



PHRASAL VERBS

JAKE ALLSOP

2002



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TO THE STUDENT

Phrasal verbs are compound verbs consisting of a verb, like *come* or *take*, and a particle (i.e. an adverb or a preposition), like *off* or *up*. They are a common and important part of English, especially in speaking and in informal writing. Often they have an equivalent formal word, for example, *make up* (informal phrasal verb), and *invent* (formal equivalent). New phrasal verbs are being created all the time, particularly by young people.

Phrasal verbs ('phrasals') are not difficult to learn and use, but you cannot always guess the meaning of a phrasal from its verb and particle. In addition, you need to be aware that the same phrasal verb can have more than one meaning.

The verb **take off**, for example, has several different meanings: you can take off (remove) your coat, you can **take off** (imitate) a person, and an aeroplane can **take off** (leave the ground). This book will help you test and increase your knowledge of phrasal verbs, starting with combinations of the most common verbs and particles.

There are 9 sections in this book. They will help you to use and understand:

- phrasal verbs with more than one meaning;
- formal and informal equivalents;
- idioms using phrasal verbs;
- three-part phrasal verbs
(when a phrasal verb is followed by a preposition, e.g. *put up with*);
- adjectives and nouns formed from phrasal verbs, e.g. *pick-up truck* (adjective) and *outcome* (noun).

Each section begins with a short explanation of the points being tested, and most tests also have tips (advice) on how to do the test and what to look out for. Do read these explanations and tips: they are there to help you. There is also an Answers section at the back of the book so that you can check your answers.

There is no magic formula for learning phrasal verbs, but you should always consider the various meanings of the particle as well as the meaning of the verb. For example, the particle down has different meanings in the following phrases: *cut down a tree*, *turn down an offer* and *write down your address*.

When you come across a phrasal verb which is new to you, it is a good idea to learn it in a context. So, for example, don't simply learn '*make up* means invent'; learn '*make up a story*' or 'It isn't true: I just made it up'.

Look out not just for phrasal verbs, but also for adjectives and nouns formed from them: they are a rich part of the English language.

Above all, phrasal verbs are fun.

Enjoy them.

Jake Allsop

SECTION 1: COMMON VERBS USED IN PHRASAL VERBS

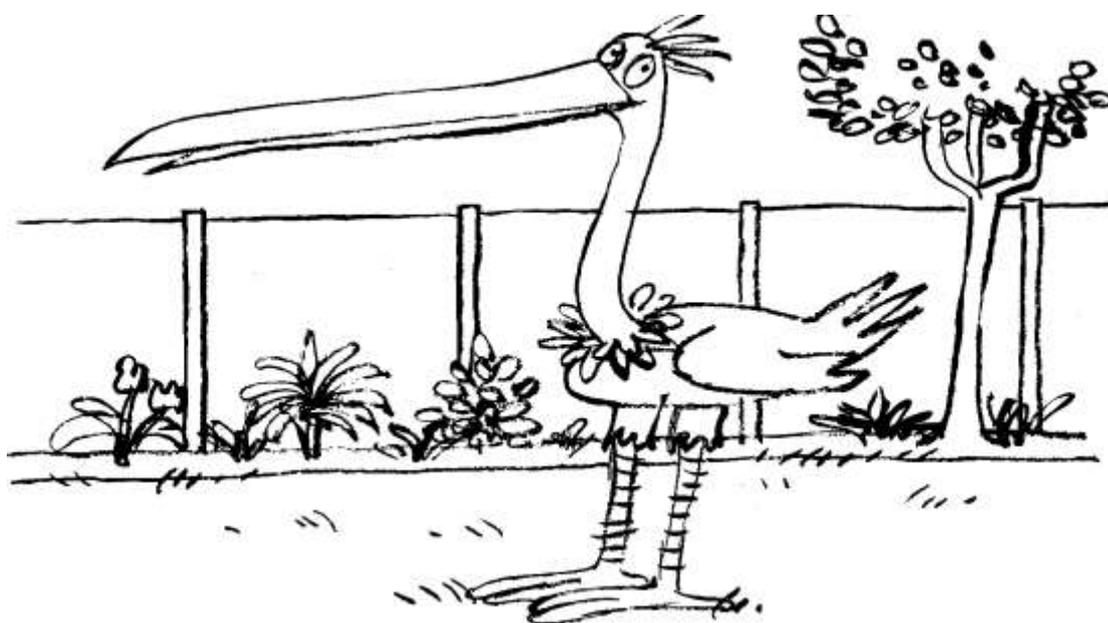
A phrasal verb consists of a VERB like **come**, **get**, **give** combined with a PARTICLE like **up**, **on**, **away**, to give phrasal verbs like **come up**, **get on**, **give away**.

Sometimes the phrasal verb has a literal (everyday) meaning, e.g. *to **come up** the hill*, *to **get on** a bus*, *to **give** all your money **away***.

More often, the phrasal verb has a non-literal (transferred) meaning, e.g. *to **come up** to someone* (approach them),
*to **get on** well* (to make progress),
*to **give away** a secret* (to tell it to someone else).

The verbs used in phrasal verbs are usually very common like **come**, **go**, **get**, **take** - as in this section - but sometimes phrasal verbs are made from more uncommon verbs,

e.g. *pop in* (visit someone without warning),
crop up (arise),
buff in (interrupt).



'We had a strange bird in the garden the other day.'

'What was it like?'

1. Phrasal verbs with BE, COME, GET, GO or TAKE

Complete these sentences by adding the correct verb from the box. In some cases, you will need to change the tense or form of the verb.

be about	be for	be like	come back	come from
come off	get back	get in	get up	go away
go on	go with	take back	take down	take off

- 'There was a strange bird in the garden the other day.'
'What **was** it **like** ?'
'It was grey with long legs and a long beak.'
- 'Do you like my new green-and-purple T-shirt?'
'Well, it's very nice, but it doesn't really your pink-and-orange trousers.'
- I lost the keys to my apartment, so I had to through a window.
- I bought a mobile phone, but it didn't work, so I it to the shop and they gave me another one.
- I asked my father where babies, and he said 'the Maternity Hospital'.
- 'Leave my house at once, and never !'
- As I was walking down the stair*, I met a man who wasn't there.
He wasn't there again today: Oh, how I wish he'd !
- 'Right now, I am reading a book called Fermat's Last Theorem.'
'How interesting. What it ?'
'I have no idea!'
- If I invest in the Flat Earth Company, I'll be lucky to my money , let alone make a profit.
- We put up a poster to advertise our concert, but so many people complained about it that we had to it
- There is a key on computer keyboards labeled 'Alt Gr', but nobody knows what it !
- They say a plane from O'Hare Airport in Chicago every four seconds. It must be a very busy airport!
- 'I'd really like to ask Michael for a date, but I am afraid he will say no.'
'..... , ask him. I know for a fact that he really likes you!'
- I hit a stone while I was cycling, the wheel and I went head over heels into the hedge!
- I like to sleep late on Sundays because I have to so early during the week.



Come suggests *from another place to here*.

Go suggests *from here to another place*.

Get literally means either *obtain* or *become*.

Take literally means *carry from here to another place*.

Be is a joining verb as in *she is an engineer*.

* *Stair* (singular) meaning a flight of steps is poetic; in modern English we always refer to *stairs* (plural).

2. Phrasal verbs with BE

Complete these sentences by adding the correct particle from the box.

about	after	around	away	back	for	from	
into	like	off	on	over	through	up	with

1. 'Is your boss in?'
'No, I'm afraid she's **away** on leave at the moment.'
2. 'When will she be?'
'Not until next Wednesday.'
3. 'What a complicated instrument panel! What's this red button ?'
'It's the ejector seat. Please don't pre...'
4. 'Shall we watch some television?'
'If you like. What's ?'
5. 'Where are you ?'
'Birmingham.'
6. 'What is Birmingham ?'
'I don't know. I left there when I was 3 months old, and I've never been back since.'
7. 'I'm reading a novel called Moby Dick.'
'What's it ?'
'Whales.'
'Moby Dick doesn't sound like a Welsh name to me!'
8. The traffic was so bad that by the time we got to the theatre, the concert was
9. 'Haven't you finished yet?'
'Don't worry, I'm nearly !'
10. 'Please hurry up!'
'OK, I'll be you in just a second.'
11. 'What's ? You look as if you had seen a ghost!'
'Who said that?'
12. It's getting late. I'd better be before my father sends out a search party.
13. [people chatting to each other online:]
'I'm busy chatting to someone at the moment, but I'd love to have a chat with you too. Will you be for a while yet?'
'I won't log off for at least half an hour, I promise.'
14. Rob is forever changing hobbies. Last year it was bird-watching. Now, he's really stamp collecting.
15. 'That's the third time this week that my sister has phoned me.
I wonder what she's !'
'Maybe she isn't anything. Maybe she just wants to talk to you.'



Be literally tells us that something exists, as in *There is food in the refrigerator.*
Be is often a joining verb, as in *She is an engineer.*

3. Phrasal verbs with COME

Complete these sentences by adding the correct particle from the box.

about	across	along	back	before	forward	from	
in	into	off	on	out	round	to	up

1. A boomerang is a hunting weapon. It is shaped so that it will come **back** to the person who throws it.
2. 'Where do you come ?'
'Thailand.'
3. Please come ! Make yourself at home.
4. **F** comes **G** in the alphabet.
5. Why don't you come to our house for dinner on Saturday?
6. The sergeant asked for volunteers, but only three came
7. Just look at these old photographs. I came them when I was clearing out an old cupboard.
8. 'What magazine is that?'
'It's a literary magazine called The Bookworm.'
'How often does it come ?'
'Monthly.'
9. Oh dear! Pollution, global warming, the hole in the ozone layer: I don't know what the world is coming
10. 'Come, Philip. Everyone else has finished except you!'
11. We're all going out for a pizza. Would you like to come
12. I hear that Michelle has come a lot of money. Her rich aunt died and left her half a million.
13. Every time the subject of holidays comes, Ruth and her husband have an argument.
14. Pauline is working on a plan to convert her farmhouse into a bed and breakfast place. She reckons she'll make a fortune if it comes
15. There has been another big crash on the freeway just south of LA.
How did it come



A boomerang is shaped so that it will come back to the person who throws it.



Come, in sentences 1,3,5 and 6, refers literally to a movement *from another place to here*.

4. Phrasal verbs with GET

In this story some of the particles are wrong.

Write the correct particles in the column on the right.

Choose from the words in the box.

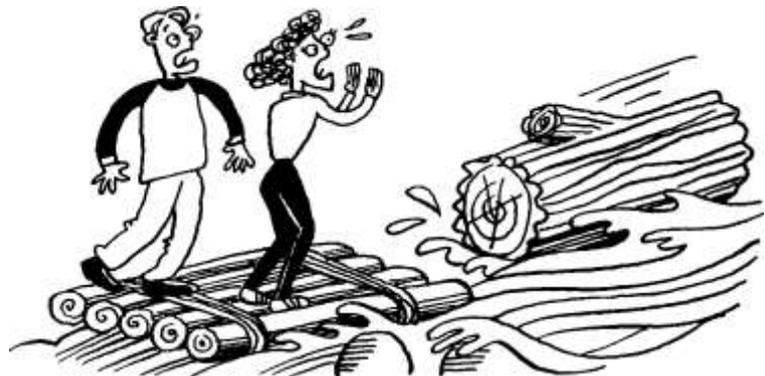
across away back behind down into on over round to

- The river was flooded and Carole and I weren't sure how we would be able to get into. 1 **across**
- 'Let's take that boat we saw upstream,' I suggested.
- 'No way!' Carole replied. 'That's stealing, and anyway, we'd never get behind with it!' 2
- We decided to make a raft out of some logs. Carole tore her shirt into strips to tie them together, and then the two of us got round to the raft. 3
- Just at that moment, a huge log came floating downstream and Carole shouted to me to get to. 4
- We managed to leap back on to the bank just as the log hit our raft and smashed it to pieces.
- 'We'll never get down the other side now!' I said in despair. 5
- 'Don't worry, every problem has a solution. We'll think of something. We'll get across it somehow,' Carole said cheerfully. She went to the water's edge and stepped in. It wasn't very deep but the current was really swift. 6
- 'Come on, silly!' she said, 'I got you on "this mess and I'll get you out of it!" She turned and smiled at me. 7
- 'Get over me and hold me round the waist,' she said, 'until I can find out how deep it is.' 8
- With the water up to her knees, she signaled to me to climb on her shoulders.
- She went slowly, pausing with each step to make sure she had a firm foothold. Suddenly, I felt her slip. I screamed, but fortunately she regained her balance. When we were in shallow water, she told me it was safe for me to get away. 9
- I think we both realised how close we had come to drowning in the swirling waters, and it took us a long time to get back the experience. 10



Get literally describes a change from one state to another, as in *get angry*, i.e. *become angry*.

Get sometimes means receive or obtain, as in *get a rise in salary*.



5. Phrasal verbs with GO

A phrasal verb is wrong in each of the following sentences. Write the correct words.

1. One by one, the street lights went on, leaving us in total darkness.
the street lights went off

2. The letter was returned to the sender with the words 'Gone over, no longer at this address' written on it.

3. 'I thought you liked Country and Western music'
'Well, I used to, but I've really gone for it lately.'

4. There's an awful flu virus going up. I hope you don't catch it.

5. What a fascinating story. Do go away!

6. Mark was sure that he had picked up his key, but when he went outside his pockets, he couldn't find it anywhere.

7. I don't think that red blouse really goes for your orange miniskirt, Sophie.

8. 'Did you know that camels can go under water for thirty days?'
'They must get very thirsty!'

9. What a lot of people! Do you think there will be enough food to go without?

10. This is a very complex computer program. You might need to go by the instructions again before you get the hang of it.

'I thought you liked Country and Western music.'
'Well, I used to...'



Go suggests from here to another place, i.e. the *opposite of come*.
Go also describes a change from one state to another,
 as in *Don't let the fire go out*.

6. Phrasal verbs with TAKE

Replace each word in **CAPITALS** with a phrasal verb containing the verb take. Choose from the particles in the box. In some cases, you will need to change the tense or form of the verb.

after back down in off on out over up

1. 'Why have you **REMOVED** all the pictures in the sitting-room?'
'Because I'm going to decorate it.' **taken down**

2. 'This radio I bought only picks up Radio Ulan Bator.'
'Why don't you **RETURN** it to the shop where you bought it, then?'

3. Is *The Economist* a very good magazine?
Because, if it is, I might **START** a subscription.

4. I'm not very fit, so I've decided to **ADOPT** an active hobby such as squash or jogging.

5. The Worldwide Chemicals Company was recently **BOUGHT** by its biggest rival.

6. 'What did you think of Tanga airport?'
'Very nice, but our plane couldn't **LEAVE** until all the goats had been chased off the runway.'

7. 'Does John **RESEMBLE** his mother or his father?'
'Well, he looks just like his father, but he has his mother's ears.'

8. One day, I painted little red spots all over my face, and told my father that I had caught measles. For a moment he was completely **FOOLED**, but then he realised that it was a joke.

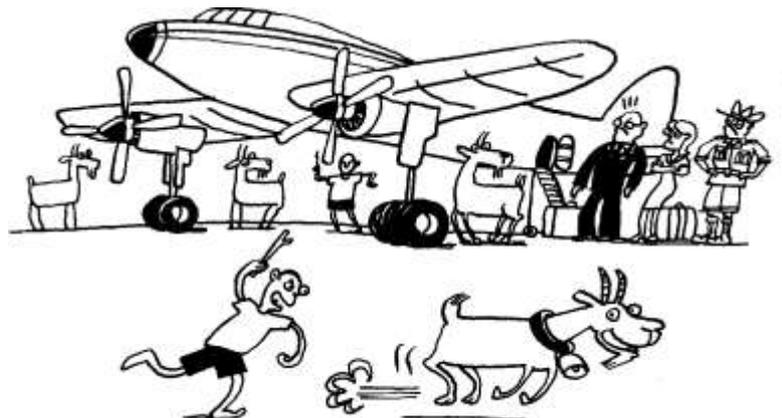
9. 'Dad, is it all right if I leave school and get married?'
'I can't advise you on that. You'd better **DISCUSS** it with your mother.'

10. Because nobody else wanted to do it, Ms Winkle agreed to **ASSUME** the role of Director of Public Relations in the Ministry of Industry.



Take literally means carry from one place to another place.

Take is used in many idiomatic expressions such as *take up a hobby*.

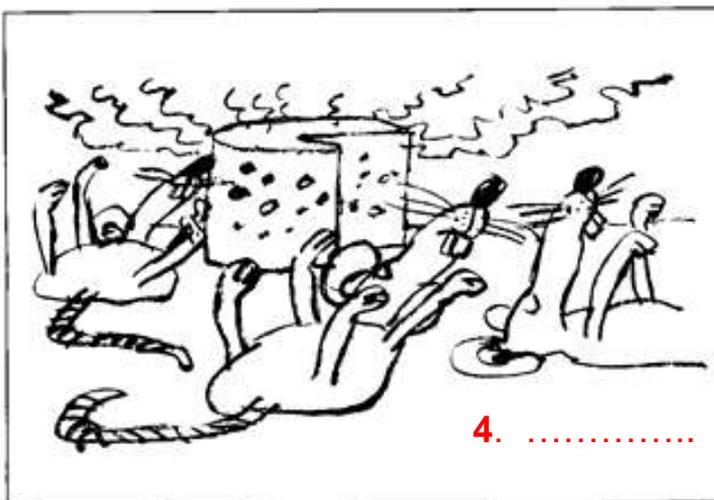
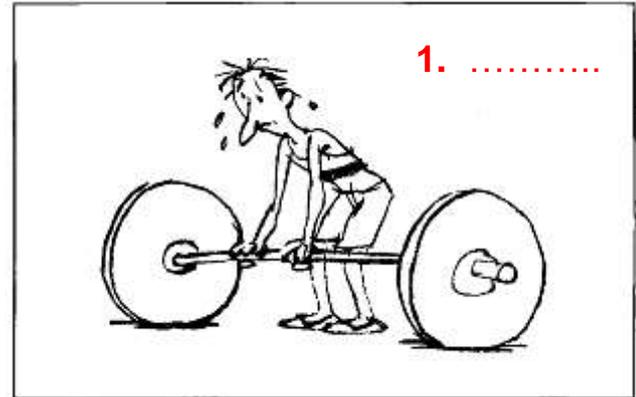


The airport was very nice but...

7. Find the caption 1

Match the correct caption with each cartoon.

- a 'OK, I give up. How did you get them across?'
- b 'You can see she takes after her father.'
- c 'I don't think he is really up to it.'
- d 'Do you think this cheese has gone off?'
- e 'She comes across as a very bossy person.'



SECTION 2: COMMON PARTICLES USED IN PHRASAL VERBS

The meaning of a phrasal verb is often in the **PARTICLE** rather than in the **VERB**.

Sometimes, the particle has its literal (normal) meaning,

e.g. **run up** (the stairs), where **up** means *from a lower to a higher place*.

Sometimes, the particle has a slightly transferred (non-literal) meaning,

e.g. **turn up** (the volume on the radio), where **up** indicates *an increase of some kind*.

Sometimes, the particle has a completely transferred meaning,

e.g. **drink up**, where **up** means *fully and completely*.



*In an identity parade a witness is asked to **pick out** the suspect from the others.*

8. Phrasal verbs with OFF

Circle the following statements TRUE or FALSE.

1	CALL OFF To postpone an event is to call it off.	True	False
2	CUT OFF A town surrounded by floodwater is completely cut off.	True	False
3	COME OFF A plan that fails to work is one that comes off.	True	False
4	FIGHT OFF You would be very miserable if you fought off a cold.	True	False
5	GET OFF To leave a bus or a train is to get off.	True	False
6	GO OFF You would try to avoid drinking milk that had gone off.	True	False
7	PUT OFF If you postpone a meeting, you put it off.	True	False
8	RING OFF To ring off is to change your mind about getting married.	True	False
9	TIP OFF The police use informers who tip them off if a crime is about to be committed.	True	False
10	HOLD OFF If the rain holds off, we can continue playing tennis.	True	False



What does **off** mean?

- a) move from one place to another, as in *fall off your bike*
- b) disconnect, as in *switch off the light*
- c) disappear, as in *the effect of a drug wears off*

9. Phrasal verbs with DOWN, IN, OFF, OUT or AWAY

Complete these sentences by adding the correct verb from the box.
In some cases, you will need to change the tense or form of the verb.

break	call	chop	come	cut	drop	get	go
lie	put	see	stay	take	take	throw	

- Never **get** off a bus while it is still moving!
- 'Waiter, there's a fly in my soup. Please it away.'
'I am sorry, sir, but I don't know how to catch flies!'
- 'Do you know where my newspaper is, dear?'
'Oh, I thought you had finished with it, so I it away. Sorry!'
- I picked up the book, but when I found that it was about Quantum Mechanics, I quickly it down again.
- The tree next to my house had become so dangerous that I had to it down.
- 'Where's grandma?'
'She said she felt tired, so she's gone to down on her bed.'
- In March, it's often warm enough to sit in the garden when the sun is out, but once the sun in, everybody rushes back into the house!
- We haven't seen you for ages! Why don't you in for a cup of coffee the next time you are passing the house?
- When we got back from our holiday, we found that thieves had in and stolen all our furniture.
- Both my children caught bad colds and had to away from school for a week.
- My sister was at the airport to me off, and she was there to meet me when I got back.
- 'How do you get into the watch to repair it?'
'Easy! Look, the back off.'
- Will you please the dog out for a walk? I'd do it myself, but I haven't got time.
- Rachel loves animals, so whenever she sees pictures of animals in a magazine, she them out and puts them up on the wall of her bedroom.
- When I opened the book, a piece of paper out.
When I picked it up, I realised it was a secret message.



Never get off a bus while it is still moving!

10. Phrasal verbs with IN

Complete these sentences by adding the correct verb from the box. In some cases, you will need to change the tense or form of the verb.

break	bring	buy	call	deal	dig	draw	get
give	go	hand	keep	show	stay	trade	

- How on earth did the robbers manage to **break** in without anyone seeing them?
- 'Are you going out tonight?'
'No, I've got to in and wash my hair.'
- He twisted my arm to make me tell what I knew, but I refused to in.
- If you feel like crying, cry. Express your feelings: don't them in.
- 'It's Ms Smith to see you, sir.'
' her in!'
- You the food in and I'll buy the drinks, and we'll have a bit of a party.
- 'Has Fred been round to see you lately?'
'Well, as a matter of fact, he said that he would be in today on his way home from work.'
- 'Have you done your essay?'
'Of course! I it in last week.'
- I've decided to in my old car for a new one.
- We in enough food to last us through the winter.
- The days are really in now: it's already dark by five o'clock at this time of year.
- It's quite cold now that the sun's in. Do you really want to go for a swim in the river now?
- Help yourself! in! There's enough food and drink for everybody!
- Nowadays, most multinationals in more than one range of products. For example, an oil company might also in cosmetics, plastics and food.
- I see this crazy government has just in a new law making it illegal for shops to sell water pistols to children under sixteen.



What does IN mean?

- be inside a place or move into a place as in stay in (not go out)
- out of sight, as in the sun has gone in.

11. Phrasal verbs with DOWN

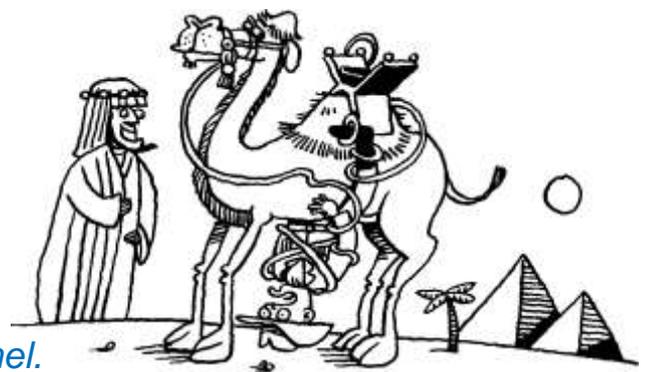
Column A contains definitions of phrasal verbs with DOWN.

Column B contains simple phrases or sentences in which you might use the phrasal verb. Complete each phrase in Column B using a phrasal verb with DOWN.

	Column A Definition	Column B Example of use
1	dismount	It's not easy to get down off a camel.
2	remove	t the curtains in order to wash them
3	refuse	t an offer, such as a marriage proposal
4	stop functioning	Machines b when they are neglected.
5	reduce	c on the amount of coffee you drink
6	fall (of prices)	Prices only c during sales.
7	despise	Don't I on people just because they are poor.
8	let go of	too exciting a book to p
9	rest	If you're tired, go and I
10	suppress	Governments always try to p riots.
11	make a note of	Did you w my details in your address book?
12	locate	t a phone number in the phone book
13	erode	In time, water will always w the hardest rock.
14	resign	s as President and go into retirement
15	disappoint	I someone by failing to keep your promise

What does DOWN mean?

- a) from a higher to a lower place, as in run down the hill
- b) destroy, as in cut down a tree
- c) no longer in working order, as in break down
- d) refuse, deny, as in turn down an application
- e) record something, as in write down an answer



It's not easy to get down off a camel.

12. Phrasal verbs with OUT

Complete these sentences by inserting the correct verb from the box. In some cases, you will need to change the tense or form of the verb.

cut	drop	dry	fall	help	pass	pick	rub
show	slip	stand	take	throw	wipe	work	

- Charlie hung his wet socks on the clothesline and they soon **dried** out in the hot sun.
- To celebrate my examination success, my parents me out for dinner.
- Pauline is a great Manchester United fan. She out all the newspaper articles about the team and pastes them in a scrapbook.
- 'Do you really want all these old magazines or can I them out?'
'No, don't do that. I might want to look at them again one day.'
- Don always uses a pencil when he is writing a report, so that, if he decides to remove something from it, he can just it out.
- The idea of an identity parade is quite simple. You stand a number of people in a line, including the suspected person. Then a witness is asked to out the suspect from the others.
- It looks as if Sophie and her husband have out again: they're not speaking to each other.
- Mr Kafka could never have found his way out of the building by himself, so it was a good thing that the boss's secretary offered to him out.
- 'I hear that you and Vivienne have split up. What happened?'
'Well, we tried to make a go of it, but things just didn't out as we had hoped.'
- Justine is doing voluntary work in her spare time: she is out at the old people's home in Winton.
- After the first year, very few students out: most go on to complete their studies.
- 'Where's Jonathan?'
'He won't be long. He's just out to Video Rentals to get a couple of videos.'
- 'Do you like my new pink suit with the large blue spots on it?'
'Well, it certainly makes you out from the crowd.'
- If I could win the lottery, I could out all my debts in one go.
- Some people are so nervous they out at the sight of blood.



What does OUT mean?

- be outside a place or move out of a place, as in run out of the room;
- (cause to) fade or completely disappear, as in put the light out;
- become or be clearer or louder, as in work out an answer;
- distribute or give to each one, as in hand out leaflets.

13. Phrasal verbs with AWAY

Choose the word which best fits in these sentences.

1. Several children had to **stay** away from school because of the bus strike.
a) play **(b) stay** c) go
2. Did you ever play that silly game of knocking on someone's door and then away?
a) banging b) turning c) running
3. 'I'd like a pizza marinara, please.'
'To eat here or to away?'
a) take b) put c) throw
4. If you don't like injections, it's a good idea to away when the doctor sticks the needle in.
a) pass b) turn c) look
5. We decided to away from the main party and form a new party called the Lunatic Party.
a) stand b) break c) slide
6. He says the house is haunted, but I think that it's a story designed to children away.
a) beat b) explain c) frighten
7. I didn't want to disturb anyone, so I just away quietly without saying goodbye.
a) slipped b) shot c) ripped
8. If you park illegally in London, the police will either clamp your car or it away.
a) blow b) tow c) row
9. 'Old soldiers never die, They simply away' (song)
a) fade b) fire c) fall
10. The old tramp asked for something to eat, but the farmer him away empty-handed.
a) pushed b) took c) sent



What does AWAY mean?

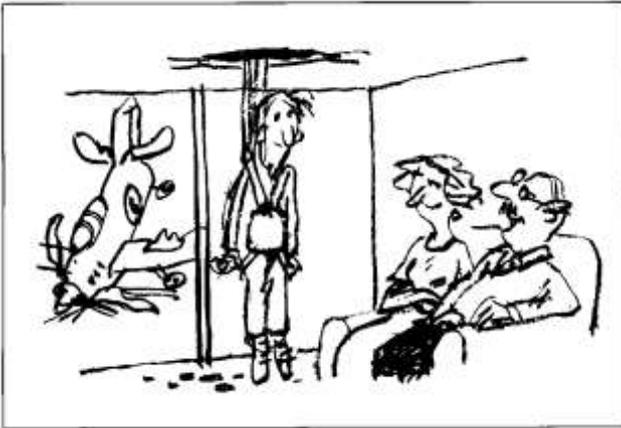
- a) from here to another place, as in *go away*, *throw away*
- b) slowly getting less or weakening, disappearing, as in *die away* (of a sound)
- c) continuously or without stopping, as in *work away* (at a task)

14. Find the caption 2

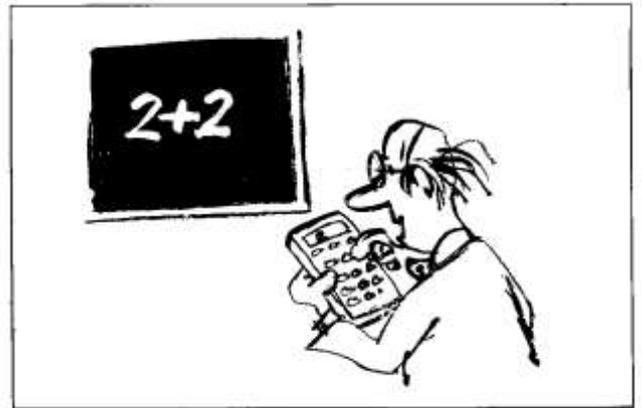
Add the missing particles to the captions and then match the correct caption to each cartoon.

- a 'You should have seen the fish that got !'
 b 'He has slowed a lot since his operation.'
 c 'How nice of you to drop !'
 d 'Attendance has been dropping lately.'
 e 'I'll soon work it

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



SECTION 3: PHRASAL VERBS WITH MORE THAN ONE MEANING

A phrasal verb may have several meanings.

It may have a literal meaning,

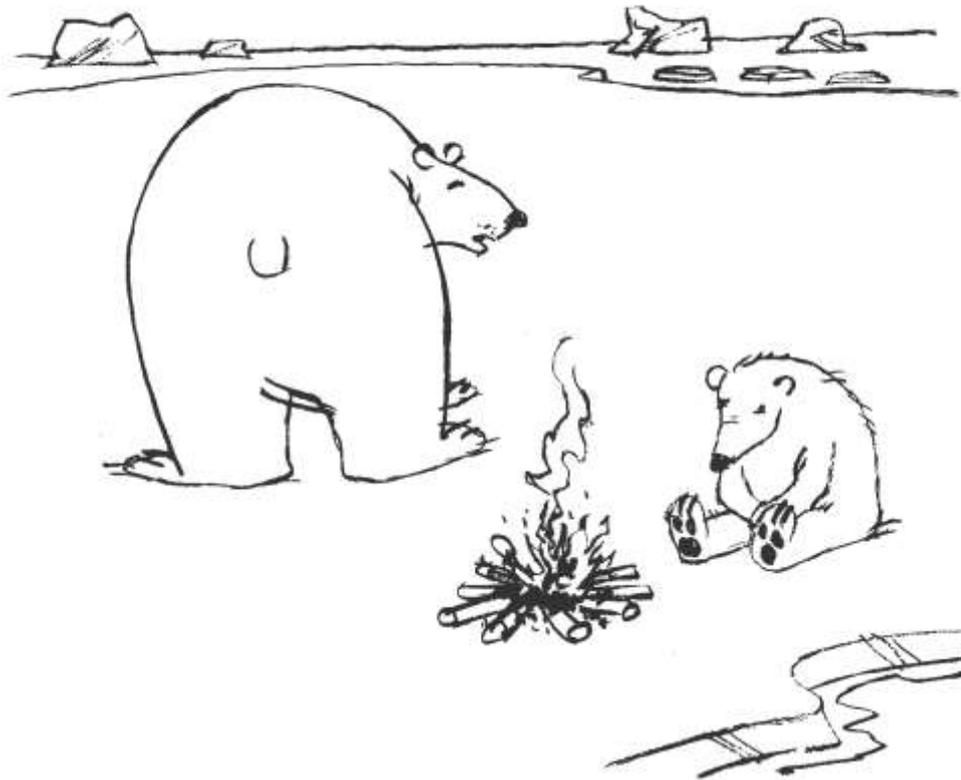
e.g. when one car bumps into another car (one car hits another).

Or it may have a slightly transferred non-literal meaning,

e.g. when you bump into an old friend (meet a friend by chance).

But often the meaning can only be guessed from the context,

e.g. I wanted to buy a new computer, but I was put off by the price
(it cost more than I wanted to pay).



'It's really cold tonight, please don't let the fire go out.'

15. Match the objects

Match the sentences in Group A with the pairs of objects listed in Group B.

Group A

1. Two things that you can blow up **g**
2. Two things that you can break off
3. Two things that you can bump into
4. Two things that you can cover up
5. Two things that you can give away
6. Two things that you can look up
7. Two things that you can make up
8. Two things that you run across
9. Two things that you can see through
10. Two things that you can take back

Group B

- a** a stain on the carpet and facts that you don't want other people to know
- b** your face and a story
- c** a tree in the dark and a friend you haven't seen for a while
- d** what someone owes you and something unkind that you said
- e** all your money and a secret
- f** a field and something you didn't expect to find
- g** a balloon and a photograph
- h** a piece of bread and an engagement to be married
- i** a chimney and a word in the dictionary
- j** a lace curtain and a crazy scheme

16. Two meanings 1

Each sentence in Group 1 uses the same phrasal verb as a sentence in Group 2, but with a change of meaning.

Insert the following verbs into the sentences and then find the pairs and complete the table below. You may need to change the form of the verb.

cut down	fall out	fall through	go off	go out
hang up	look into	make up	put off	stand for

GROUP 1

1. I like the taste of Gorgonzola cheese, but the smell **puts** me **off** .
2. Put the milk in the refrigerator or it will
3. Richard is a typical untidy boy: he never his clothes
4. Jill opened her purse, turned it upside down and all her money
5. There used to be a lovely wood here, but the farmer all the trees
6. What do the letters Ctrl on a computer keyboard?
7. My little brother a hole in the ice and nearly drowned.
8. Is it true that your mother is an astronaut, or did you just that ?
9. my eyes and tell me what you see there!
10. I never after dark; I prefer to stay in and surf the internet.

GROUP 2

- a The film Titanic has encouraged several groups to ways of raising the sunken ship.
- b If someone phones you trying to sell you something, don't waste your time: just
- c 'I thought you were going to move to a new house.'
'We were, but the buyers of our old house changed their minds, and the sale
- d There'll be a riot if they ban the wearing of baseball caps back to front: students won't it.
- e The group's drummer is ill, so they have had to **put off** their rehearsal until next Friday.
- f 'Don't let the sun set on your anger,' they say. So let's kiss and
- g I used to like horror movies, but I've them lately.
- h It's really cold tonight; please don't let the fire
- i Jane and Ann are really good friends, but they have and are not speaking to each other.
- j If you really want to lose weight, you should on carbohydrates and fatty foods.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
e									

Think of the meaning of the verb, and think of the meaning of the particle. For example, **cut** and **down** are used literally in **cut down a tree**, but non-literally in **cut down on** (reduce) **the amount of fat you eat**.

18. Two meanings 3

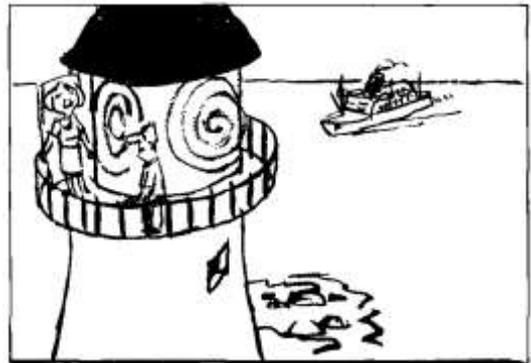
Complete the cartoon captions using the phrasal verbs from the box. Each phrasal verb is used twice but with different meanings. You may need to change the tense or form of the verb.

come off take off switch off

1. 'The artist has tried to give the idea of "Young Love" but I don't think it quite **comes off**'.



2. 'It's not likely to today, is it?'



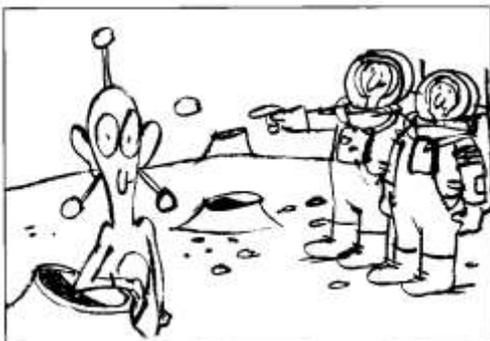
3. 'Don't forget to the light before you go to bed.'



4. 'Are they supposed to like that?'



5. 'He never his hat in public'



6. 'When he is bored, he simply'

19. Two meanings 4

Each sentence in Group 1 uses the same phrasal verb as a sentence in Group 2, but with a change of meaning. Insert the following verbs into the sentences and then find the pairs and complete the table below.

You may need to change the form of the verb.

catch on	dry up	fall off	fall through	look up
make up	put off	run across	see through	take back

GROUP 1

- There's a hole in the floor. Mind you don't **fall through** it.
- Whenever there is a period without rain, all the lakes
- The President is very popular, but not with me: her false smile really me
- They quarrel every morning, but they always afterwards.
- I've had some bad luck lately, but things are beginning to , I'm glad to say.
- Once you have started something, you ought to it to the end.
- Hold the handlebars with both hands or you might !
- This coat I bought is too small for me. Do you think I should it to the shop?
- Have you seen Ethan lately? Yes, I happened to him in Ankara a couple of months ago.
- Janet's children are very intelligent. When you explain something to them, they seem to very quickly.

GROUP 2

- If you don't know the meaning of a word, you can always it in the dictionary.
- Is that a true story, or did you just it ?
- Sword swallowing is very popular in Albania, they tell me. Do you think it will ever here?
- Actors hate it when they forget their words, and simply
- It is dangerous to let children busy roads.
- He tried to deceive her with his talk about marriage, but she was able to him very easily.
- We've made all the arrangements. Let's hope our plans don't **fall through** at the last moment.
- I said that Jim was a lazy good-for-nothing, but I was wrong: I everything I said about him.
- We used to get a lot of people at our meetings, but attendance has started to lately.
- The launch of the Pluto satellite, which was scheduled for today, has been until next week for technical reasons.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
g									

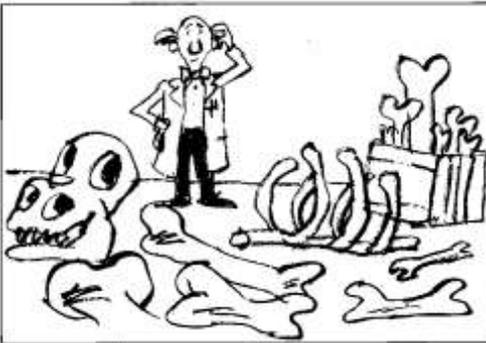
Think of the meaning of the verb, and think of the meaning of the particle. For example, *see* and *through* may be used literally, as in *see through the window* or they may be used non-literally as in *see through (not be fooled by) u dishonest scheme*.

20. Two meanings 5

Complete the cartoon captions using the phrasal verbs from the box. Each phrasal verb is used twice but with different meanings. You may need to change the tense or form of the verb.

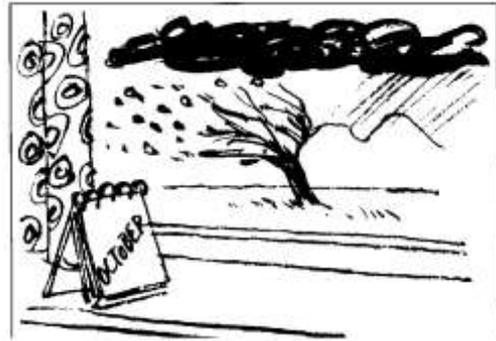
go out put back blow up

1. He **goes out** at the same time every night.



2. 'Please all the bones
..... in their proper place.'

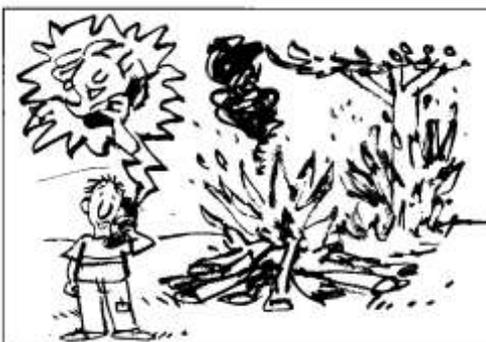
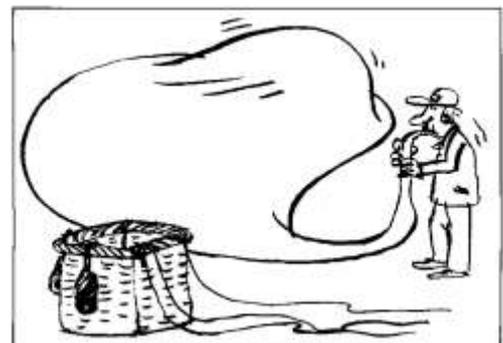
3. 'That's the end of the summer. Time to
..... the clocks



4. 'But WHY do you want to
..... the Houses of Parliament?'



5. 'Come on,
the balloon and let's get started.'



6. 'Now, don't let the fire !'

SECTION 4: NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES FORMED FROM PHRASAL VERBS

Nouns and adjectives formed from phrasal verbs may have a literal or a transferred (non-literal) meaning. There are two patterns for these nouns and adjectives formed from phrasal verbs. The first type (literal) is much more common.

VERB + PARTICLE

breakdown

have a *breakdown* while driving your car

literal

have a nervous *breakdown*

transferred

throwaway

a *throwaway* razor

literal

a *throwaway* remark

transferred

PARTICLE + VERB

intake

the air *intake* on a car

literal

a new *intake* of students

transferred

outstanding

an *outstanding* performance (excellent)

literal

an *outstanding* invoice (unpaid)

transferred



I decided to treat myself to a new outfit, including new shoes, to go on holiday.

22. Nouns beginning with OUT

Nouns can be made from phrasal verbs, e.g. *overspill* from *to spill over*.

Complete the following sentences with a noun beginning with OUT plus one of the verbs from the box.

break burst cast come cry fit lay let look set

1. I decided to treat myself to a new ... **out fit**..., including new shoes, to go on holiday.
2. 'And now the weather forecast. Today, there will be rain everywhere. The out
..... for the weekend: more rain.'
3. An out of typhoid has been reported.
4. A shop is a retail out for manufactured goods.
5. Apart from the initial out on equipment, it cost us very
little to set up our business.
6. Suddenly, Tom lost his temper and started screaming and swearing. Everyone was
shocked by his out
7. There has been a huge public out against the proposal to demolish
the village church.
8. A man rejected by his own people is an out
9. We are still waiting to hear the out of the government enquiry into
the rail disaster.
10. Everyone knew from the out that the plan would not work.

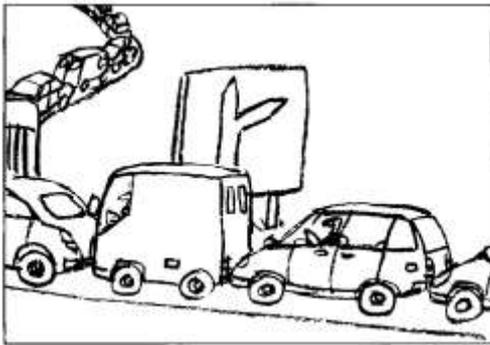
Nouns having the pattern PARTICLE + VERB are written as one word, as in *outbreak*.

23. Complete the caption 1

Complete the caption beside each picture using nouns made from the following verbs and particles.

VERBS: **break** **check** **hold** **lay** **tail** **take**
 PARTICLES: **away** **back** **by** **out** **through** **up**

1. If you don't feel like cooking, go and get something from the Mexican **takeaway**.



2. The joys of modern travel: a five-mile on the freeway!



3. A non-stick frying pan! The scientific we've all been waiting for!

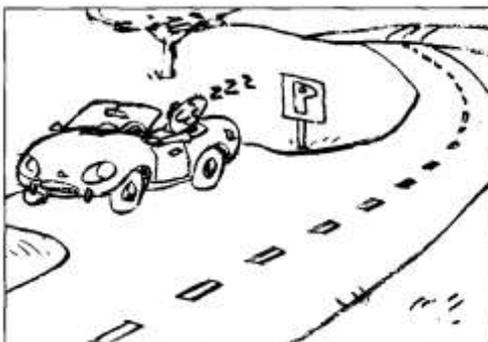


4. It takes minutes to fill your basket, and hours to get through the supermarket

5. A bank



6. If the traffic gets too bad, pull into a and have a rest.



24. Match the definitions

All these words are nouns or adjectives formed from phrasal verbs. Each one has two meanings. Match each word with the correct pair of definitions. Then try to use each one in a sentence of your own.

breakdown
mixed-up

fallout
outfit

handout
outlook

holdup
standby

make-up
take-off

1. **handout**
something given as an act of charity, e.g. money to a beggar
or
a document containing information, often given by teachers to their students
2.
mentally confused
or
all grouped together, not in separate categories
3.
a delay caused by traffic during a very busy time
or
a robbery from a bank
4.
the view you have from your house
or
what you think the future might bring
5.
lipstick, powder, mascara, etc., to beautify the face
or
a person's nature or temperament
6.
an analysis of figures by an accountant
or
the situation where a car or other machine has stopped working
7.
the results or consequences of an action
or
specifically, the radioactive cloud after an atomic explosion
8.
an organisation or company
or
a set of matching clothes
9.
the moment when a plane leaves the ground
or
an amusing imitation of how someone behaves
10.
waiting to see if there are any spare seats on an aeroplane
or
something you keep handy to use in an emergency

Always think first of the phrasal verb from which the noun or adjective has been formed, e.g. *break out* leads to *outbreak*. This will often give you a clue as to the meaning of the noun or adjective.

25. Find the definition

Choose the correct definition a, b, c or d for each of the following nouns.

1. *Grown-ups* are...

- a) clothes which used to belong to your older brother or sister
- b) mature trees which should be cut down before they fall down
- c) adult people, such as parents**
- d) lumps which grow on the backs of people's necks

2. *A flyover* is...

- a) a road bridge built over another road to make the traffic move faster
- b) a lot of mosquitoes or other biting insects
- c) a stage curtain in a theatre
- d) a non-stop journey

3. *If you are on standby*, it means that you...

- a) are waiting in a long queue to go to the toilet
- b) are watching other people doing something, such as fighting or playing football, without joining in yourself
- c) have been abandoned by your lover, and are hoping to find another
- d) haven't reserved a place on an aeroplane flight, but are waiting in case there is a spare seat

4. *The word leftovers* could describe...

- a) arm movements in swimming
- b) the remains of a meal
- c) socialists with extremist opinions
- d) girls that nobody wants to dance with

5. *A dropout* is...

- a) a person who abandons education or career to lead a different life
- b) a lump of bread or other food which you find on the floor after a messy eater has finished a meal
- c) a piece of litter, such as an empty polystyrene cup or a sweet wrapper, thrown from a moving car
- d) the ugly fold of flesh that hangs over a fat man's belt

6. The word *stopover* is used to describe...

- a) someone who stays too long at a party
- b) a place you stay at to break a long journey
- c) the highest note you can play on a musical instrument
- d) a common stomach problem that people get when they go on holiday

7. A *drawback* is...

- a) a drawing of someone done on the back of an envelope
- b) a refund of money to someone who has paid too much tax
- c) the act of reversing a car round a corner
- d) a disadvantage in a plan

8. A *tip-off* is...

- a) something that has fallen off the back of a truck
- b) information about a crime given to the police
- c) a word to describe the problems of a very short person
- d) the act of raising your hat to a lady

9. A *setback* is...

- a) something which happens, such as a delay, to spoil your plans
- b) a house which is a long way from the main road
- c) in chess, returning a piece to the square it came from
- d) a pain caused by standing for a long time in one position

10. A *toss-up* is...

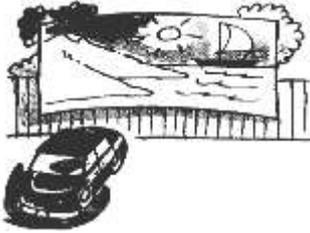
- a) the way a bed looks in the morning when you have slept very badly
- b) a way of wishing someone a happy birthday by throwing him or her up into the air
- c) a choice between two equally attractive alternatives
- d) the mark left on the ceiling when someone has tried to turn over an omelette in a pan

26. Complete the caption 2

Using combinations of the following words,
complete the caption beneath each picture with the correct adjective.

VERBS: cast drive get knock lean lock pick pop roll slip

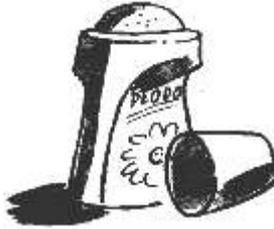
PARTICLES: away down in off on to up



1. You can stay in your car: this is a **drive-in** movie.



2. These shoes have no laces: they are shoes.



3. This is not an aerosol deodorant: it is a deodorant.



4. The crooks used this as a vehicle.



5. This is a book.



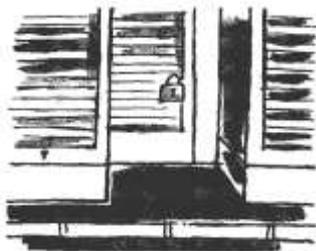
6. This is a truck.



7. This is clothing.



8. There is a sale on: everything at prices.



9. The shop owner does not live here: it is a shop.



10. This shed is not freestanding: it is a shed.

27. Adjectives from phrasal verbs

Choose the adjective which best completes each sentence.

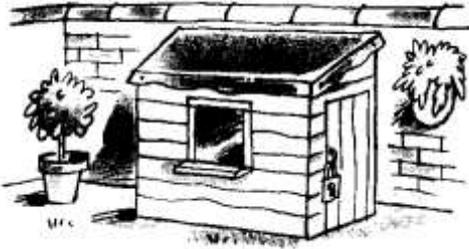
As a follow-up exercise, see if you can use the others in sentences of your own.

1. Outside the town, the speed limit is 70 mph. In **built-up** areas, the speed limit is reduced to 30 mph.
a) made-up b) packed-up **(c) built-up** d) filled-in
2. An industrial society which makes goods that are not designed to last is known as a society.
a) fallout b) takeaway c) set-aside d) throwaway
3. A neglected part of a city is called a area.
a) washed-out b) leftover c) cast-off d) run-down
4. Someone who is mentally confused can be described as a person.
a) cast-off b) mixed-up c) patched-up d) broken-down
5. A very old carpet could be described as a carpet.
a) throwaway b) worn-out c) written-off d) used-up
6. If you think and behave as if you are better than everyone else, people may describe you as a person.
a) wound-up b) dressed-up c) pop-up d) stuck-up
7. After a lesson or a course, the teacher may give you additional tasks to do. These are known as activities.
a) follow-up b) stick-on c) workout d) standby
8. A blouse that is transparent is called a blouse.
a) look-in b) peepshow c) offbeat d) see-through
9. When one company tries to gain control of another by offering a high price for its shares, it is making a bid.
a) breakthrough b) showdown c) makeup d) takeover
10. A person who is rather reserved or cold in behaviour can be described as a person.
a) stand-offish b) stuck-up c) overdrawn d) outcast

28. Words and pictures

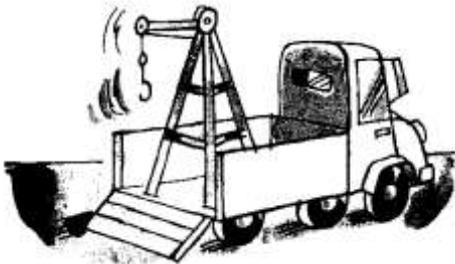
Write each word or expression from the box under the correct picture.

a handout
a hangover
a lean-to
a lie in
make-up
a pick-up
a pinup
a showdown



1. **a lean-to**

2.



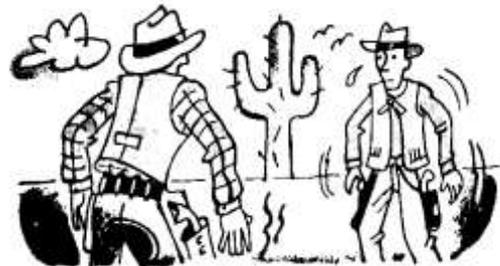
3.

4.



5.

6.



7.

8.

SECTION 5: THREE-PART PHRASAL VERBS

The pattern VERB + PREPOSITION is quite common, e.g. *look for*.

In some cases the verb itself might be in two parts, i.e. it might be a phrasal verb consisting of VERB + ADVERB (e.g. *look up*).

When a preposition (e.g. *to*) is added, this gives a so-called three-part phrasal verb (*look up to*).

Three-part phrasal verbs always have the pattern

VERB + ADVERB + PREPOSITION.

The commonest adverb particles used in these three-part phrasals are *up*, *out*, *in* and *down*. The commonest prepositions used are *with*, *on*, *to* and *for*. Of course, the object always follows the preposition, e.g. *I like to **look back on** my childhood*.



It's rude to drop in on other people's conversation. It's called 'eavesdropping'.

29. Mix and match 1

Join each phrasal verb in Column A with a word or phrase from Column B to give a common expression.

Then match the verbs in Column A with the correct definitions in

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1	come in for...	d	a ...another teacher's lesson
2	go in for...		b ...temptation
3	sit in on...		c ...an opportunity
4	stand in for...		d ...a lot of criticism
5	fall in with...		e ...friends
6	give in to...		f ...a sport or hobby
7	tune in to...		g ...other people's conversation
8	listen in on...		h ...somebody else's plans
9	cash in on...		i ...an absent colleague
10	drop in on...		j ...a programme on the radio

COLUMN C	
I	listen to 7
II	replace
III	observe
IV	take advantage of
V	not resist
VI	visit
VII	receive
VIII	show support for
IX	practise
X	eavesdrop

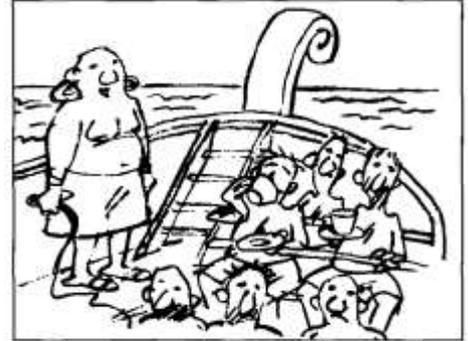
It is a good idea to learn three-part phrasal verbs as part of a complete expression. So, for example, don't just learn *come up against*; learn *come up against a difficulty*.
 Note: The commonest combinations with *in* are *in on* and *in for*.

30. Complete the caption 3

Complete the cartoon captions using the words in the box (adverb + preposition).

back to behind with up for out against out of out on

1. 'OK, everybody. Tea break over.
Time to get **back to** work!'



2. 'We speak injustice
wherever we find it.'



3. 'The problem is that we've run
..... matches.'



4. 'My wife has walked me.
I can't think why.'



5. 'Please don't wait me.'



6. 'This is what happens when you fall
..... the rent.'

32. Complete the caption 4

Complete the cartoon captions using the words in the box (adverb + preposition).

away for away with down to forward to on about out of

1. 'SEND **away for** YOUR COPY TODAY!
ONLY TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS!'



2. 'What it really boils then,
is that you don't love me any more. Is that it?'



3. 'You'll never get it!'



4. Not everyone looks Christmas.

5. 'Don't worry, he's just a puppy.
He'll soon grow it.'



6. 'It's no good going it -
you lost, and that's all there is to it.'

33. Mix and match 2

Join each phrasal verb in Column A with a word or phrase from Column B to give a common expression. Then match the verbs in Column A with the correct definitions in Column C.

COLUMN A

1	come down with...	i
2	cut down on...	
3	look down on...	
4	get down to...	
5	be down to...	
6	be up on...	
7	check up on...	
8	end up in...	
9	stand up for...	
10	come up against...	

COLUMN B

a	...people who are beneath you
b	...your specialist subject
c	...a difficulty
d	...expenses
e	...your beliefs
f	...prison
g	...your last penny
h	...someone's movements
i	...flu
j	...some hard work

COLUMN C

I	investigate	7
II	apply yourself to	
III	despise	
IV	defend	
V	know a lot about	
VI	meet	
VII	catch	
VIII	have nothing else left	
IX	reduce	
X	finally go to	

The verb in the three-part phrasal verb often gives you a clue to the meaning of the whole phrasal verb, as in stand up for your rights; you might literally stand up in a public meeting and speak about your rights. Note: The commonest combinations with down are down to and down on.

34. Mix and match 3

Join each phrasal verb in Column A with a word or phrase from Column B to give a common expression. Then match the verbs in Column A with the correct definitions in Column C.

COLUMN A

	come up to...	c
	face up to...	
	look up to...	
	own up to...	
	stand up to...	
	come up with...	
	put up with...	
	catch up with...	
	get down to...	
	split up with...	

COLUMN B

a	...business
b	...your crimes
c	...expectations
d	...your girl/boyfriend
e	...noisy neighbours
f	...your responsibilities
g	...a good idea
h	...the car in front
i	...a bully
j	...someone you respect

COLUMN C

I	admit to	4
II	reach	
III	accept	
IV	leave	
V	start	
VI	fulfil	
VII	produce	
VIII	defy	
IX	tolerate	
X	admire	

Note: The commonest combinations with *up* are *up to* and *up with*.

35. Word search

Find the phrasal verbs in the word search and match them with the definitions in the list. The words may be horizontal, vertical or diagonal, and they may be written backwards or forwards.

	Definition	Hint: Think of...	Phrasal verb
1	explode/inflate	a bomb, a balloon	<i>blow up</i>
2	improve	your knowledge of English	
3	demand	a reform	
4	resume (work)	the work you were doing	
5	enter	a room	
6	arise	a matter, a question	
7	forgo	a pleasure, such as candies	
8	complete	your income tax return	
g	adapt	mixing well with other people	
10	not stop	someone who talks too much	
11	admit, reveal	a secret	
12	invent	a lie, something that isn't true	
13	admit	a fault, a mistake you made	
14	withdraw	someone leaving a team or a group	
15	postpone	a tennis match when it starts to rain	
16	cheat, swindle	being charged too much for something	
17	relax	a class going quiet when the teacher enters	
18	arrive unannounced	your long-lost cousin from Patagonia!	
19	exhaust	a really old car engine	
20	deduce, solve	the answer to a crossword clue	

Find the phrasal verbs in the word search and match them with the definitions in the list. The words may be horizontal, vertical or diagonal, and they may be written backwards or forwards.

S	E	T	T	L	E	D	O	W	N	J	L
E	T	U	O	L	L	U	P	O	I	K	E
C	A	R	R	Y	O	N	A	R	L	S	T
L	L	N	F	B	S	P	N	K	L	X	O
B	R	U	S	H	U	P	D	O	I	R	N
L	U	P	S	E	Y	M	U	U	F	I	C
O	L	E	K	S	P	F	F	T	U	P	A
W	E	A	R	O	U	T	B	F	O	O	L
U	M	I	G	A	E	N	I	I	S	F	L
P	U	N	W	O	M	M	F	T	O	F	F
O	R	M	E	C	O	M	E	I	N	T	O
T	U	O	T	U	C	N	B	N	Y	E	R

SECTION 6: PHRASAL EQUIVALENTS OF MORE FORMAL VERBS

There is a difference between informal and formal language.

Informal language is used every day in ordinary conversations.

Sometimes people want to be more formal.

There are several reasons why people use formal language:

- to impress other people
- to make a speech
- to write something serious

For example, instead of the informal **try**, you might say **endeavour**.

Phrasal verbs are part of the everyday language, and many have formal equivalents, e.g.

INFORMAL

fill in a form

put up with a noise

FORMAL

complete a form

tolerate a noise



'Don't take any notice of Ruth. She always likes to show off in front of visitors.'

36. Formal and informal 1

Replace the underlined word(s) with the phrasal verbs in the box.

brush up	clear up	come into	come round	go on
look into	make up	pull out	stand for	think over

1. Shall I continue painting this wall, or would you like me to do something else?
go on
2. If I won a lot of money, I would need to consider carefully how I would spend it.
.....
3. If someone faints, put their head between their knees and they will soon regain
consciousness.
.....
4. I believe that my next-door neighbour has recently inherited a lot of money.
.....
5. Nobody knows yet where 'Odmedod', the latest computer virus, came from. Experts
 from Virus Busters have been brought in to investigate the incident.
6. I'm glad that we have been able to resolve our little misunderstanding.
.....
7. I don't think the people will tolerate another increase in taxes.
.....
8. Switzerland had intended to enter a team for the International Tiddlywinks Contest,
 but had to withdraw at the last moment when they realised that nobody in
 Switzerland knew how to play the game.
9. I need to improve my French. I learned it at school but I haven't spoken it for years.
.....
10. If you haven't got a genuine reason for being late, you'll simply have to invent an
 excuse.

Often the meaning of a phrasal verb is easy to work out from the two parts; the VERB and the PARTICLE. Sometimes, though, the phrasal is an idiomatic expression, which you simply have to learn, as in *take someone off*, which means *impersonate someone*.

37. Formal and informal 2

Combine these verbs and particles to make phrasal verbs which can replace the definitions underlined in the sentences.

VERBS: break carry clear draw fill give make put step turn
 PARTICLES: away down forward in off out up

1. I hate people who reveal the end of a film that I haven't seen yet. **give away**
2. With the introduction of computers, we have been able to increase production by 25 per cent.
3. A soldier is expected to obey a superior officer's orders without question.
4. Harry says he intends to terminate his engagement to Naomi because she always opens her boiled eggs at the wrong end.
5. It's important in a relationship to resolve little misunderstandings before they turn into big problems.
6. Before we do anything else, we ought to prepare a plan of action.
7. Was that a true story about you hacking into the Pentagon computer?
No, I invented it!
8. Our society has become so bureaucratic that you even have to complete a form before you are allowed to die.
9. As nobody seems to know what to do next, may I propose a solution?
10. Alan is very upset. The Team Manager intends to reject his application to play in goal on the grounds that his legs are too thin.

When the phrasal verb consists of a verb and an adverb, where does the object go?

If the object is a personal pronoun, it must come between, as in *pick it up*.

If it consists of a very short phrase, it may come between, as in *pick the best ones out* (in a crowd); or after the particle, as in *pick out the best ones*.

If the object consists of a long phrase, put it after the particle, as in *pick up all the books you've left lying on the floor*.

When in doubt, put the object after a particle!

38. Definitions 1

Use these phrasal verbs to complete the sentences.

come round fall off fall out run down show up
split up think over throw away tip off touch on

1. To make someone look foolish or embarrass them in front of other people is to **show** them **up**.
2. The Buddha said 'If you can't say anything good about a person, say nothing.'
That is why I never criticise people or them
3. When two lovers quarrel, we say that they
4. If the two lovers separate, we say that they
5. If someone makes a suggestion to you, and you decide to consider it very carefully before agreeing, we say that you are going to it
6. If you happen to mention a subject briefly, we say that you it.
7. When you know that something bad is going to happen, and you warn people about it, we say that you them
8. If a boxer is knocked out, when he eventually regains consciousness, we say that he has finally
9. When the number of students attending a class decreases, we say that attendance has started to
10. When you discard something because you no longer need it, you it

When the particle is a PREPOSITION, as in look after, the object always comes after the particle, e.g. *Will you look after me when I am old and grey?*

The particles *after, at, for, from, into, to, with* and *without* are always prepositions.

The particles *away, back, forward* and *out* are always adverbs.

All other particles, e.g. *In, off, over* and *up*, may be either prepositions or adverbs.

39. Formal and informal 3

Use these verbs and particles to make phrasal verbs which can replace the formal versions underlined in the sentences.

VERBS: brush come do explain go let pick settle stand strip

PARTICLES: away down for into off on out round up without

-
- 1 Please be quiet and pay attention, everybody! **settle down**
- 2 Distance-learning programmes can help you to study for a degree, or to improve your knowledge of a foreign language.
- 3 Get undressed and wait for the doctor.
- 4 Do you think there is enough food to feed everybody?
- 5 I don't think the people will tolerate another increase in taxes.
- 6 A tall person is always easy to distinguish in a crowd.
- 7 If we cannot get any bread, we'll just have to manage.
- 8 All my brother's knives and forks have got 'Hotel Excelsior, Cairo' stamped on them. I don't know how he is going to convince people that there is nothing wrong with this situation.
- 9 Please don't mention anything to the children about the party: I want it to be a surprise.
- 10 When Aunt Jane died, I expected to inherit a fortune, but all I got was a pair of binoculars and a stuffed owl.

40. Definitions 2

Using the verbs and particles given, make up phrasal verbs which complete the definitions of the words in italics.

VERBS: **blow** **call** **carry** **cut** **fit** **set** **shake** **slip** **wear** **work**

PARTICLES: **down** **for** **in** **off** **on** **out** **up**

1. If you decide to *reduce* the amount of food you eat, we say that you have decided to **cut down** .
2. To *embark* on a journey is to
3. To *destroy a bridge using explosive* is to it
4. When people *demand* something, for example, a change in the law, we say that they a change.
5. After a long time and lot of use, a machine may *no longer function properly*. We say that it has started to
6. To *commit an error* is to
7. To *deduce* the answer to a problem is to the answer.
8. To *continue* doing something is to doing it.
9. If you *recover easily and quickly* from a cold, we say that you were able to your cold.
10. If new people join an established group and they *quickly become accepted*, we say that they were able to very well.

41. Formal and informal 4

Using the following verbs and particles, make phrasal verbs which mean the same as the formal word or expression in capital letters. In some cases, you will need to change the tense or form of the verb.

VERBS: drop get give look play pull put turn

PARTICLES: away down in off out of through up

1. ARRIVE UNANNOUNCED

I just **dropped in** to wish you a Merry Christmas!

2. ARRIVE CASUALLY

John is not very punctual. He usually ten minutes after the lesson has started.

3. MINIMISE THE IMPORTANCE

After the accident at the nuclear power station, the authorities tried to the danger to the public from radioactivity.

4. WITHDRAW FROM

A number of people had to the New York Marathon because they were just not fit enough to complete the distance.

5. POSTPONE

Because of the heavy rains during the week, the match, which was to take place on Saturday, has been until next Wednesday.

6. ABANDON

Robert Brent has his attempt to beat the record for eating hard-boiled eggs, because he is afraid of getting salmonella.

7. SCRUTINISE/REVIEW

Several people the draft report, but there were still a number of spelling mistakes in the final version.

8. ESCAPE

The police chased the thieves for several miles but the thieves managed to because their car was faster.

9. LEAVE

If we can manage to from the office early enough, we intend to go to the theatre.

42. Crazy Headlines 1

Underline the spelling mistake in each of these newspaper headlines.

1

DR MARTEN'S
BOYS TOLD:
'LACE UP TO YOUR
RESPONSIBILITIES'

2

MAN ADMITS TO KNIFE
ATTACK ON NOISY
NEIGHBOURS: 'IT WAS
IMPOSSIBLE TO CUT UP
WITH THEM ANY MORE.'
HE SAYS.

3

PEOPLE IN BIG CARS
ALWAYS TRY TO
MATCH UP WITH
THE CAR IN FRONT

4

SCUBA DIVER 'DRIPPED
IN' ON SUBMARINE.
'I JUST WANTED IU SAY
HELLO.'

5

OVERPRICED
HAIRDRESSERS
COMB IN FOR A
LOT OF CRITICISM

6

OUTBREAK OF MYSTERY
ILLNESS AMONGST
POULTRY. MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE PROMISES
TO CHICK UP ON IT.

7

HOW TO STAY CALM:
CUP DOWN ON THE
AMOUNT OF COFFEE
YOU DRINK!

8

ECONOMISTS PREDICT BIG
INCREASE IN POTATO
SALES. FARMERS ADVISED
TO MASH IN ON THIS
OPPORTUNITY

9

STOP COMPARING YOURSELF
WITH YOUR NEIGHBOUR.
ADVISES SOCIAL WORKER:
'USELESS TO TRY TO PEEP UP
WITH THE JONESES'

10

POST OFFICE
PROMISES BETTER
MAIL DELIVERY:
'HAPPY TO CALL IN
WITH CUSTOMERS'
WISHES'

SECTION 7: PHRASAL VERBS IN CONTEXT

This section is about deducing (working out) the meaning of a phrasal verb even when you don't know the verb. Each sentence gives you a context, that is, each sentence describes a situation which gives you a clue as to the meaning of the phrasal verb. This is, indeed, how we learn new words and expressions in our own language.

For example, suppose you hear the sentence: *'Please speak clearly. When you grurple, I can't understand a word you are saying.'*

You haven't heard the word *grurple* before (there is no such word!), but you can deduce that it means something like *mumble* or *speak indistinctly*.

Remember, too, that the particle in a phrasal verb also carries part of the meaning.



Mrs Milton has forty-three cats. I don't know how she copes with them all.

43. Phrasal verbs in context 1

Choose the phrasal verb which best completes the sentence.

1. Dad, I'm sorry to **bring up** the matter again, but I really need to have a computer of my own now that I'm preparing for my final exams.
a) set forth b) call out c) bring up d) hint at
2. Chico is a strange man: I cannot him
a) make out b) string along c) root out d) spur on
3. It's no use the children when they are naughty.
It only makes them worse!
a) blowing up b) shouting at c) running into d) putting off
4. I'm sorry, but I don't think you and I have met before. Are you sure you're not me with somebody else?
a) pairing off b) putting together c) fitting in d) mixing up
5. I couldn't remember where I had left my car, when it suddenly
..... me that I didn't have a car!
a) dawned on b) ran into c) went through d) tumbled to
6. That's the third time you've asked me where I got the money to buy my car.
I'm not sure what you're , but I didn't steal the money, if that's what you mean!
a) coming to b) working on c) making up d) getting at
7. The subject of human rights seems to in every discussion lesson in my school.
a) burst out b) zero in c) crop up d) harp on
8. Whole villages have been by the floods.
a) wiped out b) mopped up c) called off d) run down
9. The business had been allowed to to such an extent that it was sold for only a quarter of its true market value.
a) tail off b) fade away c) play out d) run down
10. Ruth wanted to go to Cyprus or Rhodes, her husband Peter wanted to go to Scotland or Ireland. In the end they Cyprus.
a) hit on b) jumped at c) plumped for d) plunged into

NOTE: Sometimes all the options (a, b, c and d) will fit in some way, but only one really makes sense in the context. For example, in 3, it is possible to *blow up the children*, *run into them* or *put them off*. But the only option that makes sense is *shouting at*.

44. Phrasal verbs in context 2

Choose the phrasal verb which best completes the sentence.

1. Simon never takes anything seriously. He just likes **fooling around** .
 a) splashing out b) acting up c) fooling around d) playing along
2. 'Is it raining?'
 'Raining? It's absolutely !'
 a) pouring down b) streaming away c) spurting out d) flooding in
3. It is a serious operation for a woman as old as my grandmother. She's very frail.
 I hope she
 a) gets away b) comes round c) pulls through d) stands up
4. This message is in very bad handwriting. I can't it
 a) make out b) put in c) bring off d) carry on
5. Charlie had such bad stomach ache that he was with pain.
 a) bent down b) folded over c) doubled up d) snapped off
6. 'The name Cindy keeps in conversation.
 Who on earth is Cindy?' - 'Isn't that your wife's name, sir?'
 a) bursting out b) slipping by c) cropping up d) harping on
7. The crowd was so angry that it took their leaders ages to get them to
 a) peter out b) sober up c) simmer down d) whittle away
8. The factory is now fully automated, which means that we have been able to
 production.
 a) run on b) step up c) turn over d) double up
9. Why don't you try praising your students occasionally instead of
 them all the time?
 a) crying to b) shouting at c) rushing into d) falling over
10. When I got into trouble, all my friends deserted me. My best friend was the only
 person who me.
 a) stuck by b) stood for c) held to d) leant on

Look up new words in a dictionary, but don't be surprised if not have its literal meaning as it is used in the phrasal verb. For example, a *crop* is something that *grows or comes up out of the ground*, from which we get the phrasal verb *to crop up* in the sense of *something that is mentioned (comes up) in conversation*.

45. Choose the verb

In each sentence, choose the verb that best fits.

1. 'Are you ill? You look terrible!'
'Well, I am a bit **run** down. The doctor says I must rest.'
a) run b) turned c) knocked
2. Some people can just off a cold, but mine last for ages.
a) shrug b) wash c) slide
3. Isn't this terrible weather for April! on summer!'
a) Roll b) Call c) Drag
4. I just want to myself up a bit before we go out to dinner.
a) freshen b) liven c) touch
5. You must be me up with someone else. I am NOT an actor!
a) mixing b) matching c) pairing
6. Poor Malcolm was completely taken in for a while. He'll never be able to it down.
a) live b) hold c) keep
7. If you never put oil in your engine, one day it will up completely.
a) seize b) shut c) crash
8. When he ran off with the company funds, the Board tried to up the whole affair.
a) hush b) close c) tuck
9. I was at a party, and people kept staring at me. Then it on me:
I was at the wrong party!
a) dawned b) hit c) shone
10. I have a busy day tomorrow, so I think I'll in now. Good night!
a) turn b) lie c) lay

46. Phrasal verbs in context 3

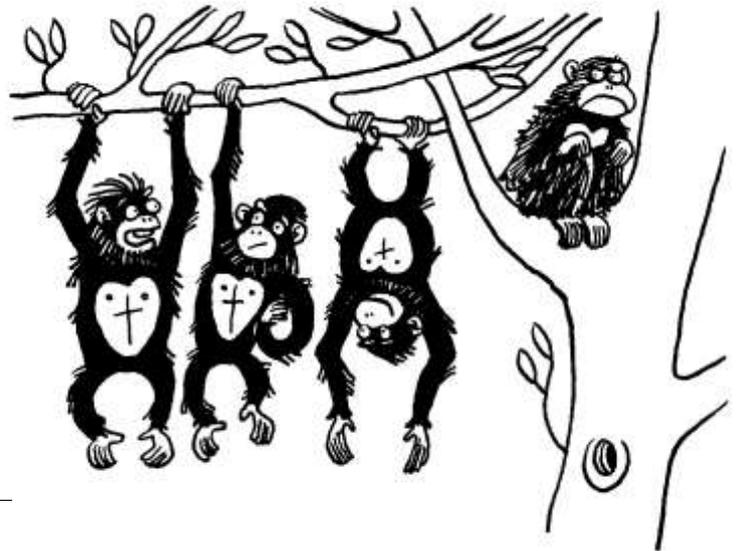
Choose the phrasal verb which best completes the sentence.

1. Teachers tend to **skate over** certain subjects that they find difficult to talk about.
a) boil down b) string along c) skate over d) track down
2. The new office block well with its surroundings.
a) blends in b) stands out c) shaped up d) sets off
3. Whole villages have been by the floods.
a) wiped out b) mopped up c) called off d) run down
4. You may not like what has happened but you cannot simply
It really happened, and you must face up to that fact.
a) dream up b) wish away c) run away d) tone down
5. It's a good idea to people before taking them into your confidence.
a) tumble to b) root out c) bank on d) size up
6. Mrs Milton has forty-three cats. I don't know how she them all.
a) looks for b) stands by c) keeps to d) copes with
7. 'Have you any plans for the summer vacation?'
'I'm glad you the subject. I was thinking of getting
a job as a windsurfing instructor.'
a) set forth b) called out c) brought up d) hinted at
8. When the dentist has finished drilling the bad parts from your tooth, she will offer
you a glass of peculiar pink liquid and tell you to your mouth
a) brush off b) wash up c) rinse out d) scrub down
9. Unfortunately, somebody spoke to a reporter, and the whole thing
a) poured forth b) spilled over c) leaked out d) splashed down
10. I don't know whether Sabrina and her husband would be interested in joining our
Conservation Society. I'll them about it.
a) chat up b) sound out c) tell off d) spur on

47. Which one doesn't fit?

In each of the sentences 1 to 5, underline the three verbs that are correct. Then complete sentences a to e below with the verbs you didn't use. In some cases, you will need to change the tense or form of the verb.

1. My father doesn't approve of the people I _____ around with.
 - a) go
 - b) hang
 - c) play
 - d) knock
2. When people panic, they usually _____ out at the nearest person.
 - a) lash
 - b) strike
 - c) hit
 - d) rush
3. I've had to _____ out for four new tyres for my car.
 - a) hold
 - b) fork
 - c) shell
 - d) pay
4. If you're not careful, you'll _____ up with a face like mine.
 - a) stock
 - b) end
 - c) land
 - d) finish
5. 'Why don't you come round to our place for a drink one night?'
'Tell you what, I'll _____ in on you on the way home.'
 - a) butt
 - b) drop
 - c) look
 - d) call



'My father doesn't approve of the people I hang around with.'

REMEMBER: Three of the choices are correct; one is not.

For example, two people are having a conversation about the crime rate. They are *speaking about it, talking about it, chatting about it* or *minding about it*. The first three (*speak, talk, chat*) fit, but the fourth one (*mind*) doesn't.

- a) out for the result you want.
- b) I didn't mean to in on your conversation, but I couldn't help overhearing my name mentioned.
- c) When the pop star left the theatre, all his fans out at him.
- d) I was just around with this digital camera when I dropped it. Luckily it wasn't damaged.
- e) Are you expecting bad weather? Do you always up with enough food to last you six months?

48. Phrasal verbs in context 4

Choose the phrasal verb which best completes the sentence.

1. The interrogation seemed to **drag on** for ages, but in fact it only lasted 20 minutes.
a) fritter away **b) drag on** c) spin off d) play out
2. It's none of your business: please don't things that don't concern you.
a) bump into b) meddle with c) tot up d) come across
3. 'He's only a mailman, but he has just bought a brand new Cadillac. I wonder how he can afford it.'
'I can see what you're You think he might be a crook, right?'
a) coming to b) working on c) making up d) getting at
4. 'That was a very dirty trick you played on your colleagues.'
'I know. I feel badly enough about it as it is. You don't need to it
a) turn on b) clamp down c) stick up d) rub in
5. The man in the market was selling leather coats very cheaply: they were such bargains that they were soon
a) cleared of b) done for c) bought out d) snapped up
6. I was so tired that I just in the armchair.
a) flaked out b) broke up c) dropped out d) fell over
7. I always wanted to be an actor, so when they offered me a part as the back end of a pantomime horse, I the chance!
a) burst into b) seized on c) ran after d) jumped at
8. It's really hard work trying to find the right Smith in the London telephone directory: you may have to about thirty pages of Smiths.
a) wade through b) rip out c) tramp across d) peer at
9. I watched a very old professor giving a lecture the other day. He for ages before getting to the point.
a) rambled on b) ran forward c) went ahead d) circled round
10. When we won some money on the lottery, I wanted to buy a new car but my partner wanted to spend it on a holiday. After a lot of discussion, we the holiday.
a) came to b) plumped for c) agreed with d) jumped on

SECTION 8: PHRASAL VERBS IN IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

Phrasal verbs occur in many idiomatic expressions.

Sometimes you can guess the meaning from the verb and/or the particle, e.g. *dry* means there is no water, and *up* can mean completely.

Literally, *a lake might dry up*.

When someone is making a speech but then cannot think of what to say next, we can say that *that person has dried up* - there are no more words, just as there is no more water in the lake.

Sometimes, though, you need to guess the meaning from the context.

For example, in the sentence *It's raining now but it should clear up later on*, the word *but* tells you that the rain will stop soon.

So, *clear up* must mean something like *stop raining*.



Anna loves tinkering with old sports cars.

51. Phrasal verbs in idiomatic expressions 2

Choose the alternative which best matches the meaning of the phrasal verb in capitals.

1. Janet is very upset. I'd like you to try and SMOOTH things OVER if you can.
 - a) tidy the place up for her
 - b) calm her down**
 - c) tell her not to be silly
 - d) hide the truth from her
2. Jamie needs a place to stay? I can PUT him UP here.
 - a) give him some money
 - b) send him away
 - c) let him stay here
 - d) recommend a good hostel
3. They had a quarrel one evening, but they PATCHED things UP next morning.
 - a) hid their feelings
 - b) repaired the furniture
 - c) continued to quarrel
 - d) settled their differences
4. I knew exactly what she wanted me to do: she didn't need to SPELL it OUT for me.
 - a) tell me how to write it down
 - b) help me to do it
 - c) explain it any further
 - d) plan my life for me
5. Bill had to DIP INTO his savings account to pay for his holiday.
 - a) increase
 - b) close
 - c) take money from
 - d) put money into
6. It was so hot in the examination room that several students NODDED OFF.
 - a) left the room
 - b) started arguing
 - c) fell asleep
 - d) fainted
7. I think we should WIND UP the discussion now: it's getting late and we have to be up early in the morning.
 - a) postpone
 - b) end
 - c) cancel
 - d) restrict
8. My father TOLD me OFF because I used his electric razor.
 - a) reprimanded me
 - b) was proud of me
 - c) laughed at me
 - d) congratulated me
9. Andy wanted to go to the ball, so poor Anne had to COUGH UP fifty pounds for the tickets.
 - a) reluctantly pay out
 - b) easily save up
 - c) confidently ask for
 - d) unwillingly borrow
10. I need twenty pounds to TIDE me OVER until the end of the month.
 - a) cover my expenses
 - b) pay off my debts
 - c) spend
 - d) borrow



'My father told me off because I used his electric razor.'

52. Phrasal verbs in idiomatic expressions 3

Choose the alternative which best matches the meaning of the phrasal verb in capitals.

1. The police officer SHOT OFF before anyone could stop her.
a) left in a hurry b) told everyone the truth
c) fired her gun d) closed all the doors
2. The teacher told her students to stop MESSING ABOUT, especially now that their examinations were only two weeks away.
a) bringing food to the class b) coming late all the time
c) being absent from class d) wasting time
3. The doctor is busy right now, but she could probably FIT you IN later on.
a) examine you b) try to cure you
c) find time to see you d) send you away
4. Have you managed to TRACK DOWN that book I asked you about?
a) sell b) read through
c) find d) get back
5. He had no business there, so I told him to CLEAR OFF.
a) do the dishes b) leave at once
c) put everything in its place d) find something useful to do
6. I'm sorry to BUTT IN, but I couldn't help overhearing what you said.
a) interrupt you b) contradict you
c) speak so rudely to you d) refuse you
7. As it was getting late, I decided to PRESS ON.
a) find a place to sleep b) phone for help
c) finish the ironing d) keep going
8. I knew that nobody would help me, so I decided to SOLDIER ON.
a) let someone else do the work b) continue by myself
c) abandon the job d) join the army
9. I get up very early in the morning, so I am ready to TURN IN by about 8 pm!
a) give up b) go to bed
c) switch off the light d) go home
10. I didn't want to do it, but the other boys EGGED me ON.
a) threw eggs at me b) called me names
c) encouraged me d) lifted me off the ground

54. Phrasal verbs in idiomatic expressions 5

Choose the alternative which best matches the meaning of the phrasal verb in capitals.

1. 'Ann said I was the nicest man she had ever met. Do you think she's in love with me?'
'I wouldn't READ too much INTO her words if I were you. She says that to every man she meets!'
 - a) interpret her
 - b) try to understand her
 - c) make sense of her
 - d) take her too seriously
2. 'My teacher says if you hold a guinea pig by its tail, its eyes will fall out.'
'She's HAVING you ON! Guinea pigs don't have tails!'
 - a) being friendly with you
 - b) teasing you
 - c) making you angry
 - d) trying to please you
3. Traffic on the main Interstate out of El Paso was HELD UP for three hours because of a serious accident.
 - a) delayed
 - b) diverted
 - c) returned
 - d) expected
4. 'I answered an advertisement which said: Send me ten pounds and I will tell you how to get rich.' 'Oh, how could you FALL FOR that old trick!'
 - a) take advantage of
 - b) get into trouble with
 - c) let yourself be persuaded by
 - d) misunderstand
5. 'Is your flight to San Diego non-stop?'
'No, it TOUCHES DOWN IN Phoenix.'
 - a) makes a stop at
 - b) stays in
 - c) flies low over
 - d) is forced to land in
6. Everyone agreed the old program was not user-friendly. Finally, the company HIT UPON the idea of installing this new one in all our computers.
 - a) finally rejected
 - b) suddenly thought of
 - c) openly criticised
 - d) carefully developed
7. 'May I ask you a question?'
'FIRE AWAY!'
 - a) Don't worry! There's no danger
 - b) No!
 - c) Go ahead!
 - d) Please leave me alone!
8. I was so late this morning that I hardly had time to GULP DOWN a cup of tea.
 - a) spill
 - b) leave unfinished
 - c) make myself
 - d) drink quickly
9. My older sisters were going on a picnic, and they said that I could TAG ALONG.
 - a) pay for the drinks
 - b) walk behind them
 - c) go with them
 - d) carry the picnic basket
10. Why is it that Christopher always WRIGGLES OUT OF doing the washing-up?
 - a) gets paid for
 - b) avoids
 - c) complains about
 - d) never seems to mind

SECTION 9: JUST FOR FUN!

This section consists of two crossword puzzles and three crazy headline puzzles.

With a couple of exceptions, all of the phrasal verbs in these puzzles have appeared in earlier tests in the book.

Enjoy!



56. Crazy Headlines 2

Underline the spelling mistake in each of these newspaper headlines.

1.

MEAT PRICES ARE
DOWN AGAIN.
HOUSEWIVES ADVISED
TO CHOP AROUND FOR
THE BEST BARGAINS

2.

DON'T KNICK OFF
EARLY ON FRIDAY
AFTERNOONS,
WORKERS WARNED

3.

LOCAL COUNCIL
TELL GRAFFITI
ARTISTS TO
'FUZZ OFF'

4.

NEW WEBSITE BOASTS
BIGGEST ENCYCLOPAEDIA
OF THE WORLD'S WINES.
'WELL WORTH SIPPING
INTO,' SAY THE EXPERTS

5.

SAILING IS NOW THIRD
MOST POPULAR HOBBY.
'MEN LOVE TO MISS
ABOUT IN BOATS,' SAYS
LEISURE FIRM.

6.

SWIMMER'S
DEATH SHARKS
OFF A SAFETY
ENQUIRY

7.

AMAZON
EXPLORERS DECIDE
TO DRESS ON
DESPITE THE HEAT

8.

'ATTENDANCE AT
WATER POLO
EVENTS DRIPPING
OFF' SAYS OFFICIAL
REPORT

9.

IMMIGRANT WORKERS
FEEL ALIENATED:
HAVE A HARD TIME
SITTING IN

10.

EIGHTY-YEAR-OLD JUDGE
CRITICISED FOR RODDING
OFF DURING TRIAL. 'IF HE
CAN'T STAY AWAKE, HE
SHOULD RETIRE,' LAWYER
COMMENTS

57. Crazy headlines 3

Underline the spelling mistake in each of these newspaper headlines.

1.

FIRE BRIGADE ON
ALERT AS VANDALS
THREATEN TO TURN
DOWN FARM
BUILDINGS

2.

BRITISH ATHLETE
INTENDS TO CRY FOR
NEW WORLD RECORD
AT COMING
COMMONWEALTH GAMES

3.

NEW ZEALAND NOCTURNAL
GROUND PARROT IN
DANGER: 'WE MUST
CONSERVE ITS HABITAT OR
IT WILL DIG OUT SOON,'
SAYS LEADING NATURALIST.

4.

SHOCK MEDICAL
REPORT: STUDENTS
CRANKING UP UNDER
EXAMINATION
PRESSURE

5.

POLICE SURROUND
PRISON AS
DANGEROUS
CRIMINALS TRY TO
FREAK OUT

6.

SECURITY
LIGHTENED UP AT
AIRPORTS AS NEW
TERRORIST
CAMPAIGN BEGINS

7.

AFTER FIFTEEN
YEARS, HUSBAND
FINALLY MUMBLES
TO WIFE'S LOVER

8.

MANCHESTER MAN
JUMPS INTO LONG-
LOST BROTHER IN
NEW YORK
NIGHTCLUB

9.

LADY CHATTERLEY TO
MARRY HER GARDENER:
'I JUST HOPE IT FORKS
OUT FOR THEM,' SAY HER
PARENTS

10.

HOUSEWIVES TIRED OF
BEING TIED TO THE
KITCHEN SINK: 'THERE
MUST BE MORE TO LIFE
THAN LASHING UP,'
THEY SAY

58. Crossword

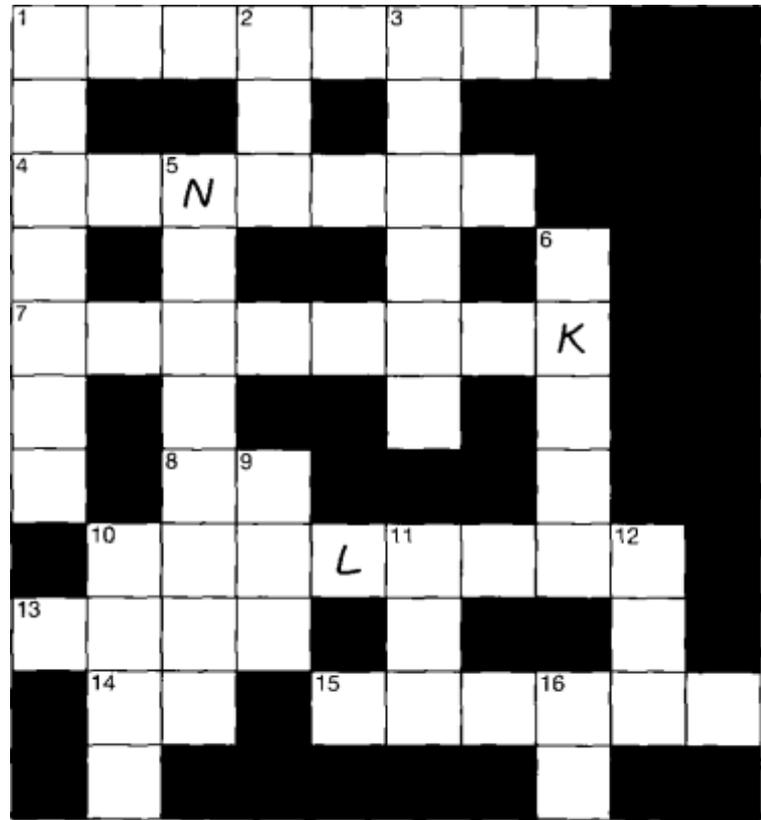
Study the clues and complete the crossword.

ACROSS

1. Go up one side of the mountain and the other side. (4,4)
4. If you want something from the mail order catalogue, you will have to for it. (4,3)
7. When a typhoid epidemic breaks out, we say there has been an of typhoid. (8)
8. Verb used in the expression '..... away with' meaning 'get rid of'. (2)
10. This is a phrasal verb from the game of cricket. If somebody finds you very attractive, we say that you have ed them
The verb describes the way the ball is sent to the batsman. (4,4)
13. Opposite of 'up'. (4)
14. Opposite of 'off'. (2)
15. You use this to tie up parcels. (6)

DOWN

1. '..... -' clothing is clothing which you no longer want. (4,3)
2. If you break the law, you may finally up in jail. (3)
3. A method of printing. The first part of the word is the same as the particle in 4 across and 1 down. (6)
5. If you want to remember exactly what someone said, don't rely on your memory: it The particle here is the same word as 13 across. (4,4)
6. When you on thin ice, you are in danger of going through and into deep water. (5)
9. To '..... up' is to admit that you did something. The word is also used in the expression 'on my', meaning 'alone'. (3)
10. Restaurants in Wellington usually up very quickly on Saturdays, so it is a good idea to phone up and reserve a table. (4)
11. The opposite of 16 down. It is also the first part of 7 across. (3)
12. When you see the train about to leave the station, you have to to catch it. The same verb is used in the expression 'to somebody down', meaning to criticise them or give them a bad name. (3)
16. A particle used in many phrasal verbs, such as 'turn', meaning to go to bed, and 'give', meaning to surrender. (2)



59. Double definitions crossword

The answer to each clue is a two-part phrasal verb (or a noun or adjective derived from a phrasal verb). Each clue consists of two parts.

The first part gives a dictionary definition; the second gives a typical sentence in which the phrasal verb might be used. The following verbs and particles are used.

VERBS

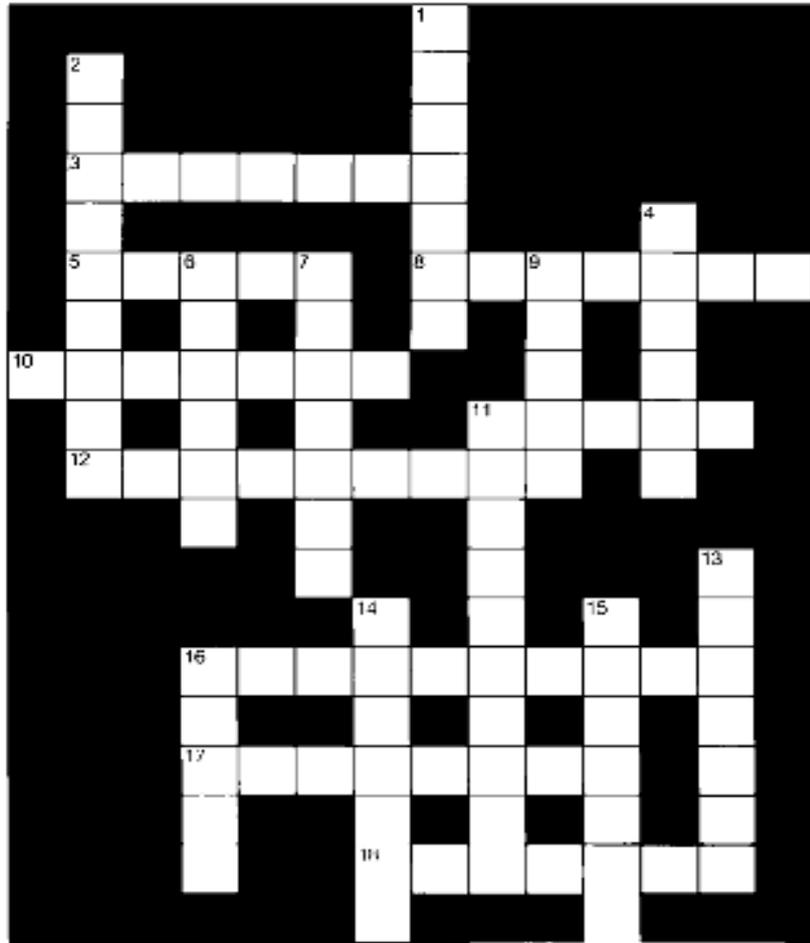
aim book burn carry cast fall lie look make
set sit stand switch touch turn walk work

PARTICLES

about at back by down in off on out over up

ACROSS

3. Be careful, take care. (4,3)
'.....!'
There's a car behind you!
5. Point towards. (3,2)
'Hold the dart like this and
..... at the bull's eye.'
8. The dust that comes from a
nuclear explosion. (7)
'The trouble with nuclear
..... is that it is
radioactive and dangerous.'
10. Solve, deduce. (4,3)
'Don't ask me what the answer is.
Try to it for
yourself.'
11. Pay attention. (3,2)
'Then I told him what I really
thought of him. That made him
..... all right!'
12. Land (of an aeroplane). (5,4)
'Everyone gave a big sigh of relief as soon as they saw the plane
16. A kind of railway at an amusement park. (10)
'I love the way a railway twists and turns.'
17. Total amount of money taken by a company during the year. (8)
'Did you know that the Little Inking Company more than doubled its
last year?'
18. Become extinguished. (4,3)
'We let the fire itself



DOWN

1. Something you no longer need, especially clothing. (4,3)
'Oxfam is always glad to receive - clothing.'
2. Wander. (4,5)
'The best way to see a town is to park your car and just for an hour or two.'
4. Make a reservation. (4,2)
'If you want a ticket for Hamlet, you really ought to now.'
6. Lipstick, face powder, eye shadow, etc. (6)
'Do you think that men as well as women should use ?'
7. Improve something by adding or removing small details. (5,2)
'I haven't got time to repaint the garage door. I think I'll just it here and there.'
9. Stay in bed a bit longer in the morning. (3,2)
'I have to get up at six every day to make the breakfast, so I like to on Sunday mornings.'
11. Change from one thing to another. (6,4)
'We have decided to from oil to gas fired central heating.'
13. Discern, just be able to see. (4,3)
'We could only just the farmhouse in the early morning mist.'
14. Ready and waiting to get a place or go into action, etc. (7)
'On Fridays, all the flights out of Cologne are fully booked, and dozens of people are on !'
15. Continue. (5,2)
'After the police arrested the man, the Princess was able to with her tour of inspection.'
16. Organise, establish. (3,2)
'The government has a special committee to look into the problem of drug smuggling.'

60. Crazy headlines 4

Underline the spelling mistake in each of these newspaper headlines.

1

CONTROVERSY OVER
SUNDAY OPENING OF
INDIAN SHOPS IN
CARACAS: SHOPOWNERS
SAY THEY INTEND TO
CURRY ON AS USUAL

2

YOUNGSTERS
LUCK IN AT
VILLAGE
FEAST

3

OLD PEOPLE
ADVISED TO TRAP
UP WELL DURING
COLD SPELL

4

ANGRY SCENES IN
CONGRESS: BRAZIL'S
PRESIDENT WASHES
OUT AT OPPOSITION'S
'DISHONEST TACTICS'

5

OFFICIALS CRITICISED
FOR SCANNING
ABOUT IN EXPENSIVE
CARS AT TAXPAYERS'
EXPENSE

6

WHOLE TRIBES
WIRED OUT BY
FLU EPIDEMIC

7

SEA BREEZES OVER
IN COLDEST
WINTER IN LIVING
MEMORY

8

VILLAGERS MOUNT
CAMPAIGN TO
STUMP OUT TREE
VANDALISM

9

CAT, TWENTY-FIVE
YEARS OLD, PUSSES
AWAY AFTER
SHORT ILLNESS

10

SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR
PROMISES TO ROOF
OUT CORRUPTION IN
THE HOUSE OF
COMMONS

ANSWERS

TEST 1

1 was like	6 come back	11 is for
2 go with	7 go away	12 takes off
3 get in	8 is about	13 go on
4 took back	9 get back	14 came off
5 come from	10 take down	15 get up

TEST 2

1 away	6 like	11 up
2 back	7 about	12 off
3 for	8 over	13 around
4 on	9 through	14 into
5 from	10 with	15 after (x 2)

TEST 3

1 back	6 forward	11 along
2 from	7 across	12 into
3 in	8 out	13 up
4 before	9 to	14 off
5 round	10 on	15 about

TEST 4

1 across	6 round
2 away	7 into
3 on	8 behind
4 back	9 down
5 to	10 over

TEST 5

- 1 It should be 'the street lights went off.'
- 2 It should be 'Gone away'.
- 3 It should be 'I've really gone off it lately'.
- 4 It should be 'flu virus going round'.
- 5 It should be 'Do go on!'
- 6 It should be 'when he went through his pockets'.
- 7 It should be 'really goes with'.
- 8 It should be 'can go without water'.
- 9 It should be 'enough food to go round'.
- 10 It should be 'go through' or 'go over' the instructions.

TEST 6

1 taken down	6 take off
2 take it back	7 take after
3 take out	8 taken in
4 take up	9 take it up
5 taken over	10 take on

TEST 7

- 1 c
- 2 e
- 3 a
- 4 d
- 5 b

TEST 8

1 False
2 True

3 False
4 False

5 True
6 True

7 True
8 False

9 True
10 True

TEST 9

1 get
2 take
3 threw
4 put
5 chop

6 lie
7 goes
8 call
9 broken
10 stay

11 see
12 comes
13 take
14 cuts
15 dropped

TEST 10

1 break
2 stay
3 give
4 keep
5 show
6 get
7 calling
8 handed

9 trade
10 bought
11 drawing
12 gone
13 dig
14 deal (x2)
15 brought

TEST 11

1 get down
2 take down
3 turn down
4 break down
5 cut down
6 come down
7 look down
8 put down

9 lie down
10 put down
11 write down
12 track down
13 wear down
14 stand down
15 let down

TEST 12

1 dried
2 took
3 cuts
4 throw
5 rub
6 pick
7 fallen
8 show

9 work
10 helping
11 drop
12 slipped
13 stand
14 wipe
15 pass

TEST 13

1 stay
2 running
3 take
4 look
5 break

6 frighten
7 slipped
8 tow
9 fade
10 sent

TEST 14

Caption a away
Caption b down
Caption c in
Caption d off
Caption e out

- 1 'How nice of you to drop in!'
- 2 'I'll soon work it out.'
- 3 'Attendance has been dropping off lately.'
- 4 'You should have seen the fish that got away!'
- 5 'He has slowed down a lot since his operation.'

TEST 15

1 g 6 i
2 h 7 b
3 c 8 f
4 a 9 j
5 e 10 d

TEST 16

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 puts off | a look into |
| 2 go off | b hang up |
| 3 hangs up | c fell through |
| 4 fell out | d stand for |
| 5 cut down | e put off |
| 6 stand for | f make up |
| 7 fell through | g gone off |
| 8 make up | h go out |
| 9 look into | i fallen out |
| 10 go out | j cut down |

- | | |
|-----|------|
| 1 e | 6 d |
| 2 g | 7 c |
| 3 b | 8 f |
| 4 i | 9 a |
| 5 j | 10 h |

TEST 17

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----|------|
| 1 cut out | a tuck in | 1d | 6 g |
| 2 give away | b tore off | 2 c | 7 j |
| 3 drop in | c give away | 3 i | 8 a |
| 4 turn in | d cut out | 4 f | 9 h |
| 5 tear off | e hang up | 5 b | 10 e |
| 6 look into | f turn in | | |
| 7 break off | g look into | | |
| 8 tucks in | h turn around | | |
| 9 turn around | i drop in | | |
| 10 hang up | j break off | | |

TEST 18

- 'The artist has tried to give the idea of "Young Love" but I don't think it quite comes off.'
- 'It's not likely to take off today, is it?'
- 'Don't forget to switch off the light before you go to bed.'
- 'Are they supposed to come off like that?'
- 'He never takes his hat off in public'
- 'When he is bored, he simply switches off.'

TEST 19

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 fall through | a look up | 6 see through | f see through |
| 2 dry up | b make up | 7 fall off | g fall through |
| 3 puts off | c catch on | 8 take back | h take back |
| 4 make up | d dry up | 9 run across | i fall off |
| 5 look up | e run across | 10 catch on | j put off |

- | | |
|-----|------|
| 1 g | 6 f |
| 2 d | 7 i |
| 3 j | 8 h |
| 4 b | 9 e |
| 5 a | 10 c |

TEST 20

- 1 He goes out at the same time every night.
- 2 'Please put all the bones back in their proper place.'
- 3 'That's the end of summer. Time to put the clocks back.'
- 4 'But WHY do you want to blow up the Houses of Parliament?'
- 5 'Come on, blow up the balloon and let's get started.'
- 6 'Now don't let the fire go out!'

TEST 21

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----|------|
| 1 let off | a set off | 1d | 6 j |
| 2 stand by | b leaked out | 2 i | 7 g |
| 3 look over | c look over | 3 c | 8 a |
| 4 clear up | d let off | 4 e | 9 f |
| 5 cut down | e clear up | 5 h | 10 b |
| 6 cover up | f playing at | | |
| 7 bump into | g bumped into | | |
| 8 set off | h cut down | | |
| 9 playing at | i stand by | | |
| 10 leaks out | j cover up | | |

TEST 22

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 outfit | 6 outburst |
| 2 outlook | 7 outcry |
| 3 outbreak | 8 outcast |
| 4 outlet | 9 outcome |
| 5 outlay | 10 outset |

TEST 23

- 1 If you don't feel like cooking, go and get something from the Mexican takeaway.
- 2 The joys of modern travel: a five-mile tailback on the freeway!
- 3 A non-stick frying pan! The scientific breakthrough we've all been waiting for!
- 4 It takes minutes to fill your basket, and hours to get through the supermarket checkout.
- 5 A bank holdup.
- 6 If the traffic gets too bad, pull into a lay-by and have a rest.

TEST 24

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 handout | 6 breakdown |
| 2 mixed-up | 7 fallout |
| 3 holdup | 8 outfit |
| 4 outlook | 9 take-off |
| 5 make-up | 10 standby |

TEST 25

- | | |
|-----|------|
| 1 c | 6 b |
| 2 a | 7 d |
| 3d | 8 b |
| 4 b | 9 a |
| 5 a | 10 c |

TEST 26

- 1 You can stay in your car: this is a drive-in movie.
- 2 These shoes have no laces: they are slip-on shoes.
- 3 This is not an aerosol deodorant: it is a roll-on deodorant.
- 4 The crooks used this as a getaway vehicle.
- 5 This is a pop-up book.
- 6 This is a pick-up truck.
- 7 This is cast-off clothing.
- 8 There is a sale on: everything at knockdown prices.
- 9 The shop owner does not live here: it is a lock-up shop.
- 10 This shed is not freestanding: it is a lean-to shed.

TEST 27

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 built-up | 6 stuck-up |
| 2 throwaway | 7 follow-up |
| 3 run-down | 8 see-through |
| 4 mixed-up | 9 takeover |
| 5 worn-out | 10 stand-offish |

TEST 28

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1 a lean-to | 5 make-up |
| 2 a pinup | 6 a hangover |
| 3 a pick-up | 7 a lie in |
| 4 a handout | 8 a showdown |

TEST 29

- | | | | |
|-----|------|-------|--------|
| 1d | 6 b | i 7 | vi 10 |
| 2 f | 7 j | ii 4 | vii 1 |
| 3 a | 8 g | iii 3 | viii 5 |
| 4 i | 9 c | iv 9 | ix 2 |
| 5 h | 10 e | v 6 | x 8 |

TEST 30

- 1 'OK, everybody. Tea break over. Time to get back to work!'
- 2 'We speak out against injustice wherever we find it.'
- 3 'The problem is that we've run out of matches.'
- 4 'My wife has walked out on me. I can't think why.'
- 5 'Please don't wait up for me.'
- 6 'This is what happens when you fall behind with the rent.'

TEST 31

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 come up against | 3 run out of | 5 look up to | 7 put up with | 9 catch up with |
| 2 get down to | 4 cut down on | 6 give in to | 8 listen in on | 10 look forward to |

TEST 32

- 1 'SEND AWAY FOR YOUR COPY TODAY! ONLY TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS!'
- 2 'What it really boils down to, then, is that you don't love me any more. Is that it?'
- 3 'You'll never get away with it!'
- 4 Not everyone looks forward to Christmas.
- 5 'Don't worry, he's just a puppy. He'll soon grow out of it.'
- 6 'It's no good going on about it -you lost, and that's all there is to it.'

TEST 33

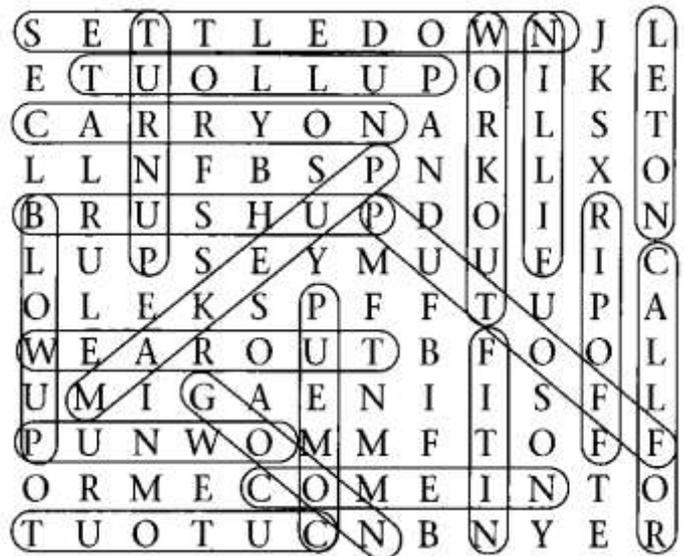
- | | | | |
|-----|------|-------|--------|
| 1 i | 6 b | i 7 | vi 10 |
| 2d | 7 h | ii 4 | vii 1 |
| 3 a | 8 f | iii 3 | viii 5 |
| 4 j | 9 e | iv 9 | ix 2 |
| 5 g | 10 c | v 6 | x 8 |

TEST 34

- | | | | | |
|-----|----|---|-------|--------|
| 1 c | 6 | g | i 4 | vi 1 |
| 2 f | 7 | e | ii 8 | vii 6 |
| 3 i | 8 | h | iii 2 | viii 5 |
| 4 b | 9 | a | iv 10 | ix 7 |
| 5 i | 10 | d | v 9 | X 3 |

TEST 35

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1 blow up | 11 let on |
| 2 brush up | 12 make up |
| 3 call for | 13 own up |
| 4 carry on | 14 pull out |
| 5 come in | 15 put off |
| 6 come up | 16 rip off |
| 7 cut out | 17 settle down |
| 8 fill in | 18 turn up |
| 9 fit in | 19 wear out |
| 10 go on | 20 work out |



TEST 36

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1 go on | 6 clear up |
| 2 think over | 7 stand for |
| 3 come round | 8 pull out |
| 4 come into | 9 brush up |
| 5 look into | 10 make up |

TEST 37

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 1 give away | 5 clear up | 9 put forward |
| 2 step up | 6 draw up | 10 turn down |
| 3 carry out | 7 made up | |
| 4 break off | 8 fill in | |

TEST 38

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 show up | 6 touch on |
| 2 run down | 7 tip off |
| 3 fall out | 8 come round |
| 4 split up | 9 fall off |
| 5 think over | 10 throw away |

TEST 39

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 settle down | 6 pick out |
| 2 brush up | 7 do without |
| 3 strip off | 8 explain away |
| 4 go round | 9 let on |
| 5 stand for | 10 come into |

TEST 40

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 cut down | 5 wear out | 9 shake off |
| 2 set off | 6 slip up | 10 fit in |
| 3 blow up | 7 work out | |
| 4 call for | 8 carry on | |

TEST 41

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1 dropped in | 4 pull out of | 7 looked through |
| 2 turns up | 5 put off | 8 pull away |
| 3 play down | 6 given up | 9 get away |

TEST 42

1. DR MARTEN'S BOYS TOLD: 'FACE UP TO YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES'
2. MAN ADMITS TO KNIFE ATTACK ON NOISY NEIGHBOURS: 'IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO PUT UP WITH THEM ANY MORE,' HE SAYS.
3. PEOPLE IN BIG CARS ALWAYS TRY TO CATCH UP WITH THE CAR IN FRONT
4. SCUBA DIVER 'DROPPED IN' ON SUBMARINE. T JUST WANTED TO SAY HELLO.'
5. OVERPRICED HAIRDRESSERS COME IN FOR A LOT OF CRITICISM
6. OUTBREAK OF MYSTERY ILLNESS AMONGST POULTRY. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE PROMISES TO CHECK UP ON IT.
7. HOW TO STAY CALM: CUT DOWN ON II IF, AMOUNT OF COFFE YOU DRINK!
8. ECONOMISTS PREDICT BIG INCREASE IN POTATO SALES. FARMERS ADVISED TO CASH IN ON THIS OPPORTUNITY
9. STOP COMPARING YOURSELF WITH YOUR NEIGHBOUR, ADVISES SOCIAL WORKER: 'USELESS TO TRY TO KEEP UP WITH THE JONESES'
10. POST OFFICE PROMISES BETTER MAIL DELIVERY: 'HAPPY TO FALL IN WITH CUSTOMERS' WISHES'

TEST 43

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 bring up | 6 getting at |
| 2 make out | 7 crop up |
| 3 shouting at | 8 wiped out |
| 4 mixing up | 9 run down |
| 5 dawned on | 10 plumped for |

TEST 44

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1 fooling around | 6 cropping up |
| 2 pouring down | 7 simmer down |
| 3 pulls through | 8 step up |
| 4 make out | 9 shouting at |
| 5 doubled up | 10 stuck by |

TEST 45

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1 run | 6 live |
| 2 shrug | 7 seize |
| 3 Roll | 8 hush |
| 4 freshen | 9 dawned |
| 5 mixing | 10 turn |

TEST 46

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 skate over | 6 copes with |
| 2 blends in | 7 brought up |
| 3 wiped out | 8 rinse out |
| 4 run away | 9 leaked out |
| 5 size up | 10 sound out |

TEST 47

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| 1 go, hang, knock | a hold |
| 2 lash, strike, hit | b butt |
| 3 fork, shell, pay | c rushed |
| 4 end, land, finish | d playing |
| 5 drop, look, call | e stock |

TEST 48

- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 drag on | 3 getting at | 5 snapped up | 7 jumped at | 9 rambled on |
| 2 meddle with | 4 rub in | 6 flaked out | 8 wade through | 10 plumped for |

TEST 49

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1 bite off | 3 turn over | 5 look after (x 2) | 7 runs away |
| 2 throw out | 4 put off | 6 comes out | 8 pick up |

- A Don't bite off more than you can chew.
- B The sun always comes out after the rain.
- C Look after the pennies and the pounds will look after themselves.
- D See a pin and pick it up, and all day long you'll have good luck.
- E Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
- F He who fights and runs away, Lives to fight another day.
- G Don't throw out the baby with the bath water.
- H Turn over a new leaf.

TEST 50

1a 6 b
 2 c 7 c
 3 b 8 a
 4 d 9 d
 5 a 10 b

TEST 51

1b 6 c
 2 c 7 b
 3d 8 a
 4 c 9 a
 5 c 10 a

TEST 52

1a 6 a
 2d 7 d
 3 c 8 b
 4 c 9 b
 5 b 10 c

TEST 53

1 b 6 b
 2 d 7 d
 3 b 8 c
 4 c 9 a
 5 d 10 c

TEST 54

1 d 6 b
 2 b 7 c
 3 a 8 d
 4 c 9 c
 5 a 10 b

TEST 55

1 b 6 d
 2 a 7 b
 3 c 8 a
 4 d 9 d
 5 b 10 c

TEST 56

- 1 MEAT PRICES ARE DOWN AGAIN. HOUSEWIVES ADVISED TO SHOP AROUND FOR THE BEST BARGAINS
- 2 DON'T KNOCK OFF EARLY ON FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, WORKERS WARNED
- 3 LOCAL COUNCIL TELL GRAFFITI ARTISTS TO 'BUZZ OFF'
- 4 NEW WEBSITE BOASTS BIGGEST ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF THE WORLD'S WINES. 'WELL WORTH *DIPPING* INTO,' SAY THE EXPERTS
- 5 SAILING IS NOW THIRD MOST POPULAR HOBBY. 'MEN LOVE TO MESS ABOUT IN BOATS,' SAYS LEISURE FIRM.
- 6 SWIMMER'S DEATH SPARKS OFF A SAFETY ENQUIRY
- 7 AMAZON EXPLORERS DECIDE TO PRESS ON DESPITE THE HEAT
- 8 'ATTENDANCE AT WATER POLO EVENTS DROPPING OFF' SAYS OFFICIAL REPORT.
- 9 IMMIGRANT WORKERS FEEL ALII'.NATKD: HAVE A HARD TIME FITTING IN
- 10 EIGHTY-YEAR-OLD JUDGE CRITICISED FOR NODDING OFF DURING TRIAL. 'IF HE CAN'T STAY AWAKE, HE SHOULD RETIRE,' LAWYER COMMENTS

TEST 57

- 1 FIRE BRIGADE ON ALERT AS VANDALS THREATEN TO BURN DOWN FARM BUILDINGS
- 2 BRITISH ATHLETE INTENDS TO TRY FOR NEW WORLD RECORD AT COMING COMMONWEALTH GAMES
- 3 NEW ZEALAND NOCTURNAL GROUND PARROT IN DANGER: 'WE MUST CONSERVE ITS HABITAT OR IT WILL DIE OUT SOON,' SAYS LEADING NATURALIST.
- 4 SHOCK MEDICAL REPORT: STUDENTS CRACKING UP UNDER EXAMINATION PRESSURE
- 5 POLICE SURROUND PRISON AS DANGEROUS CRIMINALS TRY TO BREAK OUT
- 6 SECURITY TIGHTENED UP AT AIRPORTS AS NEW TERRORIST CAMPAIGN BEGINS
- 7 AFTER FIFTEEN YEARS, HUSBAND FINALLY TUMBLES TO WIFE'S LOVER
- 8 MANCHESTER MAN BUMPS INTO LONG-LOST BROTHER IN NEW YORK NIGHTCLUB
- 9 LADY CHATTERLEY TO MARRY HER GARDENER: 'I JUST HOPE IT WORKS OUT FOR THEM,' SAY HER PARENTS
- 10 HOUSEWIVES TIRED OF BEING TIED TO THE KITCHEN SINK: 'THERE MUST BE MORE TO LIFE THAN WASHING UP,' THEY SAY

TEST 58

Across

- 1 come down
- 4 send off
- 7 outbreak
- 8 do
- 10 bowl over
- 13 down
- 14 on
- 15 string

Down

- 1 cast off
- 2 end
- 3 offset
- 5 note down
- 6 skate
- 9 own
- 10 book
- 11 out
- 12 run
- 16 in

TEST 59

Across

- 3 look out
- 5 aim at
- 8 fallout
- 10 work out
- 11 sit up
- 12 touch down
- 16 switchback
- 17 turnover
- 18 burn out

Down

- 1 cast-off
- 2 walk about
- 4 book up
- 6 make-up
- 7 touch up
- 9 lie in
- 11 switch over
- 13 make out
- 14 standby
- 15 carry on
- 16 set up

TEST 60

- 1 CONTROVERSY OVER SUNDAY OPENING OF INDIAN SHOPS IN CARACAS: SHOPOWNERS SAY THEY INTEND TO CARRY ON AS USUAL
- 2 YOUNGSTERS TUCK IN AT VILLAGE FEAST
- 3 OLD PEOPLE ADVISED TO WRAP UP WELL DURING COLD SPELL
- 4 ANGRY SCENES IN CONGRESS: BRAZIL'S PRESIDENT LASHES OUT AT OPPOSITION'S 'DISHONEST TACTICS'
- 5 OFFICIALS CRITICISED FOR SWANNING ABOUT IN EXPENSIVE CARS AT TAXPAYERS' EXPENSE
- 6 WHOLE TRIBES WIPED OUT BY FLU EPIDEMIC
- 7 SEA FREEZES OVER IN COLDEST WINTER IN LIVING MEMORY
- 8 VILLAGERS MOUNT CAMPAIGN TO STAMP OUT TREE VANDALISM
- 9 CAT, TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD, PASSES AWAY AFTER SHORT ILLNESS
- 10 SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR PROMISES TO ROOT OUT CORRUPTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

