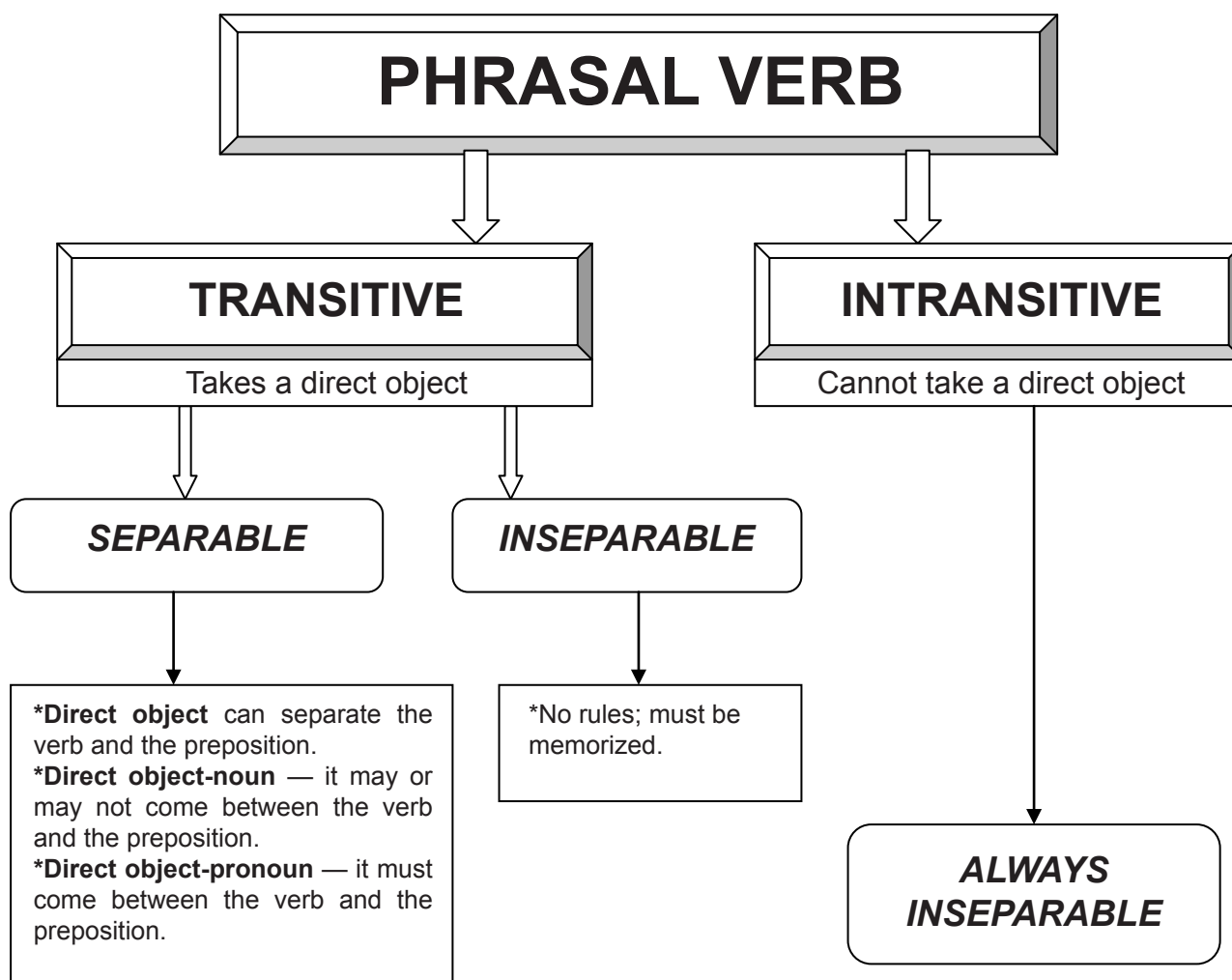
I <u>looked</u> <i>the number</i> <u>up</u> in the phone book.	He <u>took</u> <u>off</u> <i>his hat</i> .
I <u>looked</u> <u>up</u> <i>the number</i> in the phone book.	He <u>took</u> <i>the hat</i> <u>off</u> .

- **WARNING!** Although many phrasal verbs can take an object in both places, you must put the object between the verb and the preposition if the object is a **pronoun**.

Example:

I <u>looked</u> <i>the number</i> <u>up</u> in the phone book.	He <u>took</u> <u>off</u> <i>his hat</i> .
I <u>looked</u> <u>up</u> <i>the number</i> in the phone book.	He <u>took</u> <i>the hat</i> <u>off</u> .
I <u>looked</u> <i>it</i> <u>up</u> in the phone book. Correct.	He <u>took</u> <i>it</i> <u>off</u> . Correct.
I <u>looked</u> <u>up</u> <i>it</i> in the phone book. Incorrect.	He <u>took</u> <u>off</u> <i>it</i> . Incorrect.

There is no logical pattern or formula for learning phrasal verbs because their meanings are idiomatic. Unfortunately, there is usually no indicator whether an idiomatic phrase is separable, inseparable, or intransitive. In most cases the phrases must simply be memorized.



Unit 1

SHOPPING

"I always say shopping is cheaper than a psychiatrist."

Tammy Faye Bakker

№	Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Example	Separable/ Inseparable
				Intransitive
1	to pay for	The act of giving money for something.	He paid 5 \$ for the newspaper with cash.	separable
2	to sell off	To dispose of supplies by selling them (usually cheaply).	The trousers weren't selling so the manager sold them off cheaply.	separable
3	to sell out	To dispose of supplies by selling them completely.	The jeans were so popular that they were sold out in ten minutes.	intransitive
4	to pick out	To select something from a group.	She picked out the shoes she wanted to take and left the rest.	separable
5	to wait on	To serve (usually customers in a shop, restaurant).	I want to make a complaint. The person who just waited on me was very impolite.	inseparable
6	to splash out (on)	To spend a lot of money on something.	It can be tempting to splash out on the first splendid specimen that catches your eye.	inseparable
7	to save up	To keep money for a large expense in the future.	I had saved up and gradually built up my own firm.	separable
8	to shop around	To visit a number of shops in order to find the cheapest price.	You can save a lot of money if you shop around.	intransitive
9	to wrap up	To enclose something in paper or cloth to form a package or parcel.	We need to buy some pretty wrapping paper, so that we can wrap the presents up.	separable
10	to queue up	To stand one behind the other in a queue.	At noon things get busy as customers queue up for sandwiches and take-away meals.	intransitive
11	to buy in	To buy large quantities of something, e.g. food.	At the first sign of winter, we all start buying in flour, sugar and salt.	separable
12	to buy up	To buy the whole stock, or buy as much as is available.	The council has been buying up land near the river.	separable
13	to snap up	To buy or take something immediately, before others buy or take it and it becomes unavailable.	The best toys have already been snapped up.	separable

PRACTICE

1. Read the whole text below, then match each phrasal verb in bold to a definition.

Christmas shopping

Every year I promise myself that I will do my Christmas shopping earlier, but I always leave it until the last minute, and it is always a stressful experience.

One of the problems is that I resent **1) paying** such high prices **for** what are usually well-packed pieces of plastic, and because I leave the shopping until the last moment, I don't have time to **2) shop around**. Of course, to my nieces and nephews they are not just pieces of plastic, but very important toys that they can't live without.

One year I thought of buying them presents that I thought were better, but the life of a modern 12 years-old is so different from my life when I was 12 that I found it very difficult to put myself in their shoes.

So, after spending all day running round the shops trying to **3) pick out** something better I gave up and decided to buy them what they had said they wanted. However, by this time most of the popular toys had been **4) snapped up** by wiser and quicker uncles and aunts. I lost count of the number of times shop assistants said to me "Sorry, we've **5) sold out** of that particular toy." That particular year I spent a lot more than I had planned because the only toys that were left were the most expensive ones. The only consolation was that the expensive shops often have a free wrapping service, and I must say that they **6) wrapped** the gifts **up** much better than I could have done.

Anyway, my nephews and nieces are always happy on Christmas day, and they always receive more presents than they know what to do with.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| a) to buy something quicker than others | ☐ |
| b) to give money in exchange for something | ☐ |
| c) to cover a gift in attractive paper | ☐ |
| d) to visit many shops looking around for the best price, quality, etc. | ☐ |
| e) to sell something completely | ☐ |
| f) to choose | ☐ |

2. Match the two halves to make complete sentences. Translate them into Ukrainian.

1) I didn't have time to shop around, but I	a) was gradually forced to sell off his library.
2) She picked out the most	b) before anyone sees them.
3) He was often broke and	c) managed to do all my Christmas shopping in one afternoon.
4) You'd better wrap up those Christmas presents	d) expensive engagement ring in the shop.
5) I am sure people will queue up for these products	e) enough food for the whole winter.
6) I think we should buy in	f) as soon as they come on the market.

Answers:

1) —	2) —	3) —	4) —	5) —	6) —
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3. Fill in the gaps with appropriate phrasal verb from the box.

to splash out to wrap up to pay for
to pick out to shop around to save up

1. We'll have to _____ \$5000 _____ this car.
2. I want to _____ a little before I decide on these boots.
3. Can you help me? I'm trying to _____ this present _____ before I give it to Jim but I need three hands.
4. She _____ enough money to take an English class.
5. Why don't you _____ the best dress in this shop and I'll buy it for you.
6. Before you start _____ on clothes think about your bank account.

4. Choose the odd one out.

1. a) to splash out b) to save up c) to pay for
2. a) to sell out b) to sell off c) to buy up

5. Explain the difference between the following pairs of phrasal verbs. Make up sentences of your own to illustrate the difference.

- 1) to buy in — to buy up
- 2) to sell off — to sell out
- 3) to splash out — to save up

6. Translate into English.

1. Я простояла в черзі майже годину, а потім продавець сказав, що жіноче взуття вже все розпродали.
2. Якщо ти хочеш заощадити, тобі слід менше тринькати грошей на дрібниці.
3. Не накуповуй стільки одягу дитині, вона ж з нього скоро виросте.
4. Давай домовимось: я вибиратиму подарунки, а ти їх загортатимеш.
5. Я люблю ходити по крамницях, вибираючи товар, але ненавиджу стояти в черзі.

7. Chain-spelling:



One student mimes a phrasal verb (on the topic).



The second student — spells it.



The third student — makes up a sentence.



The fourth one — translates.

CONVERSATION**1. Role-play the following situations. Use phrasal verbs from this unit.**

1. You just won a million dollars from the lottery. The television news wants to interview you. Tell the television station what you will do with the money.

to splash out to shop around to pick out
to queue up to buy in to pay for to save up

2. Your boyfriend/girlfriend has just bought some new, very expensive clothes, which he/she thinks are wonderful. You think they look ridiculous.

to pay for to shop around to splash out
to wait on to snap up to wrap up

DISCUSSION**1. Answer the following questions.**

- 1) When you buy something, do you shop around and go to many stores to compare prices?
- 2) Do you often splash out?
- 3) What do you usually save up for? Are you good at saving up?
- 4) Who wraps up presents for you?
- 5) You have been queuing up, patiently, along with several other people, when an old lady elbows her way in front of you. What would you do?

2. Comment on the quotations. Point out the phrasal verbs in them.

1. "Feeling gratitude and not expressing it is like wrapping up a present and not giving it." (William Arthur Ward)
2. "Anyone who believes that men are the equal of women has never seen a man trying to wrap up a Christmas present." (Unknown)
3. "Sometimes one pays most for the things one gets for nothing." (Albert Einstein)

Choose the correct variant A, B or C for each sentence.

1. We must make sure to _____ sugar before the price rises again.

A buy in

B save up

C pick at

2. All the best bargains were _____ within hours.

A saved up

B queued up

C snapped up

3. She _____ hundreds of pounds on designer clothes.

A splashed out

B bought up

C paid for

4. He _____ the best presents for me.

A sold off

B picked out

C waited on

5. They spent the evening _____ the Christmas presents.

A selling out

B wrapping up

C saving up

6. Housewives, afraid of running short, have _____ all the sugar in the shops.

A picked out

B paid for

C bought up

7. Don't buy the first television set; spend a little time _____ for the best price.

A shopping around

B waiting on

C queuing up

8. She is _____ for a brand new car.

A saving up

B waiting on

C picking out

9. The store is _____ their old television sets to make room for the latest models.

A buying in

B selling out

C selling off

10. You'd better _____ your jacket if you're too hot.

A put on

B take off

C slip on

“Clothes don’t tell the character of the man, but they just as well talk for him as against him.”
Unknown.

№	Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Example	Separable/ Inseparable
				Intransitive
1	to do up	To fasten an item of clothing.	She did his jacket up for him before he left the house.	separable
2	to dress up	To dress in one’s best clothes.	She enjoyed dressing up to go out.	intransitive
3	to hang up	To put something on a hook or a hanger.	She was a very neat child. She hung her clothes up every night.	separable
4	to put on	To dress oneself or someone else with an item or items of clothing.	He put his shoes on before he went out.	separable
5	to slip on	To put on an item of clothing easily.	She slipped her sandals on before she went into the sea.	separable
6	to take off	To remove an item of clothing.	Take off your shirt — it’s very hot in here.	separable
7	to try on	To put on an item of clothing to find out whether it fits or is suitable.	Excuse me. Where’s the changing room? I’d like to try these clothes on, if I may.	separable
8	to wrap up	To wear enough clothes to keep warm.	His mother told him to wrap up because it was so cold outside.	intransitive
9	to zip up	To fasten an item of clothing using a zip.	It was cold outside so he zipped his jacket up.	separable
10	to break in	To wear or use something new until it is comfortable.	I need to break these shoes in before I go hiking.	separable
11	to take in	To make smaller when sewing.	The jacket was far too big around the shoulders, so I had it taken in so that I could wear it.	separable
12	to wear out	To use until something is not useable anymore.	Those trousers are worn out — look at the holes in the knees!	separable

PRACTICE**1. Read the following dialogue, find phrasal verbs and explain them in English.**

A: Mum, can I go to the wedding dressed like this?

B: No! You've worn those jeans out — there's a hole in the knee. Why don't you put on those nice trousers I bought you last year?

A: They are too small. I can't do them up.

B: Well, you've got lots of clothes. I'm sure you can find something nice. You have to dress up for a wedding! Oh! And take those old trainers off too!

1. Does mother agree with her daughter's choice of clothes for the wedding party?
2. What do you usually do with the items of clothing when you wear them out?
3. Do you dress up when you go to the wedding / party / date / exam? Why? Why not?

2. Paraphrase the following sentences using phrasal verbs from the table.

1. In many cultures, it is appropriate to remove your shoes when entering a house.
2. It's informal party so there's no need to dress very smartly.
3. I've put on a lot of weight recently — I can't fasten some of my trousers any more.
4. You can suspend your jacket on a hanger in the front closet.
5. You'd look lovely in that dress. Why don't you put it on to see whether it fits you?
6. Don't dress yourself in that tie. It's completely out of fashion.
7. I suppose I should get some new shoes. This pair is not useable anymore.
8. It's really cold today. Be sure you put warm clothes on when you leave the house.

3. A) Explain the difference between the following pairs of phrasal verbs. Make up sentences of your own to illustrate the difference.

1. to do something up — to zip something up
2. to put on — to slip on
3. to break shoes in — to wear shoes out
4. to put the dress on — to dress up
5. to take a shirt off — to put a shirt on