

PHRASAL VERBS

1. ¿ Qué son los Phrasal Verbs?

Son aquellos verbos que acompañados de una preposición, adverbio o ambos, componen una nueva unidad con un significado que no tiene nada o muy poco que ver con el significado de las partes.

Ej: ✓ Give: dar ; Up: arriba ; ✓ Give up : dejar, parar de hacer algo.

“*He gave up smoking*”: El dejó de fumar.

Los phrasal verbs se conjugan exactamente igual que los demás, y lo más difícil de estos verbos es aprender su significado y saber si son separables o inseparables.

Otros ejemplos son :

Look for (buscar): *I'm looking for my glasses, have you seen them?*

break into (entrar forzosamente): *Three men broke into several houses.*

Set off (partir, marchar): *We set off at sunset .*

Do away with (eliminar, abolir): *They did away with the death penalty a long time ago.*

2.- Las posibles combinaciones de los Phrasal Verbs son:

Verb + Preposition : e.g → **Look after** : Will you look after my children, please?

* **Verb + Adverb** e.g → **Get back**: She went back home at midnight

* **Verb + Adverb + Preposition** e.g → **Get down to** *I must get down to answering letters.*

3.- Verbos separables y no separables

Los verbos separables son aquellos phrasal verbs que permiten separar la base del verbo de su partícula. El elemento que los separa es el objeto directo. Sólo los verbos transitivos pueden ser separables, pero no todos los verbos transitivos se pueden separar.

✓ *Turn off the light = turn the light off.* (ambos son correctos)

✓ *I'm looking for my keys ≠ I'm looking my keys for* ☹

(look for es transitivo pero no es separable)

Los verbos separables tienen **la opcionalidad de separar base y preposición** o de no romper la unidad de sus partes. ✓ *I will put on my jacket* ó *I will put my jacket on.*

Sin embargo, **cuando el complemento directo es un pronombre, la separación de forma verbal y preposición es obligatoria** : ✓ *I will put it on*

No hay manera de saber si un verbo es separable o no. Al igual que se ha de aprender el significado del phrasal, también hay que aprender si el verbo se puede separar de su partícula.

Los verbos no separables no admiten separación de ninguna de las partes, independientemente de que sean transitivos o intransitivos.

Ej: ✓ *Mark is looking for an apartment* (look for, phrasal verb no separable= buscar)

✓ *The programme will go on tomorrow* (go on, phrasal verb no separable=continuar)

Los phrasal verbs con 3 elementos : **Verbo + adverbio + preposición** son siempre no separables.

Ej: -Put up with (soportar, aguantar) *I can't put up with her behaviour.*

-Look forward to (desear algo con ganas) *I look forward to the summer holidays.*

- Get away with (escaparse, salir impune) *You won't get away with this.*

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- Existe una serie de Phrasal Verbs que tienen varios significados.

Make up: Maquillarse, Hacer las paces, formar/componer, completar, inventarse.

- ✓ *It took me two hours to make myself up;* ✓ *After lots of arguments and fights they finally made up.*
- ✓ *Atoms combine to make up molecules ;* ✓ *Her latest book makes up the trilogy.*
- ✓ *You're making up all this story !*

Take off: Despegar, quitar, descontar, imitar, tomarse tiempo libre.

- ✓ *The weather was terrible; however the plane took off on time.*
- ✓ *Take your coat off and make yourself at home;* ✓ *The shop assistant took 20% off the total*
- ✓ *Mariah is always taking off her mother-in-law.*
- ✓ *If you feel stressed, you should take a week off and relax.*

Phrasal verbs. Friendship

Nº	PHRASAL VERB	MEANING
1.	Get on/ along with somebody Get on well/ badly with somebody	To have a good relationship with someone To have a good/ bad relationship with someone
<p>“Mark has always got on well with his classmates” “ Do you get along with your boss” “ I really get on badly with my neighbour”</p>		
2.	Hit it off with sb	Immediate like and become friendly with them (informal)
<p>“ It’s amazing. They hit it off immediately when they met”</p>		
3.	Fall out (over/about sth) (with sb)	To have an argument
<p>“ We have fallen out about the car we want to buy” “ It’s not worth falling out about this”</p>		
4.	Grow apart / Drift apart	Gradually become less friendly and more distant
<p>“When students finish school they tend to grow apart” “ We drifted apart ever since we fell out over the same girl”</p>		
5.	To open up	To talk more about oneself and feelings
<p>“ She finally opened up and told me everything that worried her”</p>		
6.	To work sth out	To solve things
<p>“ Life is very short and there’s no time for fighting, my friend. We can work it out” (The Beatles)</p>		
7.	To make (it) up	To be reconciled after a quarrel / argument
<p>“Did you make up with your brother?”</p>		
8.	To let sb down	To have a disappointing effect on someone
<p>“ I won’t let you down” “ Don’t let me down”</p>		

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Pam: When did you first meet John?

Albert: I first met him at school. We were hardly 7 or 8 years old.

Pam: Wow!. It’s been quite a long time then.

Albert: You bet! We hit it off immediately and we got on very well from the start.

Pam: It looks like the perfect friendship story, right?

Albert: Well, it hasn’t been that easy all the time. We have fallen out about stupid things more than once, but we always made up after things calmed down, not long after.

Pam: Tell me something, Albert. What has been the key to this long-standing friendship?

Albert: I guess that it has lasted so long because whenever there was a problem between us, we opened up and talked clearly; this way we didn’t bottle it up and we could work it out right away.

Pam: Good thinking, and one more question if you don’t mind. Have you ever let him down? or the other way round?.

Albert: Sometimes, but we both knew it wasn’t deliberate, so it was easy for us to forgive each other. We have never meant to hurt each other.

Pam: I see. How often do you meet now?.

Albert: Not as often as we would like. You know, after we graduated at university, he moved to New York City and besides we’ve led very hectic, busy lives, so I guess we’ve grown a bit apart.

Pam: Yeah, that happens, but I’m sure you keep wonderful memories of each other, don’t you?

Albert: Absolutely, he’s still my best friend, no matter how long we haven’t known about each other.

“Practice makes perfect.”

QUIZ ON PHRASAL VERBS (A-H)

1. The meeting has been called _____ because the president is sick.
IN OFF UP OVER
2. His friend backed him _____, but I still don't believe him.
ON DOWN THROUGH UP
3. Hurry! Get _____ the car, we're late!
IN OVER WITH FOR
4. My teacher said my homework is all wrong and now I have to do it _____.
THROUGH OVER ALONG IN
5. Have you figured _____ a way to save money so we can travel?
WITH UP OUT ON
6. The bad weather is holding _____ all the planes' schedules.
UP IN OFF ON
7. My niece is an angel. She doesn't act _____ like other children.
ALONG UP ON OFF (dar Guerra)
8. Everything is going to be fine. Just calm _____.
WITH OFF UP DOWN
9. If I go by car, I'll drop you _____ after the party.
IN OFF OUT BY
10. She ate so much that she ended _____ in the hospital, with a stomachache.
OUT OFF DOWN UP
11. This exercise is too difficult. I give _____.
IN UP DOWN OFF
12. Could you call the dentist and find _____ about my next appointment?
OUT FOR AT IN
13. I forgot to do my homework, but the teacher told me to hand it _____ tomorrow.
AT OUT IN OVER
14. Michael had to drop _____ of school to start working.
AT OFF ABOVE OUT
15. What's wrong with the telephone? It's acting _____.
UP AT OUT FOR
16. Leo is studying to brush up _____ Math for test tomorrow.
WITH IN FOR ON
17. Everybody chipped _____ to buy Grandma a new car.
OUT AT IN INTO
18. The police broke _____ to arrest the drug dealers.
DOWN OFF OUT IN
19. I thought it would be a short talk, but it dragged _____ for more than one hour.
ON BY UP IN (drag on: alargarse)
20. On my last vacation, I was walking around and ended _____ at a deserted beach.
BY OVER UP IN
21. The story he told the police doesn't add _____.
UP IN OUT THROUGH
22. I forgot my keys last night, so I had to break _____ my own apartment.
WITH INTO ON BY
23. I like to cook, but it's good to eat _____ sometimes.
UP ALONG DOWN OUT
24. I'd love to talk longer, but I'd better hang _____. I have to go work now.
IN OUT UP DOWN

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25. I wanted to go to Europe for my vacation, but my plans fell _____ because I didn't save enough money.

DOWN UP THROUGH ALONG

26. Could you please add my bill _____ so I can pay and leave?

OFF UP IN OVER (incluir)

27. I think I'll never catch _____ to Math, it's so difficult!

ON IN FOR TO (catch on: to succeed)

28. The murderer confessed that he had done _____ the girl.

OUT OFF UP IN (colloq, in Britain: kill)

29. I was a little depressed last night, but that party cheered me _____.

IN AT UP ON

30. This book has to do _____ the history of Greece.

WITH IN ON ABOUT

31. Albert had a terrible flu last week, but he got _____ it very quickly.

ON WITH IN OVER

32. You're 18 years old. Stop acting _____ a baby.

UP AT LIKE FOR

33. The children broke _____ my cell phone yesterday.

DOWN UP INTO OFF

34. They just had a fight because their friends egged them _____.

IN BY ON OFF (egg sb on= inciter)

35. If you like Sue so much, why don't you ask her _____?

UP OUT BY ON

36. They've been married for 5 years, and now they feel _____ to having a baby.

OUT FOR IN UP (**feel up to sth/doing sth** v + adv + prep + n/pron| v + adv + prep + -ing sentirse capaz (de hacer algo):

If you feel up to it, we could walk into town. Si te sientes con fuerzas, podríamos ir andando al centro. **I don't really feel up to seeing anyone.** No me siento con ánimo de ver a nadie.)

37. I'm going to buy this blue rug because it goes _____ my sofa.

OVER TO WITH IN

38. I didn't watch the soap opera yesterday. Could you fill me _____ on the story?

IN UP OUT BY

39. How are you getting _____ with your new boss?

BY OUT ALONG IN

40. I hate bureaucracy! There are so many forms to fill _____!

OUT IN FOR UP