Фразовые глаголы в английском языке

- Тематическая подача материала
- Ключи для самопроверки
- Примеры употребления в речи
- Упражнения для практики

Наглядно Доступно Легко

put down
take off
put on
get up
Ильченко, Валерия Витальевна.

Цель предлагаемого учебного пособия — помочь получить, систематизировать и закрепить знания об английских фразовых глаголах для практического применения в письменной и устной речи. Тематическая подача материала, списки фразовых глаголов с примерами и переводом, а также наличие упражнений с ключами дают возможность легко и быстро разобраться с материалом любой сложности, окажут существенную помощь при подготовке к тестам и экзаменам.

Пособие предназначено для широкого круга лиц, изучающих английский язык в школах, вузах, на курсах, с преподавателем или самостоятельно.

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СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Тема</th>
<th>Страница</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ОБЩИЕ СВЕДЕНИЯ</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. FOOD</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. TRAVEL</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. HEALTH</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. KEEPING FIT</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. TIME</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REVISION 1—5</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. DESCRIBING PEOPLE</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. FEELINGS</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. RELATIONSHIPS</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. STAGES THROUGH LIFE</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. DAILY ROUTINES</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REVISION 6—10</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. STUDYING</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. JOBS AND CAREERS</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. BUSINESS</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. CHANGE</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. COMMUNICATION</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REVISION 11—15</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. DRIVING</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. TELEPHONING</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. TECHNOLOGY</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. COMPUTERS</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. MASS MEDIA</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REVISION 16—20</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. WEATHER</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. MEMORY</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. DESCRIBING PLACES</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PHRASAL VERBS

24. MONEY MATTERS. ..................................................... 209
25. EXCLAMATIONS AND WARNINGS. ............................... 216
REVISION 21—25 ............................................................. 223
26. SIGNS & HEADLINES. ................................................. 229
27. PHRASAL NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES. .......................... 237
28. IDIOMS USING PHRASAL VERBS ............................... 245
29. NEW PHRASAL VERBS ................................................... 252
30. INFORMAL LANGUAGE .................................................. 259
REVISION 26—30 ............................................................. 266
VOCABULARY ................................................................. 273
ОБЩИЕ СВЕДЕНИЯ

Что такое фразовый глагол

1. Множество глаголов современного английского языка меняют оттенки смысла в зависимости от того, с какими частицами они употребляются. Но иногда мы имеем дело с такими сочетаниями, в которых глагол с частицей приобретает значение, совершенно отличное по смыслу от смысла самого глагола.

Такие устойчивые сочетания называются фразовыми глаголами, или многословными глаголами (multi-word verbs).

1. Tara looked up and saw a rainbow in the sky.— Тара посмотрела вверх и увидела в небе радугу.

В этом предложении нет фразовых глаголов: смысл сочетания looked up складывается из значений глагола look и наречия up.

2. I always look new words up in the dictionary.— Я всегда ищу новые слова в словаре.

В этом предложении словосочетание look up является фразовым глаголом: его смысл не складывается из значений глагола look и наречия up.
PHRASAL VERBS

II. Состав фразовых глаголов может быть следующим:

глагол + частица или глагол + две частицы
(наречие или предлог) (наречие и предлог):

• bring forward — глагол + наречие
• look after — глагол + предлог
• get through to — глагол + наречие + предлог

III. Фразовый глагол (базовый + частица) является единым членом предложения: “Pull” — “тянуть, дергать” является глаголом и “pull up” — “тормозить” также является глаголом, а вот “pull up” — “тянуть вверх” остается глаголом и частицей.

Roger pulled the curtain aside. — Роджер отдёрнул штору.
The car pulled up at the café. — Машин затормозила у кафе.
Anna pulled the flap up. — Анна потянула дверцу люка вверх.

Значения фразовых глаголов и их синонимы

I. Фразовые глаголы могут иметь несколько значений. Но все эти значения, как правило, являются переносными к значению базового глагола.

pick a bag up off the floor — поднять сумку с пола;
pick up tickets from the box-office — забрать билеты из кассы;
pick up a language — выучить язык;
pick up a cold — подцепить простуду;
pick up a bargain — купить (по случаю или недорого);
pick up the trail — напасть на след;
pick up a scent — уловить запах;
pick up a story — продолжить рассказ.

II. Довольно часто — но не всегда! — фразовые глаголы имеют синонимы, выраженные одним словом. В этом случае фразовый глагол, как правило, используется в разговорной речи, а его «однословный» аналог — в литературной или официально-деловой речи.
Видо-временные формы фразовых глаголов

I. Фразовые глаголы, как и все прочие, могут употребляться во всех видо-временных формах:

She loads up the washing machine every evening. — Она загружает стиральную машинку каждый вечер.
She is loading up the washing machine now. — Она загружает стиральную машинку сейчас.
She loaded up the washing machine yesterday. — Она загрузила стиральную машинку вчера.
She was loading up the washing machine when you came. — Она загружала стиральную машинку, когда ты пришел.
She has just loaded up the washing machine. — Она только что загрузила стиральную машину.
She had already loaded up the washing machine when you came. — Она уже загрузила стиральную машинку, когда ты пришел.
She will load up the washing machine tomorrow. — Она загрузит стиральную машинку завтра.

II. Фразовые глаголы могут быть переходными (иметь прямое дополнение) или непереходными (не иметь прямого дополнения). Дополнение может быть выражено существительным или местоимением.

We kept off highways. — переходный
She lives on vegetables. — переходный
The road branched off to the bridge. — непереходный
The rain blew over. — непереходный

Некоторые фразовые глаголы могут быть переходными в одном из своих значений и непереходными в другом:

Will you drop me off at the bus stop? — переходный
The film was boring and I soon dropped off. — непереходный

! Узнать, является ли фразовый глагол переходным или непереходным, возможно из словаря или по контексту.
PHRASAL VERBS

III. Фразовые глаголы иногда могут иметь два дополнения. В этом случае первое из них стоит сразу же после глагола, а второе — после частицы:

A skilled goldsmith can easily **tell a real diamond from a fake.** — Опытный ювелир может легко отличить подлинный бриллиант от подделки.

The government **has been pouring money into the region.** — Правительство накачивает деньгами этот регион.

IV. Если дополнение выражено несколькими словами, то оно, как правило, стоит после частицы:

I stopped to **pick up a young girl hitchhiking all over Europe.**

The accident **cut off water and electricity supplies.**

V. Если дополнение выражено личным местоимением, то оно, как правило, стоит перед частьцей:

Jane **put on a new dress.** — Jane **put a new dress on.** — Jane **put it on.**

! Jane put on it.

Некоторые фразовые глаголы меняют свое значение в зависимости от того, является ли дополнение одушевленным или неодушевленным существительным.

**bring up:**

She **has brought up five children.** — Она вырастила пятерых детей. (значение меняется)

She **has just brought up this issue.** — Она только что подняла этот вопрос. (значение меняется)

**flag down**

The police office **flagged me down.** — Полицейский остановил меня. (значение не меняется)

The police office **flagged down a car.** — Полицейский остановил машину. (значение не меняется)

Разделяемые и неразделяемые фразовые глаголы

I. Фразовый глагол является **разделяемым**, если между базовым глаголом и частицей можно поставить дополнение:

базовый глагол + дополнение + частица.
Разделяемыми являются многие переходные фразовые глаголы.

Дополнение с разделяемыми фразовыми глаголами может стоять как перед частицей, так и после нее:

I’ve mucked up my English exam. — I’ve mucked my English exam up.
Plug in the kettle, please. — Plug the kettle in, please.

II. Фразовый глагол является неразделяемым, если между базовым глаголом и частицей дополнение поставить нельзя. В этом случае дополнение ставится после частицы:

базовый глагол + частица + дополнение.

Неразделяемыми являются все непереходные фразовые глаголы и некоторые переходные:

He ran through his report once more.
(run through — переходный глагол)

He ran his report through once more.
He ran it through once more.

Узнать, является ли фразовый глагол разделяемым или неразделяемым, можно из словаря.

Трехсловные фразовые глаголы

Трехсловные фразовые глаголы представляют собой сочетание глагол + наречие + предлог. За ними всегда следует прямое дополнение. Все они, за редким исключением, являются неразделяемыми.

Phil has failed to live up to his father’s expectations.
Pat always shies away from strangers.

Существительные и прилагательные, образованные от фразовых глаголов

I. От фразовых глаголов типа глагол + частица могут образовываться существительные и прилагательные, причем
частица в новообразованном слове может стоять как после базового глагола, так и перед ним:

- to rip off — a rip-off
- to set on — an onset
- to stand out — outstanding
- to break down — broken-down

Не все существительные и прилагательные, образованные от фразовых глаголов, имеют глагольные соответствия:

- a fallout = to fall out,
- ongoing = to go on

! an overkill ≠ to kill over
- overpriced ≠ to price over

II. Правила правописания фразовых существительных:

- если фразовое существительное образовано по модели 
  частица + глагол, то оно пишется слитно:
    - input,
    - outbreak

- если фразовое существительное образовано по модели 
  глагол + частица, то оно, как правило, пишется слитно, если это частицы -over или -out, или через дефис, как в случае с частицами -in, -up и другими менее употребимыми частицами:
    - a dropout,
    - a hangover
    - a lie-in,
    - a run-through

III. При произношении фразовых существительных ударение падает на первый слог:

- a university DROPut
- an awful RIP-off
- a DOWNturn in prices

При произношении прилагательных, образованных от фразовых глаголов, нужно помнить, что ударение падает чаще всего:

- на первый элемент, особенно если базовый глагол стоит в форме причастия настоящего времени:

  This is an ONGoing problem.
• если прилагательное стоит перед определяемым существительным, то ударение падает на существительное:
  worn-out TROUSERS
• если прилагательное стоит в конце предложения, то ударным является второй элемент:
  The problem is onGOING.
• на второй элемент, особенно если базовый глагол стоит в форме причастия прошедшего времени, а само прилагательное входит в состав сказуемого:
  My trousers are worn OUT.
I used to **eat out**¹ a lot but after my doctor had advised me to lose weight I had to **cut down**² on fried food. That was particularly had as I used to **live on**³ well-done steaks and French fries. I also had to **cut** all foods with a high sugar, salt or fat content **out**⁴ of my diet. Being a big eater I would **get through**⁵ all the food I was **served up**⁶ and even manage to **rustle up**⁷ something to eat between the meals. I had to **give up**⁸ the habit as well. So now I’m reduced to **eating in**⁹ as I can’t stand the sight of happy people **tucking in**¹⁰ unhealthy though delicious bacon and pastry.

¹ **eat out** — питаться вне дома (ходить в ресторан)
² **cut down** — снижать, сокращать
³ **live on** — питаться чем-либо
⁴ **cut out** — исключить
⁵ **get through** — использовать, съедать (в большом количестве)
⁶ **serve up** — подавать (еду)
⁷ **rustle up** — раздобывать, накрести
⁸ **give up** — отказаться; бросить что-либо
⁹ **eat in** — питаться дома
¹⁰ **tuck in** — жадно есть, уплетать
**EXTRA EXAMPLES**

**cut down sth / cut sth down / cut down**
*Cut down* on fatty foods if you want to lose weight.

**cut out sth / cut sth out**
Pregnant women are advised to *cut out* alcohol.

**eat in**
I prefer *eating in* on workday evenings.

**eat out**
Nowadays people *eat out* more often than they used to.

**get through sth**
You wouldn’t believe how much food he can *get through* at one go!

**give up sth / give sth up**
Jake has decided to *give up* football.

**live on sth**
My son practically *lives on* crisps!

**rustle up sth / rustle sth up**
Call the taxi and I’ll *rustle up* some breakfast.

Если хочешь похудеть, **сократи количество** продуктов с высоким содержанием жира.

Беременным женщинам рекомендуется **отказаться от употребления** алкоголя.

В рабочие дни я предпочитаю по вечерам **питьться дома**.

Сегодня люди **ходят в ресторан** чаще, чем раньше.

Ты не поверишь, сколько он может **съесть** за один прием!

Джейк решил **бросить** футбол.

Мой сын **питается исключительно** чипсами!

**Вызывай такси, а я соображу что-нибудь на завтрак.**
PHRASAL VERBS

serve up sth / serve sth up
They serve up crap here!  Здесь подают всякую дрянь!

Tuck in
The ice creams came and the girls tucked in happily.  Принесли мороженое, и девочки с удовольствием его съели.

PRACTICE

I. Заполните пропуски в предложениях частицами (наречиями или предлогами) down, in, on, out, through или up.

1. Alcoholics Anonymous help people who want to give _______ drinking.
2. Auntie Mary always serves _______ a lovely shepherd’s pie for family dinners.
3. If you are a budget tourist you are more interested in finding food you can eat _______ but it is always a temptation to eat _______.
4. If you live _______ sweetmeats and want to lose weight, just eat more fruit and dry fruit and cut _______ desserts.
5. When the pie is ready, let it stand for half an hour and then tuck _______ and enjoy.
6. While I watched the movie I got _______ three large packets of crisps.
7. Why don’t we stay in tonight? I can rustle _______ a pretty decent meal, you know.
8. You know that I’m concerned about your smoking and you promised to cut _______.

Ⅱ. Перечеркните слова и выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, таким образом, чтобы они содержали слова, написанные большими буквами, и сохраняли прежние значения.
1. After the injury Neil decided to stop playing football. UP
2. Grace doesn’t have time to cook so she has her meals in a restaurant almost every night. OUT
3. How do you consume so much meat? Doesn’t it raise your cholesterol level? THROUGH
4. I can’t stop smoking but I’ve reduced the number of cigarettes to five a day. DOWN
5. I really don’t feel like having dinner at home tonight. Let’s go to our local pub. IN
6. If Max and Jill come I’ll make quickly a couple of steaks on the barbecue. UP
7. Most of the Chinese population only eat rice. ON
8. This drink is shaken over ice, poured out straight in cocktail glasses and given to people. UP
9. When the waiter brought our meal we all started eating it with enjoyment. IN
10. With this diet, I have to stop eating bread, cookies, and cakes. OUT

III. Выберите из предложенных вариантов подходящие по смыслу слова или фразы.

1. I had managed to rustle up a couple of sandwiches and coffee/a couple of chairs by the time Dan returned from the bathroom.
2. I have high blood pressure so I’m trying to cut down on caffeine/calories.
3. Judging from the way the children were tucking in their shirts/meal, they were very hungry.
4. Molly gave up her office job/unhealthy food and started traveling around the world.
5. This Italian restaurant serves up to local people only/authentic Italian cuisine only.
6. Being both students, we lived on very happily/very little when we got married.
PHRASAL VERBS

7. When on holiday, I eat out every **night** / **things I don’t understand**.
8. With the exception of Kane, everyone in the office gets through a huge amount of **work** / **food**.

IV. Выберите слово, которое не образует словосочетание с данным фразовым глаголом.

1. **tuck in**
   a. a diet
   b. a blanket
   c. chocolate
2. **serve up**
   a. dinner
   b. drinks
   c. guests

3. **get through**
   a. a meal
   b. a telephone
   c. an exam
4. **give up**
   a. sweets
   b. advice
   c. a job

V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.

1. Дети **за обе щеки уплетали** рождественский пудинг.
2. Диабетикам **рекомендуется отказаться от употребления** сахаросодержащих продуктов.
3. Когда я был студентом, я **питался исключительно консервами**.
4. Когда я жила в Китае, я постоянно **питалась в ресторанах**.
5. Красное вино лучше всего **подавать** комнатной температуры.
6. Моя жена пытается убедить меня **бросить** курить, но пока что я согласился **сократить** количество сигарет до десяти в день.
7. Среднестатистический бразилец **употребляет** около 5 килограмм кофе в год.
8. Устраивайся поудобнее, а я **соображу** что-нибудь на ужин.
9. Я купила пиццу на вынос поэтому, сегодня вечером мы можем **поесть дома**.
I. KEYs

1. up
2. up
3. in/out
4. on/out
5. in
6. through
7. up
8. down

II. 

1. After the injury Neil decided to give up football.
2. Grace doesn’t have time to cook so she eats out almost every night.
3. How do you get through so much meat? Doesn’t it raise your cholesterol level?
4. I can’t stop smoking but I’ve cut down to five cigarettes a day.
5. I really don’t feel like eating in tonight. Let’s go to our local pub.
6. If Max and Jill come I’ll rustle up a couple of steaks on the barbecue.
7. Most of the Chinese population live on rice.
8. This drink is shaken over ice and served straight up in cocktail glasses.
9. When the waiter brought our meal we all tucked in.
10. With this diet, I have to cut out bread, cookies, and cakes.

III.

1. a couple of sandwiches and coffee
2. caffeine
3. meal
4. her office job
5. authentic Italian cuisine only
6. very little
7. every night
8. work
IV.

1 — a  
2 — c

3 — b

IV.

1. The kids were tucking in a Christmas pudding.
2. Diabetics are advised to cut out sugary foods.
3. When I was a student I used to live on tinned food.
4. When I lived in China, I used to eat out all the time.
5. Red wine is best served up at room temperature.
6. My wife is trying to persuade me to give smoking up but I’ve agreed to cut down to ten cigarettes a day so far.
7. An average Brazilian gets through about 5 kilos of coffee a year.
8. Make yourself comfortable and I’ll rustle something up for supper.
9. I’ve bought a takeaway pizza so we can eat in tonight.
Get away¹ from your hectic life and experience landmarks of Cairo during your 3-day short break in Egypt. You’ll be able to see the main sights if you don’t mind packing your days out².

Day 1: Arrival Cairo / the Egyptian Museum
As soon as your flight touches down³ at Cairo International Airport your personal tour guide will meet and escort you to the hotel and help to check in⁴. Now you are ready to set out⁵ on your Cairo Tour. The visit to the Egyptian Museum will easily take up⁶ the rest of your day.

Day 2: Giza / Cairo Tour
Visit the Pyramids of Giza, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. You’ll start off⁷ early to avoid crowds and afternoon heat. Lunch at Abu Tarek Koshary and enjoy the national cuisine. Then you’ll continue to Old Cairo and stop off⁸ to see two of the earliest sites from Islamic Egypt — Amr Ibn Al-Aas Mosque and the Nilometer. Evening free to explore Khan Khalili, Cairo’s old bazaar.

Day 3: Final Departure
You check out⁹ after breakfast. Bid farewell to Egypt as your flight takes off¹⁰ from Cairo International Airport.

¹ get away — взять отпуск, уезжать
² pack out — заполнять, переполнять
PHRASAL VERBS

3 touch down
приземлиться, коснуться земли

4 check in
регистрироваться (в гостинице, на рейс)

5 set out
начинать путешествие (длительное)

6 take up
занимать (время)

7 start off
отправляться (в путь)

8 stop off
остановиться в пути, сделать остановку

9 check out
расплатиться и освободить номер в гостинице

10 take off
взлететь

EXTRA EXAMPLES

check in
Has Mrs Lane checked in at the hotel yet? Госпожа Лейн уже зарегистрировалась в отеле?

check out
Don’t forget that you check out at noon. Не забудьте, в полдень вы должны расплатиться и освободить номер.

get away
I like to get away from Moscow at the weekend. На выходные я люблю уезжать из Москвы.

pack sth out
In summer tourists pack out our town. Летом наш город заполняют туристы.

set out
We set out early when the traffic was still low. Мы выехали пораньше, когда движение было еще не такое интенсивное.
start off
We **started off** on our walking trip when it was still dark.

stop off
We **stopped off** in San Antonio for a day.

take off
I can spend hours watching the planes **take off** and land.

**take up sth/take sth up**
The new job **takes up** most of my time.

touch down
The plane **touched down** at Gatwick around midnight.

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**PRACTICE**

1. Перефразируйте предложения, заменив слова и выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами.

2. I arrived in Paris a few days ago and **recorded my arrival at** the Hotel de l’Avre.
3. More than 100,000 football fans **crowded into and filled** the The Maracana Stadium in Rio de Janeiro to see the match.
4. Some plastics **require** about 200 years to decompose.
PHRASAL VERBS

5. Steve was so excited to go on his first camping trip.
6. The flight left the ground and started flying three hours late because of the heavy fog.
7. They started a long journey on an early morning, wearing hiking outfit and each carrying a rucksack.
8. We paid the bill and departed from the hotel at 7 a.m. to catch a 9 a.m. flight to LA.
9. We stopped for a short time in the middle of a journey at a gas station and I bought myself a large diet Cola.
10. When the plane was making contact with the ground in landing, one of its tyres burst.
11. You can leave your luggage for your return flight at the hotel so that it can be put on the plane.

II. Выберите из предложенных вариантов подходящие по смыслу слово или фразу.

1. “Moscow Virtuosi” pack out concert halls/bags all over the world.
2. Greg is getting away from all this fuss with a weeks holiday in Istanbul/decent pay rise.
3. Lin felt quite excited as Jack’s career/the plane took off from Heathrow.
4. Mark said goodbye and went to check in at the hotel/his suitcases.
5. Mom, we want to stop off later on/at Bath on our way back.
6. Odysseus and twelve of his men started off as heroes/on a long journey.
7. The band are setting out reasons for their breakup/on a final tour in June.
8. The first week of the vacation was taken up with repairs/the authorities.
9. We checked out late/his address and nearly missed the flight.
10. We will be touching down in about half an hour’s time/on the relationship between poverty and poor health.
III. Прочтите инструкцию по составлению программы туристической поездки и заполните пропуски в тексте подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами в нужной форме из словаря темы.

If you plan (1) ______ from your daily routine and want (2) ______ on a trip, take care to make your travel itinerary first. The first step is to collect itinerary relevant information. This includes your flight details (the time you should arrive at the airport (3) ______ as well as the time when your plane (4) ______ and (5) ______ at the destination) and hotel information (hotel name and address, reservation confirmation, the time when you should (6) ______ and (7) ______.

Next, use online travel sights or guidebooks to make a list of the things you want to see and do on your trip. For each activity on your list, estimate the time when you should (8) ______ and how long you'll be there; decide on the places where you'd like (9) ______ on your way to the destination or back to the hotel. Make your schedule flexible so that you don't have every day of your trip (10) ______.

Follow our guidelines and the trip arrangements (11) ______ any of your valuable time when you arrive there.

IV. Выберите слово, которое образует словосочетание с данным фразовым глаголом.

1. check in
   a. at the bank
   b. at the airport
   c. at the cinema

2. get away
   a. from the vacation
   b. from the job
   c. from town

3. set out
   a. on a drive
   b. on a plane
   c. on a meeting

4. take up
   a. weather
   b. time
   c. a visit

V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.

1. В большинстве отелей вы должны расплатиться и освободить номер до полудня.
PHRASAL VERBS

2. В пятницу вечером большинство баров в нашем районе заполнены.
3. Если вы живете в большом городе, всегда приятно уехать от городского шума и движения, по крайней мере на пару дней.
4. Когда мы приехали в отель, я осталась в фойе с чемоданами, а Кейн пошел к стойке администратора, чтобы зарегистрироваться.
5. Когда я зарегистрировался на рейс, мне сказали, что на него было продано билетов больше, чем мест, и что мне придется ждать следующий рейс.
6. Люси отправилась вниз по дороге, оставляя позади дом, где она родилась.
7. Он уехал из аэропорта только после того, как взлетел ее самолет.
8. По дороге домой он обычно останавливался в местном пабе, чтобы выпить кружку пива.
9. Льюис и Кларк с экспедицией отправились в путь 30 августа 1803 года из города Питсбург, штат Пенсильвания.
10. Я должен был написать эссе, и это вчера заняло у меня почти весь день.
11. Я закончила книгу как раз в тот момент, когда самолет приземлился в аэропорту Хитроу.

KEYS

1.
1. But with my both parents being ill, it's difficult to get away from home even for a day.
2. I arrived in Paris a few days ago and checked in the Hotel de l'Avre.
3. More than 100,000 football fans packed out the The Maracana Stadium in Rio de Janeiro to see the match.
4. Some plastics take up about 200 years to decompose.
5. Steve was so excited to **start off** on his first camping trip.
6. The flight **took off** three hours late because of the heavy fog.
7. They **set out** on an early morning, wearing hiking outfit and each carrying a rucksack.
8. We **checked out** from the hotel at 7 a.m. to catch a 9 a.m. flight to LA.
9. We **stopped off** at a gas station and I bought myself a large diet Cola.
10. When the plane was touching down, one of its tyres burst.
11. You can **check in** your luggage for your return flight at the hotel.

**II.**

1. concert halls
2. weeks holiday in Istanbul
3. the plane
4. his suitcases
5. at Bath
6. on a long journey
7. on a final tour in June
8. repairs
9. late
10. in about half an hour’s time

**III.**

1. to get away 7. check out
2. to set out 8. start off
3. to check in 9. to stop off
4. takes off 10. packed out
5. touches down 11. won’t take up
6. check in

**IV.**

1 — b  2 — c  3 — a  4 — b
PHRASAL VERBS

V.

1. In most hotels you must check out before noon.
2. Most of the bars in our neighbourhood are pack out on Friday nights.
3. If you live in a big city, it’s always nice to get away from the city noise and traffic at least for a couple of days.
4. When we arrived at the hotel, I stayed with the suitcases in the foyer and Kane went to the reception desk to check in.
5. When I was checking in for my flight, I was told that it was overbooked and I had to wait for the next one.
6. Lucy started off down the road, leaving behind the house where she had been born.
7. He didn’t leave the airport until after her plane had taken off.
8. On his way home, he would stop off at the local pub for a glass of beer.
9. The Lewis and Clark expedition set out on August 30, 1803 from Pittsburgh, PA.
10. I had an essay to write, which took up most of the day yesterday.
11. I finished the book right when the plane touched down at Heathrow.
Influenza, commonly known as “the flu”, is an infectious disease. People can come down with the flu quite suddenly. Usually the first symptoms of the disease are chills and fever. The person experiencing chills may break out in sweat and if the fever is high he may even throw up or black out. Many people experience muscle pains that won’t ease off for days. The nose may be runny, and you may find yourself fighting off a sore throat. Luckily the glands in the neck don’t swell up. Getting over the flu can take quite a long time and the illness may flare up again if the sick person doesn’t follow the doctor’s prescriptions. Many people complain that they can’t shake off cough or running nose for weeks.

1. come down with — заболевь, слечь
2. break out in — покрыться (потом, сыпью)
3. throw up — страдать рвотой
4. black out — на мгновение терять сознание
5. ease off — ослабляться
6. fight off — бороться (с болезнью)
7. swell up — опухать
8. get over — побеждать, одолевать (болезнь)
9. flare up — вспыхнуть снова, обостриться (о болезни)
10. shake off — избавляться (от болезни); бороться (с болезнью)
**EXTRA EXAMPLES**

black out
For a few seconds, I thought I was going to **black out**. На секунду мне показалось, что я **потеряю сознание**.

break out in sth
My whole body **broke out in** a rash. Все мое тело **покрылось** сыпью.

come down with sth
Jenny has **come down with** a cold again. Дженни снова **простыла**.

ease off
Take this pill and the pain will **ease off**. Прими эту таблетку, и боль **пройдет**.

fight off sth / fight sth off
I must take this medicine, as I am **fighting off** a cold. Мне нужно принимать это лекарство, потому что я **борюсь** с простудой.

flare up
Chronic diseases tend to **flare up** in spring and autumn. Как правило, хронические заболевания **обостряются** весной и осенью.

get over sth
Lucy **got over** the illness quickly. Люси быстро **оправилась** от болезни.

shake off sth / shake sth off
My husband can’t seem to **shake off** this fever. Кажется, мой муж никогда не **избавится** от этой лихорадки.
3. HEALTH

swell up
In the evening the ankle swelled up and the pain got worse.

throw up / throw sth up / throw up sth
The child threw up his dinner.

PRACTICE

I. Найдите соответствия между фразовыми глаголами и их значениями.

1. black out  a. be suddenly affected by an unpleasant sensation or condition
2. break out in b. vomit
3. come down with c. get rid of an illness
4. ease off d. get an illness again after it had gone away or got better
5. fight off e. begin to suffer from a specified illness
6. flare up f. recover from an illness
7. get over g. become larger and rounder than usual because of an injury or illness
8. shake off h. lose consciousness for a short time
9. swell up i. get rid of or try to get rid of an illness
10. throw up j. gradually become less painful, difficult or unpleasant

II. Заполните пропуски в предложениях подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами.

1. After the accident Grace _______ and couldn’t remember what had happened.
   a. flared up  b. stopped off  c. blacked out
2. Dan didn’t give the injury much attention at first, but his wrist began to ______ later.
   a. swell up  b. flare up  c. give up

3. Having eaten 6 chocolate eggs, no wonder the kid _______ in 15 minutes.
   a. blacked out  b. threw up  c. swelled up

4. If your immune system is weakened by stress, your body can’t _______ infection properly.
   a. get through  b. fight off  c. shake off

5. It took Jill quite a time to _______ the shock of her husband’s death.
   a. get over  b. fight off  c. ease off

6. My son _______ a rash after eating some honey.
   a. came down with  b. flared up  c. broke out in

7. Several tourists have _______ with heat stroke today.
   a. come down  b. blacked out  c. got over

8. The disease has _______ again, keeping me out of work today.
   a. eased off  b. flared up  c. swelled up

9. The pain _______ after the doctor gave me a shot of painkiller.
   a. eased off  b. blacked out  c. flared up

10. You should _______ this depression of yours and start focusing on your life again.
    a. give up  b. throw up  c. shake off

III. Замените в текстах выделенные глаголы подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами в нужной форме из словаря темы.
Text 1

(1) **Catching** a cold is not only annoying but also can be dangerous as it can cause some of your chronic diseases to (2) **aggravate**. Medications can (3) **relieve** certain symptoms like headache, but there’s no proven cure to help you (4) **recover from** the disease quickly. Among popular non-medical cures for the cold is food high in vitamin C which can help your body (5) **get rid of** the cold, or even avoid it altogether.

Text 2

A concussion is a result of head trauma that injures the brain and causes the brain tissue (6) **edema**. (7) **Losing consciousness** is not a requirement for diagnosing a concussion. More typically patients with concussion complain of a headache or dizziness. They may also (8) **vomit**, (9) **sweat**, or have visual problems. Physical and mental rest, which is a good treatment for concussion, will help (10) **get rid of** the results of the trauma.

IV. Исправьте ошибки в предложениях.
1. An old kidney disease flared back, and he had to take painkillers to ease of the pain and missed work for several days.
2. Chris went down with this summer flu everyone’s getting and is still trying to fight it off.
3. They’ve prescribed him some antibiotics to shake off any possible infection.
4. Put some ice on your ankle before it flares up.
5. The pain is killing me. I feel like I’m going to dark out.

V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.
1. Во время аварии я **попал в сознание** и пришел в себя уже в больнице.
2. **Заболевать гриппом** я начал в этой командировке.
3. Запах был таким отвратительным, что ее чуть не **вошла сумела**.
PHRASAL VERBS

4. Меня укусила пчела, и теперь место укуса опухает, а кожа на руке покрывается сыпью.
5. На то, чтобы оправиться после такой серьезной болезни, могут уйти месяцы.
6. Стресс является причиной обострения многих заболеваний.
7. Это лекарство только снимает симптомы.
8. Этот кашель у меня уже целую вечность, я никак не могу от него избавиться.
9. Эхинацея стимулирует иммунную систему, что помогает организму бороться со многими заболеваниями.

KEYS

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

II.
1 — c  2 — a  3 — b  4 — b  5 — a  6 — c  7 — a  8 — b  9 — a  10 — c

III.
1. coming down with  6. to swell up
2. flare up  7. blacking out
3. ease off  8. throw up
4. get over  9. break in sweat
5. fight off  10. shake off
IV.

1. An old kidney disease flared up, and he had to take painkillers to ease off the pain and missed work for several days.
2. Chris came down with this summer flu everyone’s getting and is still trying to shake it off.
3. They’ve prescribed him some antibiotics to fight off any possible infection.
4. Put some ice on your ankle before it swells up.
5. The pain is killing me. I feel like I’m going to black out.

V.

1. I **blacked out** during the accident and regained consciousness in hospital.
2. I started **coming down** with the flu when I was on this business trip.
3. The smell was so disgusting that she nearly **threw up**.
4. I’ve got stung by a bee and now the sting is **swelling up** and the skin on my arm is breaking out in rash.
5. It can take months to **get over** a serious illness like that.
6. Stress causes many diseases to **flare up**.
7. This medicine only **eases off** symptoms.
8. I’ve had this cough for ages and I just can’t **shake it off**.
9. Echinacea stimulates the immune system which helps the body **fight off** many diseases.
**4. KEEPING FIT**

*Working out* in the gym has become a very popular sport activity all over the world. Regular exercise sessions in a gym help people *burn off* calories, *build up* muscles, *tone up* bodies and *work off* the stress and tension of work and modern life. You can certainly work out at home but some types of exercises can be more effective in a gym. An experienced trainer will teach you how to *go about* doing exercises in the right way. But if you have never set foot in a gym and have no idea what to do when you get there, here are some tips.

1. *Warm up* at start; it’ll prepare you for other gym activities.
2. Remember to *cool down* after your exercise session.
3. Set realistic goals and don’t *max out* to prevent injuries.
4. Be consistent and don’t *give in*. The competitive atmosphere of the gym will encourage you to *forge ahead*.

As long as you follow the rules you’ll enjoy your gym sessions.

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1. *work out* — заниматься спортом, тренироваться
2. *burn off* — сжигать (калории)
3. *build up* — наращивать (мускулы)
4. *tone up* — повышать тонус, укреплять
5. *work off* — освободиться от чего-либо
6. *go about* — заниматься чем-либо, делать что-либо; начинать что-либо, приступать к чему-либо
7. *warm up* — разминаться, разогреваться
4. KEEPING FIT

8 cool down
охлаждаться, остывать

9 max out
выложиться, достичь предела возможностей

10 give in
сдаваться, уступать

11 forge ahead
медленно и равномерно продвигаться вперёд

EXTRA EXAMPLES

build up sth/build sth up
Keeping to a special diet is essential if you want to build up muscles.

burn off sth/burn sth off
Working out improves your health and burns off calories.

cool down
Don’t rush outside, cool down a little.

forge ahead
I’m forging ahead with shaping up.

give in
Regular workouts are difficult but you mustn’t give in if you want to tone up your body.

go about sth
I have no idea how to go about doing this exercise.

Если вы хотите нарастить мускулы, надо придерживаться особой системы питания.

Занятия спортом улучшают здоровье и сжигают калории.

Не беги на улицу, сначала остынь немного.

Я медленно, но уверенно прихожу в хорошую форму.

Регулярные тренировки — тяжелое занятие, но ты не должен сдаваться, если хочешь укрепить свое тело.

Я не имею ни малейшего представления о том, как начать делать это упражнение.
PHRASAL VERBS

max out
Sam has been maxing out in every game.

tone up sth / tone sth up / tone up
Regular exercise tones up the muscles.

warm up / warm up sth / warm sth up
A short run will help us warm up.

work off sth / work sth off
Going to the gym is the best way to work off excess weight.

work out
I’d rather jog than work out at the gym.

PRACTICE

1. Образуйте словосочетания с фразовыми глаголами. Заполните пропуски в предложениях подходящими по смыслу словосочетаниями, обращая внимание на форму глаголов.

build up  tone up  burn off  warm up  go about  work off
calf muscles  extra pounds  one’s body  doing sit-ups or push-up  excess fat  one’s strength
4. KEEPING FIT

1. First, do some stretching exercises to _______ _______.
2. I doubt if dancing can _______ _______.
3. I guess I have to _______ _______ before I put on a swimsuit this summer.
4. If you don’t know how to _______ _______, you can always consult our gym coaches.
5. Start _______ _______ by doing some mild exercise.
6. The hotel swimming pool offers plenty of opportunity to _______ _______.

II. Заполните пропуски в тексте подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами в нужной форме из словаря темы.

Pros & Cons of Dieting

Pros of Dieting:
Dieting can become a sure formula for weight loss if you know how (1) _______ it. Just consuming less calories each day than you (2) _______ will allow you (3) _______ with losing weight and (4) _______ your health without (5) _______ at a gym.

Cons of Dieting:
Diet programs are hard to stick to. 95% of those who go on diets finally (6) _______ and fail. Being active is crucial to speed up weight loss, so if you (7) _______ at a minimum of three times a week you will both (8) _______ excess fat and (9) _______ your body.

III. Перефразируйте слова и выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, так, чтобы они содержали слова, написанные большими буквами, и сохраняли прежние значения.

1. A cardio machine can be a great way to get rid of calories and get in shape.      OFF
2. Acupuncture can help improve the strength and firmness of your body.            UP
3. If you want to increase the strength of muscles, you need to know how to do it correctly. UP
4. Last week I **did too much** on pumping iron and got a pulled muscle. OUT
5. Mr Rossi regularly attends a gym **to get rid of** the stress of his job. OFF
6. My sister owns a health club so I can **exercise** every day. OUT

IV. Выберите глагол или фразу, которые по смыслу наиболее соответствуют выделенным фразовым глаголам.

1. At the end of your training session, you should always **cool down**.
   a. recover from physical exertion
   b. become less angry
   c. become slightly colder
2. For those weakened by a long illness, it is important to exercise daily to **build up** your muscles.
   a. accumulate     b. strengthen    c. increase
3. I am going to start a new fitness program that will help me **tone up**.
   a. become firmer
   b. become more beautiful
   c. become stronger
4. I’m trying to **work off** the fat from my waist by doing exercises every morning.
   a. relieve       b. get rid of   c. escape
5. If you **work out** at home it can become boring quickly.
   a. exercise     b. practise      c. coach
6. Low-intensity exercise like badminton has much more impact on **burning off** fat than high-intensity sports.
   a. using
   b. removing
   c. getting rid of
V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.
1. В последнее время я очень занят: я регулярно тренируюсь в тренажерном зале, сбрасывая лишний вес и наращивая мышцы рук, ног и груди.
2. Если в фитнесе ты новичок, не выкладывайся полностью в первый же день в тренажерном зале.
3. Если ты не сдаешься, то медленно, но уверенно придешь в хорошую форму.
4. Игроки уже на поле разогреваются перед игрой.
5. Многие люди говорят, что довольны своим телом, поэтому им нужно только поддерживать его в тонусе.
6. После тренировки необходимо остыв, так как это снижает риск травм.
7. Ты можешь показать, как начать заниматься на кардиотренажере?
8. Человек поправляется, если съедает больше калорий, чем сжигает в течение дня.

KEYS

I.
1. warm up calf muscles
2. burn off excess fat
3. tone up my body
4. go about doing sit-ups or push-up
5. building up your strength
6. work off extra pounds

II.
1. to go about
2. burn off
3. to forge ahead
4. build up
5. maxing out
6. give in
7. work out
8. work off
9. tone up
III. A cardio machine can be a great way to burn off calories and get in shape.

2. Acupuncture can help tone up your body.

3. If you want to build up muscles, you need to know how to do it correctly.

4. Last week I maxed out on pumping iron and got a pulled muscle.

5. Mr Rossi regularly attends a gym to work off the stress of his job.

6. My sister owns a health club so I can work out every day.

IV.

1 — a
2 — b
3 — c
4 — b
5 — a
6 — c

V.

1. Recently I’ve been too busy working out at a gym, working off excess weight and building up my arm and leg and chest muscles.

2. If you are a fitness beginner, don’t max out on your first day at the gym.

3. If you don’t give in, you’ll forge ahead with shaping up.

4. The players are already on the field warming up before the game.

5. A lot of people say they are happy with their body, so they only need to tone it up.

6. It’s necessary to cool down after exercise as it reduces the risk of injuries.

7. Can you show how to go about working on this cardio machine?

8. A person gets fat if he eats more calories than he burns off during the day.
Jane is an Executive Assistant at an international company in Bristol. She works irregular hours, so she doesn’t have to clock in¹ and out². The job gives Jane a lot of responsibilities, so she’s always pressed for³ time. She has to fit a lot of activities in⁴ her busy schedule and she hates being held up⁵ by disruptions to normal office procedures. After a short lunch break she has to press on⁶ with her duties. Jane has to balance her work load with her personal life, so she doesn’t have much time to while away⁷. Sometimes her working hours run on⁸ till late in the evening. But when she does have spare time she usually hangs out⁹ with her friends. It’s difficult for Jane to plan for the future. This year she was planning to take her holiday in August but she has had to bring it forward¹⁰ as in August her boss is flying to New York.

¹ clock in  начинать работу (в установленное время); фиксировать время прихода сотрудника на работу
² clock out  заканчивать работу (в установленное время); фиксировать время, когда сотрудник заканчивает рабочий день
³ be pressed for  не хватать (чего-либо)
⁴ fit in  находить время (для чего-либо)
⁵ hold up  задерживать
⁶ press on  спешить; активно продолжать (работу)
⁷ while away  проводить, коротать (время)
⁸ run on  продолжаться, длиться (дольше, чем запланировано)
PHRASAL VERBS

9 **hang out**
    тусоваться (где-либо)

10 **bring forward**
    перенести на более ранний срок

EXTRA EXAMPLES

be pressed for sth
Nicole is always **pressed for** time.

bring forward sth / bring sth forward
The meeting’s been **brought forward** to Wednesday.

**clock in**
I **clock in** at 9:30.

**clock out**
By 6 p.m. most clerks **have clocked out**.

fit in sth / fit sth in
I wanted to **fit in** a jog before breakfast.

**hang out** (**informal**)
I don’t know who my younger sister **hangs out** with.

hold sb up / hold up sb
Sorry I’m late. I was **held up** at work.

press on
We’ll talk about your project later; now let’s **press on**.
5. TIME

run on
Meetings sometimes run on longer than planned.

while away sth / while sth away
We whiled away the evening over a game of chess.

PRACTICE

1. Заполните пропуски в предложениях частицами (наречиями или предлогами) away, for, forward, in, off, on, out или up.

   1. If I weren’t pressed ______ time we could have lunch together.
   2. Our mobile application allows you to clock ______ and clock ______ directly from any iPhone or Android device.
   3. If it’s urgent, we can fit you ______ for a scan tomorrow.
   4. All he does is hang ______ in jazz clubs and get drunk.
   5. Now that all the passengers are on board, I wonder what’s holding us ______.
   6. Kane was determined to press ______ with the project, despite the criticisms from his colleagues.
   7. The club proved to be a very pleasant place to while ______ a couple of hours.
   8. The negotiations ran ______ for hours with no results.
   9. The semifinals have been brought ______ to 12 May.

II. Перефразируйте предложения, заменив слова и выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами.

   1. Eva said she could teach the German class if she weren’t short of time.
The dispute concerned the use of swipe cards to register the time of arrival at and departure from work.

I don’t think I can find time for a swim before breakfast.

They would spend time in the pub for hours, having ordered just a glass of beer.

The anti-migrant march hindered traffic in the city centre.

Mr Foster ignored our angry comments and continued his speech in a determined way.

Green Park is perfect for spending a day off in a relaxed and pleasant way.

The discussion continued for hours but in the end we managed to reach a consensus.

Can I move my appointment with Dr Bradley to 3:30 instead of 6 o’clock?

III. Впишите в пропуски фразовые глаголы из словаря темы, которые образуют словосочетания со следующими словами.

1. to ____________________
   a. time
   b. an evening
   c. days

2. to ____________________
   a. a lunch
   b. an appointment
   c. domestic work

3. to ____________________
   a. cash
   b. time
   c. money

4. to ____________________
   a. a concert
   b. traffic
   c. progress

IV. Найдите восемь ошибок в тексте и исправьте их.

I’m Rita Hart and I’m secretary to Dr Kendal, a family practitioner. I’m responsible for maintaining the smooth running of his office
and freeing him from performing routine activities. Luckily, I don’t have to tick in and clock from but my workday may run forward until the last of the patients leaves Dr Kendal’s office. 

One of my main duties is scheduling Dr Kendal’s appointments. When a patient calls for an appointment I have to record the information onto Dr Kendal’s calendar. Sometimes a patient may call and ask to take his appointment forward or cancel it. Or an emergency patient may insist on putting him in right away.

Analytical skills are very important here. I have to assess each call carefully as my boss is always pressed under spare time and hates it when schedule conflicts hold down his work. I also have to do some minor work for Dr Kendal outside the office, and do it quickly as I have my office duties to push on with when I come back.

V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.

1. Игра в шахматы — хороший способ скоротать долгий вечер.
2. Никто не ожидал, что собрание затягнется до восьми часов.
3. Новый менеджер был полон решимости продолжить модернизацию завода.
4. Несчастный случай задержал работу на стройплощадке на две недели.
5. Джуил не из тех людей, с кем можно потусоваться.
6. Если мое расписание на завтра позволит, я найду для тебя время.
7. Если рабочие регистрируют время прихода на работу и время ухода, то это помогает руководству контролировать их рабочее время в течение дня.
8. Они перенесли свадьбу на более раннюю дату, чтобы ее брат тоже мог на ней присутствовать.
9. Если бы мистер Робин не был так занят, он бы помог тебе.
PHRASAL VERBS

KEYS

I.
1. for
2. in/out
3. in
4. out
5. up
6. on
7. away
8. on
9. forward

II.
1. Eva said she could teach the German class if she weren’t pressed for time.
2. The dispute concerned the use of swipe cards to clock in and clock out of work.
3. I don’t think I can fit in a swim before breakfast.
4. They would hang out in the pub for hours, having ordered just a glass of beer.
5. The anti-migrant march held up traffic in the city centre.
6. Mr Foster ignored our angry comments and pressed on with his speech.
7. Green Park is perfect for whiling away a day off.
8. The discussion ran on for hours but in the end we managed to reach a consensus.
9. Can I bring forward my appointment with Dr Bradley to 3:30 instead of 6 o’clock?

III.
1. while away
2. fit in
3. be pressed for
4. hold up

IV.
I’m Rita Hart and I’m secretary to Dr Kendal, a family practitioner.
I’m responsible for maintaining the smooth running of his office and freeing him from performing routine activities. Luckily, I don’t
have to clock in and clock out but my workday may run on until the last of the patients leaves Dr Kendal’s office.

One of my main duties is scheduling Dr Kendal’s appointments. When a patient calls for an appointment I have to record the information onto Dr Kendal’s calendar. Sometimes a patient may call and ask to bring his appointment forward or cancel it. Or an emergency patient may insist on fitting him in right away.

Analytical skills are very important here. I have to assess each call carefully as my boss is always pressed for spare time and hates it when schedule conflicts hold up his work. I also have to do some minor work for Dr Kendal outside the office, and do it quickly as I have my office duties to press on with when I come back.

V.

1. Playing chess is a nice way to while away a rainy evening.
2. No one expected the meeting to run on until 8 o’clock.
3. The new manager was determined to press on with modernizing the factory.
4. The accident held up work at the construction site for two weeks.
5. Jill is not the person to hang out with.
6. If my schedule for tomorrow allows it, I’ll fit you in.
7. If workers clock in and out, it helps the management control their hours during the workday.
8. They brought the date of the wedding forward so that her brother could attend, too.
9. If Mt Robin weren’t so pressed for time, he would help you.
1. After kissing good-bye to his wife and kids, Tim set out for ...
   a. work
   b. the railway station
   c. a walk
2. Even though the task was very difficult, Abby wouldn’t give in and ...
   a. started working
   b. stopped working
   c. kept working
3. I must have blacked out because I ...
   a. have black paint all over my jeans
   b. can’t remember anything
   c. have a black eye
4. If you want to lose weight, the best food stuff to cut out would be ...
   a. fruit and vegetable
   b. dairy products
   c. bakery food
5. If you’re going to London, why don’t you stop off in Basildon to see your aunt Maggie ...
   a. before you leave
   b. on your way there
   c. after you get back
6. Joel works out every evening because he ...
   a. wants to keep fit
   b. has much work
   c. needs money

7. Neal has been held up by a traffic jam, so he’s likely to be ...
   a. injured    b. early    c. late

8. The meeting was scheduled for September 15 but then it was brought forward a week to ...
   a. September 22   b. September 8   c. September 29

9. Whenever Gary’s arthritis flares up, he has to ...
   a. take some medication
   b. go to the gym
   c. wear plaster

10. You are likely to have a stomach problem if you live on ...
    a. wholesome food
    b. fried food
    c. healthy food

II. Перепиши слова и выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, таким образом, чтобы они содержали слова, написанные большими буквами, и сохранили прежние значения.

1. After the accident Jenny had **to stop** driving. GIVE
2. It took old Mrs Stram a very long time **to recover from** that bout of arthritis she had. GET
3. Jogging is excellent for **getting rid of** tension. WORK
4. Mark felt great about **leaving** New York, even if for only one day. GET
5. My son kept asking me for a new bicycle, and I finally **agreed**. GIVE
6. Professional boxers spend at least an hour every day **exercising** in the gym. WORK
7. The average American **eats** 100 burgers a year. GET
PHRASAL VERBS

8. Volunteerism **fills** the little time I have outside of school.

9. Welcome on board. This is your Captain speaking. We are due **to leave the ground and start flying** in ten minutes.

III. Перепрассуайте предложения, заменив слова и выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами с указанными предлогами.

1. After the pill the stomachache was **becoming less intensive**.
2. At this time a lot of service workers would **be departing from work**.
3. He decided to **make a short visit to** London to see the sights.
4. Nowadays many kids **consume a lot of** crisps and fizzy drinks.
5. When I feel frustrated, I go and **get rid of it** in the gym.

out

6. Her workdays are **full of** meetings, conferences and other events.
7. It is difficult to **exclude** sugar from your diet.
8. Our band is **leaving** on a European tour in June.
9. Soon after the accident I **became unconscious**.
10. This café is a popular place where students **spend a lot of time**.

up

11. I tried giving him some water, but he was so weak with hunger that he **vomited** it.
12. It’s important to **do gentle physical exercise** before you do any sport.
13. The best way to **increase** your stamina is to run miles on your days off.
14. The new baby **consumes** all my time and energy.
15. The strike **delayed** work on the new bridge for weeks.
The best way to lose weight is different for everyone but it's neither (1) at a gym nor (2) eating completely. A person who hasn’t exercised for years runs the risk of getting an injury if he should start (3) at a gym seven days a week. The same is true for people who suddenly go on a diet and (4) certain types of food along with nutrients and vitamins that our bodies need. To lose weight, you need (5) excess calories and prevent your body from storing any excess energy as fat. The most effective way to do this is to (6) on fatty foods and (7) extra exercise in addition to your regular program. Just a short 15 minute walk will help you (8) excess weight if taken most days of the week. Remember that (9) with losing weight is a gradual process that is likely (10) your time and energy.

I have never worked (1) in a gym as I don’t need any special equipment to tone (2) my own body. My days are usually so packed (3) that I’m constantly pressed (4) time and can hardly fit (5) an evening walk with my dog. My friends envy me because they have to live (6) fruit and vegetables, cut (7) sweet stuff and baked goods and exercise for hours to burn (8) an ice-cream or a pastry. I just watch what I eat but will happily get
(9) _______ a large meal when I eat (10) _______. Besides I’m a sweet tooth and can’t imagine giving (11) _______ my bedtime sweets. My friends keep on talking about push-ups, sit-ups and pull-ups, the right way of warming (12) _______, and the importance of maxing (13) _______ in the gym, but often end with a pulled muscle or an ankle that swells (14) _______ after a dislocation.

> VI. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.

1. Вчера утром у меня было мало времени, поэтому я не разогрелся в зале и повредил руку. Теперь она отекла и очень болит.
2. Когда я начала регулярно тренироваться, мне пришлось бросить курить и отказаться от употребления продуктов с высоким содержанием жира.
3. Мы планировали отправиться в туристический поход в начале июля, но нам пришлось перенести его на июнь, так как мой график в июне полон собраний и конференций.
4. По пути в Анталью мы остановились в Стамбуле, чтобы потусоваться с нашими местными друзьями.
5. Я бы предпочла, чтобы мы сегодня не ходили в ресторан. Я чувствую, что у меня начинается простуда. Я соображу что-нибудь на ужин, и мы скоротаем вечер у телевизора.

 KEYS

> I.

1 — a
2 — c
3 — b
4 — c
5 — b
6 — a
7 — c
8 — b
9 — a
10 — b
II.
1. After the accident Jenny had to give up driving.
2. It took old Mrs Stram a very long time to get over that bout of arthritis she had.
3. Jogging is excellent for working off tension.
4. Mark felt great about getting away from New York, even if for only one day.
5. My son kept asking me for a new bicycle, and I finally gave in.
6. Professional boxers spend at least an hour every day working out in the gym.
7. The average American gets through 100 burgers a year.
8. Volunteerism takes up the little time I have outside of school.
9. Welcome on board. This is your Captain speaking. We are due to take off in ten minutes.

III.
1. After the pill the stomachache was easing off.
2. At this time a lot of service workers would be clocking off.
3. He decided to stop off in London to see the sights.
4. Nowadays many kids live on crisps and fizzy drinks.
5. When I feel frustrated, I go and work it off in the gym.
6. Her workdays are packed out with meetings, conferences and other events.
7. It is difficult to cut out sugar from your diet.
8. Our band is setting out on a European tour in June.
9. Soon after the accident I blacked out.
10. This café is a popular place where students hang out.
11. I tried giving him some water, but he was so weak with hunger that he threw it up.
12. It’s important to warm up before you do any sport.
13. The best way to build up your stamina is to run miles on your days off.
14. The new baby takes up all my time and energy.
15. The strike held up work on the new bridge for weeks.

IV.
1. maxing out
2. giving up
3. to work out
4. cut out
5. to burn off
6. to cut down
7. fit in
8. work off
9. forging ahead
10. to take up

V.
1. out
2. up
3. out
4. for
5. in
6. on
7. out
8. off
9. through
10. out
11. up
12. up
13. out
14. up

VI.
1. Yesterday morning I was pressed for time so didn’t warm up in the gym and injured my arm. Now it has swollen up and hurts me a lot.
2. When I started working out regularly I had to give up smoking and cut out fatty foods.
3. We had been planning to set out on a camping trip in early July but we had to bring it forward to June as my July schedule is packed out with meetings and conferences.
4. On our way to Antalya we stopped off in Istanbul to hang out with our local friends.
5. I’d rather we didn’t eat out today. I feel like I’m coming down with cold. I’ll rustle up some dinner and we’ll while the evening away in front of the telly.
My sisters Liz and Mary are twins. They are so similar that even our parents have difficulty telling one from the other. Other than that, there’s a world of difference between them. Liz is a bright personality and always stands out in a crowd. She knows she’s very beautiful and enjoys dressing up though sometimes she finds it hard to decide what to put on. Quite often she shows off and it irritates me a bit. Even when we visit our grandparents, the first thing she does when we arrive is freshen herself up! Mary, on the contrary, is very shy and always tries to blend in with the people around her. She always shies away from noisy people and places and prefers a good book to swinging parties. She never minds trends and fashion and doesn’t care much about what to slip on. As a rule she dresses down in order not to attract much attention. They are certainly as different as chalk and cheese, but I like them just the way they are!

1 *tell one from the other* — отличать, различать
2 *stand out* — быть заметным, выделяться
3 *dress up* — наряжаться
4 *put on* — надевать
5 *show off* — красоваться, рисоваться
6 *freshen up* — привести себя в порядок, освежиться
PHRASAL VERBS

7 blend in with
   a) не выделяться (в толпе) / смешаться (с тол- 
      ной); b) влиться (в коллектив)

8 shy away from
   сторониться, избегать

9 slip on
   нацепить (одежду)

10 dress down
   одеваться просто / попроще

EXTRA EXAMPLES

blend in (with) sb
Joel is so shy that he always tries to blend in with the people around him.
Джоэл такой застенчивый, что всегда старается не выделяться на фоне окружающих.

dress down
More and more people are dressing down for work these days.
Сегодня все больше и больше людей одеваются на работу попроще.

dress up
Nikki always dresses up for parties.
Ники всегда наряжается на вечеринки.

freshen up
Where’s the bathroom? I would like to freshen up.
Где ванная комната? Я хочу привести себя в порядок.

put on sth / put sth on
Carly put her coat on and ran out of the house.
Карли набросила пальто и выбежала из дома.

show off
Don’t take any notice of Ann, she is just showing off.
Не обращай внимания на Анну, она просто рисуется.
6. DESCRIBING PEOPLE

shy away from sth
Kids usually shy away from strangers.

slip sth on / slip on
Jim slipped on a pair of blue jeans and T-shirt and went to the shop.

stand out
Ken is the sort of person who always stands out in a crowd.

tell sb / sth from sb / sth
Bob and Bill are twins. It’s impossible to tell one from the other.

PRACTICE

1. Найдите соответствия между фразовыми глаголами и их значениями.

1. dress up  a. make yourself look neat and tidy after a journey or before a meeting
2. dress down  b. avoid doing something because you are nervous or frightened
3. blend in with  c. wear clothes that are less smart than usual
4. freshen up  d. put clothes or shoes on quickly and easily
5. put on  e. behave in such a manner as to make an impression
6. show off  f. be or look the same as those around you
7. shy away from  
   g. distinguish somebody from another person
8. slip on  
   h. place clothing on your body in order to wear it
9. stand out  
   i. wear clothes that are smarter than the ones you usually wear
10. tell sb from sb  
    j. be much better than other people

II. Заполните пропуски в предложениях подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами.

1. Chris, a six-foot-three redhead, _________ in his small rural community like a palm tree in a cornfield.
   a. stood out  b. blended  c. showed off

2. We can _________ tonight because the ceremony is going to be very informal.
   a. dress up  b. dress down  c. put on

3. Teenagers often _________ curious or flirty glances from attractive members of the opposite sex.
   a. blend in with  
   b. shy away from  
   c. freshen up

4. I think Tom is just trying to _________ in front of the girls.
   a. stand out  b. freshen up  c. show off

5. She _________ a pair of white jeans and a black sleeveless top and went for a walk with her dog.
   a. slipped on  b. dressed up  c. dressed down

6. I hope when we arrive there will be some time to _________ before the interview.
   a. show off  b. freshen up  c. dress up

7. No matter how hard I tried to _________ my group-mates, they knew my background was different.
   a. stand out from  b. shy away from  c. blend in with

8. All kids were _________ in white sheets, pretending to be ghosts.
   a. dressed up  b. dressed down  c. blended in
9. I’ll have to __________ my coat; it’s too cold outside.
   a. dress up  b. put on  c. slip on

III. Исправьте ошибки в предложениях.
1. Do you know how to see a fake Vuitton handbag from the real one?
2. He doesn’t usually drive fast. He’s just showing up because he wants to impress you.
3. I was happy to see the girls beginning to blend with in the other guests.
4. In our office, people wear down on Fridays.
5. It’s a small informal party — you don’t have to dress down.
6. Many men nowadays shy from away relations with single mothers.
7. Sam was already at the door slipping in his coat.
8. She stands out against the crowd because she’s not afraid to speak her mind.
9. She took off her dress and dressed on a sweater and trousers.
10. There’s a bathroom upstairs if you’d like to dress up.

IV. Выберите слово, которое не образует словосочетание с данным фразовым глаголом.
1. blend in with  a. classmates  b. guests  c. milk
2. shy away from  a. housework  b. conflicts  c. friendship
3. put on  a. a coat  b. a haircut  c. weight
4. slip on  a. jeans  b. shoes  c. make-up

V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.
1. Иногда только родители могут отличить близнецов друг от друга.
PHRASAL VERBS

2. Лучше оденься попроще, мы едем в лес на барбекю.
3. Мегги такая красивая! Она очень выделяется в толпе.
4. Не обращай на него внимания, он просто рисуется перед гостями.
5. Надень голубое платье, оно тебе очень идет.
6. Подожди минутку, я только накину кофту и спущусь вниз.
7. После такой утомительной поездки мне нужно время, чтобы привести себя в порядок перед обедом.
8. Сильвия такая стеснительная, что сторонится любого, кто обращает на нее внимание.
9. Я начал работать в этой компании два года назад, но все еще не влился в коллектив.
10. Я не люблю надевать маскарадный костюм даже на Хэллоуин.

KEYS

I.

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

II.

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

III.

1. Do you know how to tell a fake Vuitton handbag from the real one?
2. He doesn’t usually drive fast. He’s just showing off because he wants to impress you.
3. I was happy to see the girls beginning to blend in with the other guests.
4. In our office, people dress down on Fridays.
5. It’s a small informal party — you don’t have to dress up.
6. Many men nowadays shy away from relations with single mothers.
7. Sam was already at the door slipping on his coat.
8. She stands out in the crowd because she’s not afraid to speak her mind.
9. She took off her dress and put on a sweater and trousers.
10. There’s a bathroom upstairs if you’d like to freshen up.

IV.

1 — c
2 — a
3 — b
4 — c

V.

1. Sometimes only parents can tell one twin from the other.
2. You’d better dress down, we’re going to a barbecue in the forest.
3. Meggy is so beautiful! She really stands out in a crowd.
4. Don’t pay attention to him, he is just showing off in front of the guests.
5. Put on the blue dress, it suits you a lot.
6. Wait a sec, I’ll just slip on my cardigan and come downstairs.
7. After such a tiring journey I need some time to freshen myself up before dinner.
8. Silvia is so bashful that she shies away from anyone who pays close attention to her.
9. I started working for the company two years ago but I haven’t blended in with the team yet.
10. I hate dressing up even at Halloween.
Be sure to open all emails today. You’re likely to receive some good news that’ll **brighten you up**. You might get a good job offer. Or perhaps your old love gets in touch with you to renew old bonds. Expect the unexpected, but don’t **get carried away**!

Don’t hesitate to try something new today! Even if the idea **takes you aback** at first, think about it, and you may **warm to** it! And when you find yourself doing something new and **taking to** it enthusiastically, you’ll get the infusion of fun you need!

This could be a frustrating day. Your boss **picks on** you and **puts down** your new project. Perhaps your best friend **lets you down**. Just **cool down**, **pull yourself together** and the ultimate result will be worth the efforts.

---

1. **brighten up**
   \- радовать, радоваться
2. **get carried away**
   \- увлечать; охватывать (о чувстве)
3. **take aback**
   \- захватить врасплох; удивить
4. **warm to**
   \- воодушевляться
5. **take to**
   \- пристраститься, увлечься (чём-либо)
6. **pick on**
   \- придираться (к чему-либо, кому-либо)
7. **put down**
   \- критиковать, осуждать
8. **let down**
   \- разочаровывать, подводить
9 **cool down**  
остывать, успокаиваться

10 **pull oneself together**  
взять себя в руки, собраться с духом

---

### EXTRA EXAMPLES

**be taken aback**

I was somewhat **taken aback** by his remark.  
Его замечание меня не-сколько **удивило**.

**brighten up**

Kane **brightened up** when he was told that Sue was coming after all.  
Когда Кейну сказали, что Сью всё-таки придёт, он **об-радовался**.

**cool down**

When he **cooled down** a little he realized that he had been wrong.  
Когда он немного **остыл**, то понял, что был неправ.

**get carried away**

Tom **got** a bit **carried away** and started to sing loudly.  
Том немного **увлекся** и начал громко петь.

**let sb down / let down sb**

The worst feeling is having **let** your friend **down**.  
Ужаснее всего чувствуешь себя, когда **подводишь** друга.

**pick on sb**

My son says that his Math teacher is always **picking on** him.  
Мой сын говорит, что учи-тель математики постоянно к нему **придирается**.

**pull oneself together**

With an effort Betty **pulled herself together**.  
Бетти с трудом **взяла себя в руки**.
**PHRASAL VERBS**

**put sb down**

I hate my boss putting me down all the time.  
Мне не нравится, что мой босс постоянно меня критикует.

**take to sth**

Sarah took to diving straight away.  
Сара сразу же увлеклась дайвингом.

**warm to sb/sth**

I was just warming to the game when the rain made us leave the court.  
Мне только-только начала нравиться игра, когда дождь прогнал нас с корта.

---

**PRACTICE**

1. Выберите глагол или фразу, которые по смыслу наиболее соответствуют выделенным фразовым глаголам.

1. Dan took to parkour straight away.  
   a. started to like  
   b. made use of  
   c. was afraid of

2. I didn’t want him to see me crying like that so I pulled myself together.  
   a. refreshed myself  
   b. recovered control of my emotions  
   c. changed my behaviour

3. I’m always taken aback by her directness.  
   a. amused  
   b. worried  
   c. surprised

4. Jane had been let down badly several times in the past.  
   a. cheated  
   b. disappointed  
   c. lowered in rank

5. Marsha just got carried away because the book was such fun.  
   a. lost self-control
7. FEELINGS

b. got absent-minded
c. forgot everything else

6. Pat’s ex-boyfriend was always putting her down in front of his friends.
a. criticizing her b. abusing her c. humiliating her

7. Tara brightened up at the thought of visiting her hometown.
a. became hopeful b. got inspired c. became happier

8. The more she spoke, the more we warmed to the idea.
a. appreciated b. disapproved of c. liked

9. When I had cooled down, I was able to look at the situation more objectively.
a. become slightly colder b. become less angry c. become less strong

10. Why are you always picking on me?
a. insulting me b. finding fault with me c. abusing me

II. Заполните пропуски в текстах подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами в нужной форме.

Text 1

brighten up pull oneself together
cool down put sb down
pick on sb

Mr Longh, our ex-boss, was very strict. He didn’t forgive us even a single mistake and (1) _______ (always/us) no matter how hard we worked. Of all my colleagues, Jane suffered most. She is a quiet, shy girl and (2) _______ (always) by Mr Longh. She used to tell me that sometimes it took her hours (3) _______ after
talking to him. And he was short-tempered too. Mr Longh was quick to fly into a rage and insult us, but even (4) _______ he would never apologize. So it stands to reason that everyone (5) _______ when he resigned.

Text 2

be taken aback  
take to sth
let sb down  
warm to sth

When John offered me a job in his travel agency I (6) _______ (really). To begin with, it meant a change in my career and a kind of downshifting. Besides, I didn’t have the right qualifications and was merely afraid (7) _______ (him). He didn’t rush me and the more I thought about his offer, the more I (8) _______ the idea. Finally I decided to give it a try. I (9) _______ the new job at once and haven’t regretted my decision ever since.

III. Выберите из предложенных вариантов подходящие по смыслу слово или фразу.

1. Abby brightened up a bit when she saw us / turned on the light.
2. Bob was nervous about meeting Ann’s kids, but he warmed to them after all / immediately.
3. Chris knew he would regret it, when he had cooled down to room temperature / a little.
4. His classmates picked on him because he was the fattest / the strongest boy in their class.
5. Holly took to her new group mates immediately – they were stupid and mean / helpful and friendly.
6. It’s all arranged. I can’t let her down completely / now.
7. Jenny put Matt down by reminding him of losing / winning the divorce case.
8. Now, Sarah, pull yourself together. Things may be even worse than that / not be as bad as all that.
9. Roger was taken aback by the girl’s shyness / directness.
10. When we listen to good music it’s easy to get carried away into the musical paradise / onto the dance-floor.
IV. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.

1. Фиона взяла себя в руки и улыбнулась.
2. Первые серии мне не понравились, но потом сериал увлек меня.
3. Сначала я очень нервничала из-за встречи с его родителями, но они мне сразу же понравились.
4. Джим обрадовался, как только нас увидел.
5. Родители не должны критиковать своего ребенка в присутствии других детей.
6. Возможно, когда он немного остынет, он извинится.
7. Слабые студенты часто жалуются, что преподаватели к ним придираются.
8. Тина казалась удивленной его замечанием.
9. Мы все немного увлеклись и начали подпевать певцу.
10. Мы сильно подвели наших болельщиков, проиграв подряд три матча.

**KEYS**

I.

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

II.

1. was always putting us down
2. was always being picked on
3. to pull herself together
4. having cooled down
5. brightened up
6. was really taken aback
PHRASAL VERBS

7. to let him down
8. warmed to
9. took to

III.
1. saw us
2. immediately
3. a little
4. the fattest
5. helpful and friendly
6. now
7. losing
8. not be as bad as all that
9. directness
10. into the musical paradise

IV.
1. Fiona pulled herself together and smiled.
2. I didn’t like first series but then I took to this soap opera.
3. I was nervous about meeting his parents at first, but I warmed to them immediately.
4. Jim brightened up as soon as he saw us.
5. Parents shouldn’t put down their kid in front of other children.
6. Perhaps, when he has cooled down a little he will apologize.
7. Poor students often complain of being picked on by their teachers.
8. Tina seemed taken aback by his remark.
9. We all got a bit carried away and started singing along with the singer.
10. We have let down our fans badly by losing three matches in a row.
Dear Pat,

My parents don’t get along¹ well. In fact, they’ve been falling out² a lot and I think they are going to break up³ soon. It doesn’t look the least bit of fun. Is there anything I can do?

Parent Trouble

Dear P.T.,

When people split up⁴ it’s always bad, but there isn’t much you can do to persuade them to make up⁵. Your parents are adults and they’ve already made their choice. Just be brave and talk to your best friend about it.

Pat

Dear Pat,

My best friend broke off⁶ with her boyfriend. He used to ask out⁷ two of my other besties and now he seems to be hitting on⁸ me! I’m not into⁹ him, but what should I do?

Puzzled

Dear P.,

You don’t have to go out with¹⁰ a guy just because he says he likes you. Forget all about him, and go for¹¹ someone decent. And don’t forget about your bestie, she needs your support.

Pat

---

¹ get along — ладить, уживаться
² fall out — ссориться
³ break up — разводиться
⁴ split up — расходиться
⁵ make up — мириться
⁶ break off — рвать, разрывать (отношения)
PHRASAL VERBS

7 ask out  назначать свидание, приглашать (куда-либо)
8 hit on  назойливо ухаживать, приставать
9 be into  интересоваться (кем-либо), нравиться
10 go out with  встречаться (с кем-либо)
11 go for  любить, нравиться

EXTRA EXAMPLES

ask sb out
Tony is too shy to ask her out.    Тони слишком застенчив, чтобы пригласить ее на свидание.

be into sb
My sister is really into Carl.     Моей сестре действительно нравится Карл.

break off
Has Patsy really broken off her engagement with Oliver? Пэтси действительно разорвала помолвку с Оливьером?

break up
Tim and I broke up last month.    Я разошлась с Тимом в прошлом месяце.

fall out
Patty is always falling out with classmates. Патти постоянно ссорится с одноклассниками.

got along
My dad and I never really got along. Я никогда не ладила с отцом.
go for sb
She doesn’t go for tall men. Ей не нравятся высокие мужчины.

go out with sb
Dan used to go out with my sister. Дэн когда-то встречался с моей сестрой.

hit on sb
Mike has hit on most of the women in the office. Майк уже приставал к большинству женщин в офисе.

make up
Have you made up with your sister yet? Ты уже помиралась с сестрой?

split up
I think Rita will split up with her boyfriend. Я думаю, Рита расстанется со своим парнем.

PRACTICE

1. Заполните пропуски в предложениях частицами (наречиями или предлогами) along, for, into, off, on, out или up.
   1. Dave and Max have fallen ______ over some stupid misunderstanding.
   2. Do you know how long Nikki and Oliver have been going ______?
   3. Even their parents didn’t know that they had broken ______ their engagement.
   4. Grace gets ______ well with most of my friends.
   5. He’s not the type I usually go ______; I prefer dark-haired men.
   6. I was ______ him just by talking to him on the phone for 10 minutes.
PHRASAL VERBS

7. I was too young and broke ______ with Ken just after a few months of marriage.
8. Mel’s parents split ______ when he was 6.
9. Michael is too shy and scared to ask her ______.
10. Steve was drunk and hitting ______ me, making such an idiot of himself.
11. Why don’t you forget your differences and make ______ with Martin?

II. Перепривезите предложения, заменив слова и выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами.
1. After I ended the relationship with Sophie there was a long cooling-off period to sort out my feelings.
2. I wish someone could persuade Sue and Ruth to become friends again.
3. I’ve been dating with Brad for three years already so now it’s time to decide whether I should put an end to the relationship and remain friends with him or keep the relationship going.
4. If a couple keeps quarrelling frequently they can ruin the relationship and finally become separated.
5. If there were a man who caught my eye I think I would invite him to go with me to a café or a restaurant.
6. Many rich and famous men prefer model type looking women.
7. The ability to be friendly with other people is very important for a healthy life.
8. When a girl is making sexual advances to your husband or boyfriend, you have a moral right to get annoyed.

Hi, Kate!
I have most wonderful news to tell you! Gary (1) ______ (me)!
He’s just the kind I (2) ______, all tall and blond and handsome!
You know I (3) ______ him since my first day in the office, but
he (4) ______ with Nicole Moore from the sales department and they seemed to (5) ______ pretty well. Moreover, they were engaged and I didn’t want to interfere. But six months ago Gary (6) ______ with Nicole after that Easter party when she got tipsy and (7) ______ Joel Tucker, our sales rep. Everyone thought that Gary would (8) ______ their engagement, but Nicole somehow managed to (9) ______ with him. Everything seemed fine again until two months ago when Gary caught Nicole making eyes at Joel again and finally (10) ______ with her.

So wish me luck, sis!

Kisses,
Pat

IV. Соедините начало и конец предложений, заполнив пропуски частицами.

1. Brad has hit ...
2. Ella is proud of her ability to get ...
3. Every time I try to ask Mandy ...
4. Jim and Roger fell ...
5. Many showbusiness marriages break ...
6. Patsy has just told me that she wants to break ...
7. Some young girls tend to go ...
8. When the family argument goes too far the most difficult thing is to make ...

   a. ________ when Jim started a relationship with Roger’s ex-girlfriend.
   b. ________ because of personality clashes.
   c. ________ most of the women in our department.
   d. ________ older men.
   e. ________ with the partner.
   f. ________ with people of all religious convictions.
   g. ________ our engagement.
   h. ________ my legs get weak and start to shake.

V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.

1. Дженни говорит, что она уверена в том, что я хорошо полажу с ее сыном.
2. Кена очень интересует Тара; ему нравятся как раз такие «девушки с обложки».
3. Мой соседи постоянно ругались, и, наконец, разошлись.
4. Они поссорились на прошлое Рождество и с тех пор все еще не помирились.
5. Современным мужчинам нравится, когда женщины приглашают их на свидание?
6. Я была удивлена, когда Дэн и Мэнди разорвали помолвку.
7. Я встречаюсь с Доном уже пять месяцев, а он все еще не сделал мне предложение.
8. Я рассталась с Билом из-за Тома.
9. Я сломал этому парню нос, потому что он пытался пристать к моей девушке.

**KEYS**

I.

1. out  
2. out  
3. off  
4. along  
5. for  
6. into  
7. up  
8. up  
9. out  
10. on  
11. up

II.

1. After I **broke up** with Sophie there was a long cooling-off period to sort out my feelings.
2. I wish someone could persuade Sue and Ruth to **make up**.
3. I’ve been **going out with** Brad for three years already so now it’s time to decide whether I should **break off** the relationship and remain friends with him or keep the relationship going.
4. If a couple keeps **falling out** frequently they can ruin the relationship and finally **split up**.
5. If there were a man who caught my eye I think I would **ask him out**.
6. Many rich and famous men **go for** model type looking women.

7. The ability to **get along** with other people is very important for a healthy life.

8. When a girl is **hitting on** your husband or boyfriend, you have a moral right to get annoyed.

> III.

1. has asked me out
2. go for
3. have been into
4. was going out
5. be getting along
6. fell out
7. was hitting on
8. break off
9. make up
10. split up

> IV.

1 — on — c
2 — along — f
3 — out — h
4 — out — a
5 — up — b
6 — off — g
7 — for — d
8 — up — e

> V.

1. Jenny says she is sure I’m going to **get along with** her son very well.
2. Ken is **really into** Tara; he just **goes for** cover girls.
3. My neighbours argued constantly, and finally **broke up**.
4. They **fell out** last Christmas and haven’t **made up yet**.
5. Do modern men like it when women **ask them out**?
6. I was taken aback when Dan and Mandy **broke off** their engagement.
7. I’ve been **going out with** Don for five months already and he hasn’t proposed yet.
8. Tom was the reason I **split up with** Bill.
9. I broke this guy’s nose because he tried to **hit on** my girlfriend.
Adelmo is 20 and he’s studying law at McGill University in Montreal. Adelmo was named after¹ his grandfather, a successful lawyer, and everybody says that he takes after² him. Adelmo’s parents died in a car accident when he was only 5 so he was brought up³ by his grandparents. His grandma had to stand down⁴ as headmistress to look after⁵ him. Adelmo grew up⁶ in Mexico but when he was 15 his grandparents moved to Canada. Adelmo was an obedient child and his grandparents never worried that he might drop out⁷ of school or turn to⁸ drugs and wind up⁹ in prison. Now Adelmo’s goal is to get his degree as he wants to live up to¹⁰ all hopes and expectations of his grandparents.

¹ name after — называть в честь кого-либо
² take after — походить на кого-либо
³ bring up — воспитывать, растить
⁴ stand down — уходить в отставку с какого-либо поста
⁵ look after — заботиться о ком-либо, присматривать за кем-либо
⁶ grow up — становиться взрослым, взрослеть
⁷ drop out — бросать (учебу, работу)
⁸ turn to — браться за что-либо, приобщиться к чему-либо
wind up
оказаться в каком-либо положении

live up to
оправдывать (надежды)

---

**EXTRA EXAMPLES**

bring up sb/bring sb up
He was *brought up* by his elder sister.

*drop out*
Max *dropped out* of college after his first year.

grow up
I want to be an engineer when I *grow up*.

*live up to sth*
I have certainly *lived up to* my parents’ expectations.

*look after sb*
Don’t worry, I’ll *look after* the kids on Sunday.

*name sb after sb*
Dave *was named after* his father.

*stand down*
He *stood down* after only five months as chairman.

*take after sb*
Your son doesn’t *take after* you at all!
PHRASAL VERBS

**turn to sth**

Many addicts **turn to** crime to finance their habit.

**wind up**

You’re going to **wind up** in prison over this.

---

**PRACTICE**

1. Выберите глагол или фразу, которые по смыслу наиболее соответствуют выделенным фразовым глаголам.

   1. But if Jim wants to go out, at least Grace can **look after** him if she goes with him.
      a. keep an eye on
      b. take charge of
      c. take care of

   2. Guilty or not, he’s still going to **wind up** in jail.
      a. arrive in
      b. end his days
      c. stay in

   3. He **stood down** as the party’s leader in 2010.
      a. was sacked
      b. was elected
      c. resigned

   4. If children can’t **live up to** their parents’ expectations, it only accentuates their feelings of failure.
      a. fulfill
      b. justify
      c. undertake

   5. Joshua’s parents **brought him up** to be polite and respect his elders.
      a. bred
      b. raised
      c. cultivated

   6. Many young people **turn to** routine drugs as a way to pass the time.
      a. start selling
      b. start producing
      c. start using
7. The project is aimed at helping children who have **dropped out** of school due to social or economic reasons.
   a. abandoned   b. ceased   c. rejected

8. Tony **takes after** his father — they both have an aptitude for science.
   a. follows   b. inherits   c. resembles

9. When my parents were **growing up** most of people didn’t have a TV because it was a luxury.
   a. developing   b. maturing   c. aging

II. Образуйте словосочетания с фразовыми глаголами. Заполните пропуски в предложениях подходящими по смыслу словосочетаниями, обращая внимание на форму глаголов.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>bring up</strong></th>
<th><strong>name after</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>live up to</strong></td>
<td><strong>take after</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>look after</strong></td>
<td><strong>turn to</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| an explorer | new babies |
| drugs | one’s mother |
| five children | smb’s expectations |

1. America _________ _________ called Amerigo Vespucci.
2. Betty has been married four times and _________ _________.
3. I think the play was quite good although it _________ _________ not.
4. Lucy really _________ _________, because they both have red hair and green eyes.
5. People may _________ _________ to escape stress or loneliness.
6. The most difficult job in the world is _________ _________.

III. Заполните пропуски в предложениях глаголами в нужной форме.

1. An assortment of foods _________ after Alexandra of Denmark when she was Princess of Wales and Queen.
2. Despite intense pressure to resign, he made it clear he had no intention of _________ down.
3. I want my daughter to _______ up in the atmosphere of love.
4. If you hang out with this street gang, you could _______ up in jail.
5. Nowadays fewer and fewer women choose to stay at home to _______ after children.
6. Pat _______ up by her aunt and uncle because her parents died in a plane crash.
7. Patsy looks like her mom, but in most ways she _______ after her dad, who is a teacher.
8. My sister _______ to religion when she had a difficult period in her life.
9. The author was worried that his third book would not _______ up to his reader’s high expectations.
10. The number of students who _______ out is reaching an alarming rate.

IV. Расположите слова в правильном порядке и составьте предложения.

1. dropped / At / of / of / the / florist / age / Patty / to / out / become / 19 / a / college.
2. father / to / his / grew / told / up / wanted / a / when / be / that / policeman / He / he / he.
3. expectations / hopes / up / Mike / father’s / to / can / he / high / his / live.
4. afraid / people / prison / aren’t / Some / to / to / up / in / young / wind / turn / crime / and.
5. The / the / political / was / leader / after / new / named / famous / school.
6. are / up / opinions / bring / many / child / There / on / way / the / to / proper / a.

V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.

1. Если он не оправдает наши надежды, мы всегда сможем нанять кого-либо другого.
9. STAGES THROUGH LIFE

2. My brother \textbf{went} to prison, and my mom is afraid that he will also \textbf{end} up in prison.
3. Misfortune and bad education \textbf{push} teenagers towards crime.
4. He \textbf{dropped out} of college because it was too difficult for him.
5. He \textbf{took birth} in a small village in Brazil.
6. She \textbf{named} her daughter in honor of her grandmother.
7. She \textbf{surprised} us by saying that she would \textbf{leave her post} only after a year of work.
8. Nowadays it is very difficult to \textbf{raise} children.
9. I would be very grateful if you \textbf{kept an eye} on little Tom while I am at work.

\textbf{KEYS}

\textbf{I.}

1. \textbf{c} \hspace{1cm} 4. \textbf{a} \hspace{1cm} 7. \textbf{a}
2. \textbf{b} \hspace{1cm} 5. \textbf{b} \hspace{1cm} 8. \textbf{c}
3. \textbf{c} \hspace{1cm} 6. \textbf{c} \hspace{1cm} 9. \textbf{b}

\textbf{II.}

1. was named after an explorer
2. has brought up five children
3. didn’t live up to my expectations
4. takes after her mother
5. turn to drugs
6. looking after new babies

\textbf{III.}

1. was named 
2. standing 
3. grow 
4. wind 
5. look 
6. was brought
PHRASAL VERBS

7. takes 9. live
8. turned 10. drop

IV.
1. At the age of 19 Patty dropped out of college to become a florist.
2. He told his father that he wanted to be a policeman when he grew up.
3. Mike hopes he can live up to his father’s high expectations.
4. Some young people aren’t afraid to turn to crime and wind up in prison.
5. The new school was named after the famous political leader.
6. There are many opinions on the proper way to bring up a child.

V.
1. If he does not live up to our expectations, we can always hire someone else.
2. My brother took after my father and mom was afraid that he would wind up in jail too.
3. Poverty and lack of education can make teenagers turn to crime.
4. He dropped out of college because it was too difficult for him.
5. He grew up in a small village in Brazil.
6. She named her daughter after her husband’s grandmother.
7. She surprised us by announcing that she would stand down after only one year.
8. It’s difficult to bring up children nowadays.
9. I’d be grateful if you could look after little Tom while I’m at work.
Mary and I have always been good friends so when we both got jobs in San Francisco, we decided to move in\(^1\) together. I’m a receptionist at the Fairmont San Francisco Hotel and Mary works there as a waitress. During the week I get up\(^2\) at 6 a.m. I have to be very quiet as I don’t want to wake up\(^3\) Mary. She doesn’t get up until 1 p.m. because she starts work at 6 p.m. On weekday evenings I turn in\(^4\) quite early, about 9.30 p.m., but at weekends I usually stay up\(^5\). On Saturday nights I wait up\(^6\) until Mary arrives. I sometimes drop off\(^7\) but she wakes me up and we have a nice chat before going to bed. Both Mary and I love sleeping in\(^8\) so on Sundays we always lie in\(^9\) until 11 or 12 a.m. We are in no hurry as we usually stay in\(^10\) on Sundays.

\(^1\) move in
селиться (с кем-либо)

\(^2\) get up
просыпаться; подниматься, вставать (после сна)

\(^3\) wake up
просыпаться; будить

\(^4\) turn in
лечь спать

\(^5\) stay up
не ложиться спать

\(^6\) wait up
не ложиться спать (до чьего-либо прихода)

\(^7\) drop off
задремать; заснуть

\(^8\) sleep in
спать дольше обычного

\(^9\) lie in
валяться в постели (по утрам)

\(^10\) stay in
оставаться дома, не выходить
PHRASAL VERBS

EXTRA EXAMPLES

drop off
I was sitting in the armchair watching TV when I dropped off. Я сидела в кресле и смотрела телевизор и не заметила, как задремала.

get up
I hate getting up to the sounds of the alarm clock. Я ненавижу просыпаться под звон будильника.

lie in
It’s so nice to lie in at the weekends. По выходным так хорошо поваляться в постели.

move in
Accommodations are expensive so Vikki and I are going to move in together. Съёмное жильё очень дорогое, поэтому я собираюсь поселиться вместе с Вики.

sleep in
Don’t wake me tomorrow, I’d like to sleep in. Не буди меня завтра: я хочу поспать подольше.

stay in
Chris was tired, so he decided to stay in. Крис устал и решил остаться дома.

stay up
My sister and I stayed up all night, talking. Мы с сестрой разговаривали и не ложились спать всю ночь.

turn in
I think I’ll turn in early tonight. Думаю, что сегодня я лягу спать раньше.
10. DAILY ROUTINES

wait up
Please don’t wait up for me, I may be in late.

wake up
I like waking up to the sound of birds outside my window.

PRACTICE

I. Найдите фразовые глаголы из словаря темы, соответствующие данным определениям.
1. to fall asleep
2. to go to bed for the night
3. not to go to bed at the time you would normally go to bed
4. not to go to sleep until someone comes home
5. to remain in bed late in the morning
6. to sleep longer than usual
7. to spend the evening at home rather than go out
8. to start living with someone in the same home
9. to stop sleeping
10. to wake and rise from one’s bed

II. Перескажите выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, таким образом, чтобы они содержали слова, написанные большими буквами, и сохраняли прежние значения.
1. Come on kids, it’s time to go to bed for the night.
2. I sometimes allow my little son not to go to bed to watch a movie.
3. I think I can work a little longer tonight and sleep longer than usual tomorrow.
PHRASAL VERBS

4. In our hotel you can remain in bed late in the morning and take advantage of a room service breakfast.

5. Jane says she stopped sleeping at six this morning.

6. Now that I’m on vacation, I don’t have any of that urgency about having to wake up and rise from my bed in the morning.

7. Now that my daughter is sixteen, I understand why my parents didn’t go to bed and waited for me to return when I had a date.

8. Patty had to spend the evening at home to study for her Math exam.

9. There’s a rumour that Kane and Abby have started living together, but I don’t think it’s true.

III. Исправьте ошибки в предложениях.
1. Fiona has to remain in and look after her brother on Friday nights.
2. I should be going — mother will be waiting in for me.
3. I clocked in early, but Colin and Terry waited up talking and playing cards.
4. If you lie in on the weekends, it’s harder to stand up on Monday.
5. It is unusual for Jenny to get in before midday when she’s on vacation.
6. Molly is moving out with a friend from college.
7. When Stella finally dropped down it was well after midnight.
8. With two kids in the house, I don’t think you can stay in even on Sundays.

IV. Заполните пропуски в предложениях подходящими по смыслу частицами или глаголами.
1. Carol always gets up as soon as she _______ up.
   a. waits b. stays c. wakes
2. Dana had a terrible headache, so she decided to stay _______.
   a. in b. up c. out
3. I usually _______ in on Sunday mornings.
   a. stay           b. turn           c. lie

4. Rachel began staying nights and eventually _______ in with him.
   a. stayed         b. moved         c. slept

5. That night Rose _______ up, preparing work for the next day.
   a. waited         b. got            c. stayed

6. When I came home I was shocked to see everybody _______ up for me.
   a. waiting        b. staying        c. waking

7. When I’m on holiday I usually _______ in at about midnight.
   a. stay           b. turn           c. sleep

8. When Steve finally dropped _______, he had a nightmare.
   a. off            b. down           c. in

V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.

1. В деревнях люди обычно просыпаются с восходом солнца.
2. Когда я была моложе, я могла не ложились спать всю ночь и при этом не уставать.
3. Лиз настолько устала, что заснула, как только добрались до кровати.
4. Малыш просыпался несколько раз за ночь.
5. Мой брат не любит поспать подольше даже в воскресенье.
6. Пожалуй, я пойду спать; я не привыкла лежиться спать поздно.
7. Почему бы нам сегодня просто не остаться дома и не посмотреть телевизор?
8. Рита очень боялась говорить родителям, что переезжает к Джейку.
9. У меня есть возможность поваляться в постели подольше только в воскресенье.
PHRASAL VERBS

10. Я ненавижу не ложиться спать и ждать до 3 ночи, пока мои дети не придут домой с вечеринок.

KEYS

I.
1. to drop off
2. to turn in
3. to stay up
4. to wait up
5. to lie in
6. to sleep in
7. to stay in
8. to move in (with somebody)
9. to wake up
10. to get up

II.
1. Come on kids, it’s time to turn in.
2. I sometimes allow my little son to stay up to watch a movie.
3. I think I can work a little longer tonight and sleep in tomorrow.
4. In our hotel you can lie in and take advantage of a room service breakfast.
5. Jane says she woke up at six this morning.
6. Now that I’m on vacation, I don’t have any of that urgency about having to get up in the morning.
7. Now that my daughter is sixteen, I understand why my parents waited up for me when I had a date.
8. Patty had to stay in to study for her Math exam.
9. There’s a rumour that Kane and Abby have moved in together, but I don’t think it’s true.

III.
1. Fiona has to stay in and look after her brother on Friday nights.
2. I should be going — mother will be waiting up for me.
3. I turned in early, but Colin and Terry stayed up talking and playing cards.
4. If you sleep in on the weekends, it’s harder to wake up on Monday.
5. It is unusual for Jenny to get up before midday when she’s on vacation.
6. Molly is moving in with a friend from college.
7. When Stella finally dropped off it was well after midnight.
8. With two kids in the house, I don’t think you can lie in even on Sundays.

IV.

1 — c
2 — a
3 — c
4 — b
5 — c
6 — a
7 — b
8 — a

V.

1. In villages people usually get up when the sun rises.
2. When I was younger, I could stay up all night without getting tired.
3. Liz was so tired that she dropped off as soon as she got to bed.
4. The baby woke up several times during the night.
5. My brother doesn’t like sleeping in, even on Sundays.
6. I guess I’ll turn in now; I’m not used to late nights.
7. Why don’t we just stay in tonight and watch TV?
8. Rita was dreading telling her parents she was moving in with Jake.
9. Only on Sundays I have a chance to lie in.
10. I hate having to wait up till 3am for my kids to come home from parties.
1. Betty brightened up when she received an invitation to ...
   a. a religious ceremony
   b. funeral ceremony
   c. a wedding ceremony

2. Carly is going to move in with her boyfriend. They’re going to ...
   a. live together
   b. to work together
   c. to travel together

3. Everyone says that Terry takes after his father because he ...
   a. drives his car
   b. resembles him
   c. wears his clothes

4. If you have fallen out with your friend over something, you ...
   a. are very clumsy
   b. got hurt
   c. are not on speaking terms any more

5. If you stayed up all night, you’d probably be ...
   a. very cheerfull
   b. very tired
   c. fully rested

6. Louis felt that he’d let his parents down when he ...
   a. failed his university entrance exams
b. won a scholarship
c. found a good job

7. People don’t usually dress up for ...
   a. a wedding
   b. a stroll in the park
   c. a party

8. Rachel always stands out in a crowd because she is ...
   a. very bright
   b. very tall
   c. very shy

9. Splitting up with your partner is always ...
   a. a useful experience
   b. an exciting experience
   c. a painful experience

10. The author has a lot to live up to because his very first book was ...
    a. a flop
    b. a bestseller
    c. average

II. Перепривердеците слова и выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, таким образом, чтобы они содержали слова, написанные большими буквами, и сохраняли прежние значения.

1. Chris left college after one semester to sing in nightclubs.
2. He rang me up that same evening and asked me to have a drink with him at the local pub.
3. Her experience makes Sarah much better than other candidates.
4. I can’t believe she’s having a romantic relationship with that guy who works at the pharmacy.
PHRASAL VERBS

5. I hate the way my boss criticizes me the whole time. DOWN
6. I usually wear informal clothes at work, unless I'm going to a client meeting. DOWN
7. It was the first time Tim and I had had a quarrel. OUT
8. Mike promised that he'd help me today, but he has disappointed me by not doing it again. DOWN
9. She agreed to leave her position on the committee for personal reasons. DOWN
10. When Mary's emotion had become less strong, she apologized. DOWN

III. Заполните пропуски в предложениях частицами (наречиями или предлогами). Ответьте на вопросы теста и узнайте свой результат.

HOW FRIENDLY ARE YOU?

1. Which of the following do you get (1) _____ _____ best of all?
   a. Other people  b. Animals  c. Children
2. After a disagreement, how do you and your best friend make (2) _____?
   a. You go (3) _____ for shopping.
   b. The two of you go for a ride — you'll decide the destination once you're on the road.
   c. You have a super-size gossip session.
3. Do you compliment people?
   a. Sometimes.
   b. No. I pick (4) _____ them and put them (5) _____.
   c. Yes!
4. What do you do at a huge party?
   a. I try to blend (6) _____ _____ other people
   b. I meet new people and have a great time.
   c. I shy (7) _____ _____ parties.
5. What do you usually do in the evenings?
   a. Stay (8) ____ and watch TV.
   b. Go (9) ____ with a friend.
   c. Ask a friend (10) ____.

6. What do you do on weekends and holidays?
   a. I sleep (11) ____ until after midday and then go clubbing with all my friends.
   b. I stay (12) ____ as long as I can.
   c. I spend my time with my group, or at home.

7. Do you prefer to go (13) ____
   a. with only one close friend?
   b. with a lot of friends?
   c. by yourself?

8. What do your friends say about you?
   a. Don’t know.
   b. Shows (14) ____ quite often.
   c. Always stands (15) ____ in a crowd.

Results

Count the number of your points.

1.      a — 3  b — 1  c — 2
2.      a — 1  b — 2  c — 3
3.      a — 2  b — 1  c — 3
4.      a — 2  b — 3  c — 1
5.      a — 1  b — 2  c — 3
6.      a — 3  b — 1  c — 2
7.      a — 2  b — 3  c — 1
8.      a — 1  b — 2  c — 3

18–24 points

You are most sociable and friendly. You enjoy doing things with other people.
You are quite friendly but you also like being on your own.

Below 12 points
Are you really unfriendly? Or perhaps you should try to be less unsociable.

IV. Заполните пропуски глаголами, которые могут сочетаться с указанными предлогами и соответствовать приведенным в скобках определениям.

1. **down**

   a. ________ (to wear clothes that are less smart than usual)

   b. ________ (to criticize someone and make them feel stupid)

   c. ________ (to become calm after being angry)

   d. ________ (to agree to leave your position, so that someone else can have a chance)

2. **on**

   a. ________ (to place clothing on your body in order to wear it)

   b. ________ (to talk to someone in a way that shows you are sexually attracted to them)

   c. ________ (to put clothes or shoes on quickly and easily)

   d. ________ (to treat someone badly or unfairly, especially by blaming or criticizing them)
V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.

1. Тома назвали в честь дедушки, и он был очень похож на него. Все надеялись, что он возглавит компанию, после того, как его дедушка оставил свой пост. Но Том не оправдал надежд своей семьи, потому что бросил университет.
2. Мы идем в местный паб выпить по кружке пива, поэтому не нужно наряжаться. Просто надень джинсы и футболку.
3. Рут уже собиралась переехать к Теду, но неожиданно они поссорились из-за какого-то пустяка. Сейчас Рут поговаривает о том, чтобы разорвать отношения с Тедом, но я надеюсь, что она с ним помирится.
4. Я действительно обрадовалась, когда мой шеф дал мне на завтра отгул. Почти всю неделю я каждый вечер работала допоздна над важным проектом, поэтому завтра мне хочется поспать подольше.
5. Я никогда не ладила с Эбби. Она всегда придирается к людям и критикует их. Иногда ее грубые комментарии просто ставят меня в тупик.

**KEYS**

I.

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

II.

1. Chris *dropped out of* college after one semester to sing in nightclubs.
2. He rang me up that same evening and *asked me out* for a drink at the local pub.
3. Her experience makes Sarah *stand out from* other candidates.
4. I can’t believe she’s *going out with* that guy who works at the pharmacy.
5. I hate the way my boss *puts me down* the whole time.
6. I usually *dress down* at work, unless I’m going to a client meeting.
7. It was the first time Tim and I had *fallen out*.
8. Mike promised that he’d help me today, but he has *let me down* again.
9. She **stood down from** the committee for personal reasons.
10. When Mary had **cooled down**, she apologized.

**III.**

1. along with  
2. up  
3. out  
4. on  
5. down  
6. in with  
7. away from  
8. in  
9. out  
10. out  
11. in  
12. in  
13. out  
14. off  
15. out

**IV.**

1. down  
2. on  
3. out  
4. up  
5. dress  
6. put  
7. cool  
8. cold  
9. stand  
10. slip  
11. slip  
12. make  
13. pick  
14. fall  
15. freshen

**V.**

1. Tom **was named after** his grandmother and **took after** him as well. Everyone hoped that he would head the company after his grandpa **had stood down**. But Tom **didn’t live up to his family’s expectations** as he had **dropped out** of university.
2. We are going to the local pub for a round of beer so there’s no need to **dress up**. Just **slip on** a pair of jeans and a T-shirt.
3. Ruth was going to **move in with** Ted when they suddenly **fell out** over some trifle. Now Ruth is talking about **breaking up** with Ted, but I hope she’ll **make up** with him.
4. I really **brightened up** when my boss gave me a day-off tomorrow. I’ve been **staying up** most of the nights this week doing an important project so I feel like **sleeping in** tomorrow morning.
5. I **have never been getting along with** Abby. She’s **always picking on** people and **putting them down**. Sometimes she just **takes me aback** with her rude remarks.
The strategies you choose to prepare for your exam determine whether you’ll sail through\(^1\) it or just scrape through\(^2\). Here are a few exam tips to consider.

- Be realistic — don’t expect that you’ll easily get through\(^3\) your exam on the basis of what you’ve picked up\(^4\) during the lectures and practical classes, buckle down\(^5\) to your revision as soon as possible.
- You can’t revise what you don’t understand so keep up\(^6\) — ask your teacher for help and swot up\(^7\) on the subject you major in\(^8\).
- Rather than mugging up\(^9\) on the main points, get some past or sample exam papers and test yourself to find out which material you need to brush up\(^10\).

If you are happy about your exam results — congratulations! If not then work harder and try to improve next time. It’s not the end of the World, you know!

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1. **sail through**  
   успешно справиться (с чем-либо)

2. **scrape through**  
   с трудом сдать экзамен

3. **get through**  
   выдержать экзамен

4. **pick up**  
   нахвататься; научиться (чему-либо) быстро

5. **buckle down**  
   серьёзно браться за работу

6. **keep up**  
   быть хорошо осведомленным, быть в курсе

7. **swot up**  
   усердно изучать

8. **major in**  
   специализироваться по какому-либо предмету (в колледже)
11. STUDYING

9 **mug up**
зубрить

10 **brush up**
освежать, восстановить, совершенствовать (знания)

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**EXTRA EXAMPLES**

**brush up (on) sth / brush sth up**
I spent much of the summer **brushing up on** my English.
Я провела большую часть лета, **совершенствуя** английский.

**buckle down**
It’s high time you **buckled down** to your studies.
Тебе давно уже пора **серьезно взяться** за учебу.

**get through sth**
All of my group mates **got through** the Math exam.
Все мои одногруппники **сдали** экзамен по математике.

**keep up**
If you miss a lot of classes it’s very difficult to **keep up**.
Если пропустил много занятий, очень трудно **не отстать**.

**major in sth**
Is Ruth **majoring in** Spanish Literature?
Рут **специализируется** по испанской литературе?

**mug up sth / mug sth up**
Louis is **mugging up** on his German for his finals.
Луис **зубрит** немецкий перед выпускными экзаменами.

**pick sth up / pick up sth**
Where have you **picked up** those words?
И где только ты **нахватался** таких слов?
PHRASAL VERBS

sail through / sail through sth
Don’t worry! I’ll just sail through my exams as usual.
Не переживай, я сдам экзамены как всегда без проблем.

scrape through / scrape through sth
My sister has a university degree while I just scraped through school leaving exams.
У моей сестры университетский диплом, а я едва сдал выпускные экзамены в школе.

swot up / swot up sth / swot sth up
Maggie needs to swot up on irregular verbs.
Мэгги надо подучить неправильные глаголы.

PRACTICE

1. Перезапишите предложения, заменив слова и выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами.

1. Cheryl learnt a few Chinese phrases without effort while staying in Beijing.
2. Harry is a good lawyer and always tries to remain informed about the latest developments in the international law.
3. Has your sister succeeded in her driving test?
4. I have to study my irregular verbs intensively before the final exam.
5. I went to summer school to improve my French before the autumn term in the Sorbonne.
6. Most students start working hard and seriously during their last year at college.
7. Owen passed the chemistry test, but he did it with difficulty.
8. Sid is busy reviewing science for his midterms.
9. The Spanish exam was no problem for Alice. She just passed it easily.
10. We were surprised to learn that he has chosen to study computer technology as his main subject.

II. Заполните пропуски в предложениях частями (наречиями или предлогами).

1. I haven’t spoken German for ages — I have to brush it _______ before I go to Germany.
   a. on    b. with    c. up
2. I’m afraid this time my car won’t get _______ the annual MOT test.
   a. through    b. past    c. with
3. If her family weren’t so well-connected, Janet wouldn’t have scraped _______ the entrance exam.
   a. through    b. in    c. from
4. If you don’t buckle _______ to work, you’ll be sacked.
   a. up    b. down    c. on
5. It’s strange that she should have decided to major _______ environmental planning.
   a. on    b. with    c. in
6. Mandy was too busy swotting _______ for her entrance exams to be much interested in boys.
   a. on    b. up    c. in
7. Mr Palmer covers so much in his lectures — I have difficulty keeping _______.
   a. with    b. down    c. up
8. Nikki is frantically mugging _______ on Portuguese before her trip to Lisbon.
   a. up    b. down    c. for
9. People can only pick _______ languages easily when they are fairly young.
   a. up    b. at    c. on
PHRASAL VERBS

10. Steve was one of the few fortunate ones to sail _______ the French exam.
   a. past          b. under          c. through

III. Заполните пропуски в предложениях подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами в нужной форме.

1. Children from bilingual families find it easier _______ languages in school.
2. I must _______ my knowledge of town history before I take the guests on excursion.
3. I was not much interested in school, so I only just _______ all the exams.
4. If you have a passion for plants, you might decide _______ biology.
5. It would be good _______ on your Spanish, as few locals speak English.
6. It’s worth _______ on all the different types of iPads before buying one.
7. Kane always manages _______ his homework in no time.
8. Linda is in the advanced class, so she has to work very hard _______ with the other students.
9. This is the best book to help _______ the placement test.
10. Tony keeps promising _______ to his studies but he never does.

IV. Впишите в пропуски фразовые глаголы из словаря темы, которые образуют словосочетания со следующими словами.

1. ___________________________ a. on one’s notes
   b. on the subject
   c. about Greece
   a. a job interview
2. ___________________________ b. one’s homework
   c. the exam
3. __________________________  
   a. a language  
   b. rude words  
   c. a few Irish phrases  

4. __________________________  
   a. one’s German  
   b. one’s driving  
   c. one’s writing skills  

V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.  
   1. Если ты не возвьмешься за повторение, ты не сдашь экзамен по истории.  
   2. Моя сестра запросто пишет все тесты, а вот мне приходится все тщательно учить, чтобы не отставать от группы.  
   3. Сара едва сдала экзамен, хотя всю ночь зубрила исторические даты и персоны.  
   4. Я надеялся освежить в памяти итальянский, но там все говорили по-английски.  
   5. Я узнала много интересных фактов про наш город от своего брата, который специализируется по истории.  

KEYS  

I.  
   1. Cheryl picked up a few Chinese phrases while staying in Beijing.  
   2. Harry is a good lawyer and always tries to keep up on the latest developments in the international law.  
   3. Has your sister got through her driving test?  
   4. I have to swot up on my irregular verbs before the final exam.  
   5. I went to summer school to brush on my French before the autumn term in the Sorbonne.  
   6. Most students buckle down to studies during their last year at college.
7. Owen passed the chemistry test, but he just **scraped through** it.
8. Sid is busy **mugging up on science** for his midterms.
9. The Spanish exam was no problem for Alice. She just **sailed through**.
10. We were surprised to learn that he has chosen to **major in** computer technology.

**II.**
1. to pick up  
2. brush up  
3. scraped through  
4. to major in  
5. to mug up  

**III.**
1. to pick up  
2. brush up  
3. scraped through  
4. to major in  
5. to mug up  
6. swotting up  
7. to sail through  
8. to keep up  
9. get through  
10. to buckle down

**IV.**
1. mug up  
2. sail through  
3. pick up  
4. brush up

**V.**
1. Unless you **buckle down** to revision you won’t get through your History exam.
2. My sister just **sails through** her tests while I have to **swot up on** everything to **keep up** with the group.
3. Sarah **has just scraped through** the exam though she spent all night **mugging up on** historic dates and personalities.
4. I had hoped to **brush up** my Italian but everyone spoke English there.
5. I **picked up** a lot of interesting facts about our city from my brother who **majors in** History.
The most important thing for you to do when you have been laid off is to start job hunting right away. Sooner or later you’ll find a good job you like. Here are some tips that can help you get ahead in a new job environment and stay ahead.

- If you were taken on without a relevant background, you may be able to get further by brushing up on past courses, or taking a new one.
- If you want to move up in the company, don’t just coast along — take on all of the assignments that you can. Remember that in some companies even the seniors are required to take over when there aren’t enough people to complete the tasks.
- Be a team player. It’s surprising how much people can get done when they pull together.
- Don’t be shy to come up with ideas. Be bold and prove to the company leaders that you are just the person to take over when one of the managers decides to stand down and hand over to a younger ambitious person.

1 lay off — временно уволить
2 get ahead — преуспевать
3 take on — принимать на службу
4 brush up on — см. 11. Studying; p. 99
5 move up — получать повышение, продвигаться (по службе)
6 coast along — делать что-либо без особых усилий
7 **take on**  
брать (работу)

8 **take over**  
принимать (должность, обязанности) от другого

9 **pull together**  
работать дружно (сообща)

10 **come up with**  
предложить (идею, план)

11 **stand down**  
см. 9. Stages Through Life; p. 77

12 **hand over**  
передавать власть, контроль, полномочия

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**EXTRA EXAMPLES**

**coast along**  
Many people in office jobs just **coast along**.

Многие офисные работники не прикладывают особых усилий к выполнению своих обязанностей.

**come up with sth**  
Don’t worry, Jay is sure to **come up with** something.

Не беспокойся, Джея обязательно что-нибудь придумает.

**get ahead**  
I shouldn’t have thought it would be so difficult to **get ahead** in advertising.

Никогда бы не подумала, что в рекламном бизнесе так трудно преуспеть.

**hand over sth/hand sth over**  
Next month Mr Jonson will **hand over** to a new director.

В следующем месяце господин Джонсон передаст свои полномочия новому директору.
lay off sb / lay sb off

The company had to lay off 50 men.

Компании пришлось временно уволить 50 человек.

move up

To move up, you’ll need further training.

Чтобы получить повышение, тебе нужно будет пройти курсы повышения квалификации.

pull together

It would be better for the project if we all pulled together.

Для нашего проекта было бы лучше, если бы мы работали сообща.

take on sth (sb) / take sth (sb) on

Adam was desperate for money and took on any extra work.

Адам отчаянно нуждался в деньгах и брался за любую дополнительную работу.

We are expanding and taking on new workmen.

Мы расширяемся и берем на работу новых сотрудников.

take over / take over sth / take sth over

Last week Susan took over as chief executive.

На прошлой недели Сьюзен приняла полномочия исполнительного директора.

PRACTICE

1. Заполните пропуски в предложениях частицами (наречиями или предлогами) ahead, along, off, on, over, together или up.

1. If I took ______ some of his duties, he would pay me more.
2. It was only after many legal battles that Mr Burney agreed to hand ______ the company.

3. Knowing and assessing your strengths and weaknesses will enable you to get ______.

4. Matthew has no ambition. He’s just coasting ______ on his college knowledge.

5. Mike couldn’t come ______ with any plausible excuse when the boss asked him why he hadn’t attended the staff meeting.

6. They are taking me ______ as a part-time worker, but it’s better than staying unemployed.

7. To move ______ in our company, you’ll need additional training.

8. We are currently not doing well and may have to lay some of our staff ______.

9. We must all pull ______ if we are to compete and win this grant.

II. Заполните пропуски в тексте подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами в нужной форме из словаря темы.

**The office worker** If you are young and ambitious, it’s easy (1) ______ in my job as most of people in my position just (2) ______ and hate (3) ______ extra work. I believe one day my boss will appreciate my attitude and (4) ______ some really important task to me.

**The scientist** In this job you have to be a good team player as we often have (5) ______ to develop different things for the betterment of the industry. If you want to make any changes or develop new things you shouldn’t be afraid (6) ______ ideas and (7) ______ responsibility for their implementation.
The assembly worker I do work that is boring and extremely repetitive in nature. I’m not motivated in the least as people like me don’t have a slightest chance (8) _______. Though the industries that (9) ________ assembly workers are quite numerous, I’m constantly under the threat of (10) ________ or even sacked if the industry should start to shrink.

III. Выберите глагол или фразу, которые по смыслу наиболее соответствуют выделенным фразовым глаголам.

1. A team of Japanese researchers has come up with a revolutionary idea that could slow down climate change.
   a. has invented
   b. has suggested
   c. has introduced

2. Everyone will gain something if we pull together and work harder.
   a. cooperate  b. coordinate  c. contribute

3. I’ve come to realize that to get ahead, you can’t depend on others.
   a. promote  b. accelerate  c. advance

4. If you feel that you are just coasting along in your job, it’s time for a change.
   a. not putting enough effort into
   b. putting enough effort into
   c. wasting your time

5. Many workers in the service sector have been laid off because of the economic recession.
   a. have been fired
   b. have been downgraded
   c. have been suspended from employment
6. Salary is one of the reasons a person may wish to move up.  
   a. to get a new job  
   b. to get a better job  
   c. to get a different job  

7. Small firms are more willing to take on staff without experience.  
   a. to fire  
   b. to train  
   c. to employ  

8. The board forced Ms Morgan to hand over to the new director.  
   a. to pass responsibility to  
   b. to employ  
   c. to support  

9. When my parents died in the car accident four years ago, my uncle took over the family business.  
   a. sold  
   b. assumed the control of  
   c. bankrupted  

IV. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.  

1. В прошлом месяце Джил повысили и назначили на должность генерального директора.  

2. Для того чтобы преуспеть в крупном бизнесе, иногда приходится быть жестоким.  

3. Если мы будем работать сообща, то сможем закончить проект вовремя.  

4. На прошлой неделе компания объявила о своих планах временно уволить около 400 сотрудников по всей стране.  

5. Рита — симпатичная и дружелюбная девушка, которая, если это необходимо, всегда готова взять дополнительную работу.  

6. Ты должен был посоветоваться с генеральным управляющим, прежде чем брать его на работу.
7. У нас нет подходящего человека, который бы принимал полномочия менеджера, когда господин Миллз уйдет на пенсию.
8. У некоторых людей есть удивительная способность предлагать правильный идеи.
9. Учительница Роя говорит, что он не прикладывает усилий к учебе.
10. Я бы не решился передать свой проект кому-нибудь кроме тебя.

KEYS

I
1. over 4. along 7. up
2. over 5. up 8. off
3. ahead 6. on 9. together

II.
1. to get ahead 6. to come up with
2. coast along 7. take on
3. taking on 8. to move up
4. hand over 9. take on
5. to pull together 10. being laid off

III.
1 — b 4 — a 7 — c
2 — a 5 — c 8 — a
3 — c 6 — b 9 — b

IV.
1. Last month Jill was moved up to the position of CEO.
2. Sometimes you have to be ruthless to get ahead in big business.
3. If we all pull together, we’ll be able to finish the project on time.
4. Last week, the company announced plans to lay off about 400 staff across the country.
5. Rita is a pretty and friendly girl, always ready to take on extra work if necessary.
6. You should have consulted the general manager before taking him on.
7. We don’t have a suitable person to take over as manager when Mr Mills retires.
8. Some people have a wonderful ability to come up with the right ideas.
9. Roy’s teacher says he’s just coasting along at school.
10. I wouldn’t dare hand my project over to anyone except you.
13. BUSINESS

Nigel Smart started up\(^1\) his own business earlier than most people. He was still in his first year at the university when he set up\(^2\) a small car service center for second-hand cars. Now that Nigel’s profits run into\(^3\) thousands of dollars every month some people rumour that it was his father who set him up\(^4\) with this business and has been pouring money into\(^5\) it all the while. But for his help, he would have gone under\(^6\) and had to wind down\(^7\) long ago, they say. “I’m quite happy with my business,” says Nigel. “I’ve been heading it up\(^8\) for 10 years now and I’m not going to sell up\(^9\) in the near future. I’m even thinking about taking over one of my competitors.”

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1. **start up**
   начать, организовать (бизнес)

2. **set up**
   основывать, открывать (дело, компанию)

3. **run into**
   исчисляться определенной суммой

4. **set up**
   помощь (кому-либо) устроиться, встать на ноги

5. **pour into**
   вкладывать (большие суммы денег)

6. **go under**
   терпеть неудачу (в делах), разоряться

7. **wind down**
   “сворачивать” (какую-либо деятельность)

8. **head up**
   возглавлять, руководить, управлять

9. **sell up**
   продать (бизнес)

10. **take over**
    поглощать (фирму путем покупки контрольного пакета ее акций)
go under
I’m afraid my firm may go under this year.  

head sth up/head up sth
Mr Brown is just the person to head up our firm.

pour sth into sth
Germany has been pouring thousands of euros into the company.

run into sth
The cost of repairing my car runs into hundreds of dollars.

sell sth up/sell up sth/sell up
Michael is thinking of selling up and leaving the country.

set sth up/set up sth
The clothing chain was set up in 1956.

set sb up
He gave his son-in-law money to set him up.

start sth up/start up sth/start up
Kate doesn’t have the money to start up her own florist’s shop.
take over / take over sth / take sth over

We are planning to take over TU Airways.

wind sth down / wind down sth / wind down

Some foreign companies have already begun winding down.

PRACTICE

1. Перепрфразируйте слова и выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, таким образом, чтобы они содержали слова, написанные большими буквами, и сохраняли прежние значения.

1. It is very difficult to find money to bring a new venture into existence.

2. Mr Aldridge gave his daughter some capital to enable her to begin her own business.

3. Our company requires an ambitious and professional person to be in control of the R&D department.

4. The cost of the programme will reach thousands of dollars.

5. The local government continues to allocate a lot of money for its road-building programme.

6. Under the current crisis many small farmers are going out of business and have to sell their houses and business.

7. We are fundraising to establish a special school for gifted children.
II. Образуйте словосочетания с фразовыми глаголами. Заполните пропуски в предложениях подходящими по смыслу словосочетаниями, обращая внимание на форму глаголов.

to head up  
to sell up  
to set up  
to head up  
to sell up  
to set up  

to start up  
to take over  
to wind down

a special commission  
smaller companies  
one’s operations  
the R&D department  
one’s own grocery business  
the farm

1. Foreign companies have already begun ____________________________.
2. IBM ____________________________.
3. Kenneth left the company last month ____________________________.
4. My husband’s parents ____________________________ and went to live in Auckland.
5. Steve Howard was chosen ____________________________.
6. The government decided ____________________________ to investigate the incident.

III. Выберите из предложенных вариантов подходящее по смыслу слово или фразу.

1. Inability to take a loan / pay off existing debt is one of the reasons for winding down businesses.
2. It’s easier to take over an established / bankrupt business than start up a new / different one.
3. Jo & Jo Ltd doesn’t exist any more; they went under after the merger / last year.
4. Mr Smith had to sell up to \textit{pay/buy} his son’s huge card debts running into \textit{bankruptcy/hundreds of thousands}.

5. My father helped to set my brother-in-law up in \textit{pharmacy business/as an experienced businessman}.

6. Now that I’ve poured a lot of \textit{time and money/profit and investments} into this project, I just can’t give up.

7. The Irish Times, an Irish daily newspaper, was set up as \textit{a retail outlet/on 29 March 1859}.

8. When the board of directors announced that Mr Horne had been chosen to head up \textit{the company/the meeting}, the shareholders protested.

IV. Расположите слова в правильном порядке и составьте предложения.

1. \textit{pour/organizations/money/Businessmen/into/non-profit/massive}.

2. \textit{went/the/many/During/banks/Great/under/Depression}.

3. \textit{privileged/is/in/fathers/of/them/Joel/one/up/business/kids/those/whose/set}.

4. \textit{many/In/likely/next/up/years/to/farmers/10/are/the/sell}.

5. \textit{business/and/Brett/together/set/Mr/Mr/up/this/Mitchell}.

6. \textit{down/existing/company/scheme/the/winding/Our/pension/is}.

7. \textit{taking/be/to/Ray Motors/rumoured/Bryn’s Tyres/is/over}.

8. \textit{heavily/up/people/to/own/borrow/business/start/their/Sometimes}.

9. \textit{run/hundreds/The/can/even/into/thousands/fee/lawyer’s}.

10. \textit{looking/head/a/dynamic/for/up/department/Department/are/Manager/to/our/We/HR}.
V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.

1. Во время прошлого экономического кризиса разорилось много мелких фирм.
2. Деньги семьи помогли ему встать на ноги.
3. Единственная причина, по которой господин Уорд вкладывал тысячи долларов в мою компанию, заключалась в том, чтобы потом ее поглотить.
4. Любой потенциальный покупатель хочет знать точную причину продажи бизнеса.
5. Наше агентство предоставляет всем уникальную возможность начать свой бизнес, но стоимость этого может исчисляться тысячами долларов в зависимости от размера компании, которую вы хотите основать.
6. После смерти главы фирмы, руководство ею было поручено его старшему сыну.
7. Фабрика сокращает объемы производства, поэтому я думаю, что скоро она закроется.

KEYS

1. It is very difficult to find money to start up a new venture.
2. Mt Aldridge gave his daughter some capital to set her up.
3. Our company requires an ambitious and professional person to head up the R&D department.
4. The cost of the programme will run into thousands of dollars.
5. The local government continues to pour money into its road-building programme.
6. Under the current crisis many small farmers are going out of business and have to sell up.
7. We are fundraising to set up a special school for gifted children.
II.
1. winding down their operations.
2. is taking over smaller companies.
3. to start up his own grocery business.
4. sold up the farm
5. to head up the R&D department
6. to set up a special commission

III.
1. pay off existing debt
2. an established/new
3. last year
4. pay/hundreds of thousands
5. in pharmacy business
6. time and money
7. on 29 March 1859
8. the company

IV.
1. Businessmen pour massive money into non-profit organizations.
2. During The Great Depression many banks went under.
3. Joel is one of those privileged kids whose fathers set them up in business.
4. In the next 10 years many farmers are likely to sell up.
5. Mr Mitchell and Mr Brett set up this business together.
6. Our company is winding down the existing pension scheme.
7. Ray Motors is rumoured to be taking over Bryn’s Tyres.
8. Sometimes people borrow heavily to start up their own business.
9. The lawyer’s fee can run into hundreds even thousands.
10. We are looking for a dynamic Department Manager to head up our HR department.
V.  
1. Many small firms went under in the past economic crisis. 
2. His family money helped him to set up. 
3. Mr Ward’s only reason for pouring thousands of dollars into my company was to take it over. 
4. Any potential buyer wants to know the exact reason for selling up. 
5. Our agency gives everyone a unique opportunity to start up your own business but the cost of it may run into thousands of dollars depending on the size of the company you want to set up. 
6. After the president’s death, his elder son was chosen to head up the company. 
7. The plant is winding down production so I guess it’s going to close soon.
Our hotel did extremely well last year. Some of our rival hotels had to **bump** their prices **up**, **cut back** on maintenance costs and **lay off** some of the staff but their income figures **went down** all the same. Moreover, their visitors stated to complain that the quality of their services was **falling off**. But despite all difficulties, we managed to **balance out** income and costs.

Last year was a hard time for our company. In February our sales started to **tail off** without any obvious reason. The tendency continued and in June we were on the point of **slimming** the business **down**. But then towards August the sales figures **levelled off** and began to **go up** slowly till they **amounted to** the usual figures. Our analysts still can’t account for the fact!

---

1. **bump up**  
   повышать, увеличивать
2. **cut back**  
   снизить, сокращать (цены, расходы)
3. **lay off**  
   см. 12. Jobs and Careers; р. 105
4. **go down**  
   понижаться, уменьшаться
5. **fall off**  
   ухудшаться; уменьшаться
6. **balance out**  
   уравнивать, приводить в соответствие, компенсировать
7. **tail off**  
   уменьшаться; ухудшаться
8. **slim down**  
   уменьшать, сокращать (количество, объем)
9. **level off**  
   выравниваться; стабилизироваться
PHRASAL VERBS

10 **go up**
  увеличиваться, расти, повышаться (о количестве, цене)

11 **amount to**
  достигать, составлять, доходить до (какого-либо количества)

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**EXTRA EXAMPLES**

**amount to sth**
In 2013 KRF losses **amounted to** over 8 million dollars.

В 2013 года убытки компании KRF **составили** почти 8 миллионов долларов.

**balance out**
Daily workouts can help **balance out** the increased calories.

Регулярные тренировки могут **компенсировать** возрастшее потребление калорий.

**bump up sth/bump sth up**
Increased demand **bumped up** prices.

Возросший спрос привел к **увеличению** цен.

**cut back/cut back sth/cut sth back**
Local authorities have **cut back** on social spending again.

Местные власти снова **сократили** расходы на социальные нужды.

**fall off**
The quality of their production has **fallen off** since last year.

По сравнению с прошлым годом качество их продукции **ухудшилось**.

**go down**
Seasonal stock prices **go down** at the end of the season.

В конце сезона цены на сезонный товар **снижаются**.
14. CHANGE

**go up**
Since 2001 Moscow **went up** from about 10 to 12 million inhabitants.

**level off**
Inflation has begun to **level off** at last.

**slim down / slim down sth / slim sth down**
The company is **slimming down** the workforce.

**tail off**
Last year, our sales figures **tailed off** to three percent.

---

**PRACTICE**

1. Найдите соответствия между фразовыми глаголами и их значениями.

   1. **to amount**
      a. to become equal in amount, value, or effect.
   2. **to balance out**
      b. to become more efficient by cutting staff
   3. **to bump up**
      c. to become gradually less, smaller etc, and often stop or disappear completely
   4. **to cut back**
      d. to increase in price, amount, level etc
   5. **to fall off**
      e. to add up to a particular total
   6. **to go down**
      f. to stop increasing or decreasing and stay at the same level
PHRASAL VERBS

7. **to go up**
   - g. to suddenly increase something by a large amount

8. **to level off**
   - h. to decrease or become less or fewer

9. **to slim down**
   - i. to reduce the amount, size, cost etc of something

10. **to tail off**
    - j. to become lower or less than it was

II. Заполните пропуски в предложениях подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами.

1. After the 2005 transaction which earned Martin $40,000, his career began to _______.
   - a. tail off   b. level off   c. slim down

2. All countries must do more to _______ carbon dioxide emissions.
   - a. fall off   b. go down   c. cut back

3. Protein and carbohydrate _______ over a week if you eat a variety of food.
   - a. balance out   b. level off   c. amount to

4. Economists suggest that costs may increase further before they _______.
   - a. bump up   b. level off   c. balance out

5. Government aid to population is expected to _______ $5 million this year.
   - a. go up   b. bump up   c. amount to

6. Ocean Nights is a popular tour, but demand _______ in summer.
   - a. falls off   b. slims down   c. cuts back

7. Reported violent crime rate in the United States _______ to approximately 24 percent since 2000.
   - a. has tailed off
   - b. has gone down
   - c. has slimmed down
8. Since the company’s revenue has fallen, it wants to _______ its prices.
   a. go up  b. cut back  c. bump up

9. The company has carried out a sweeping reform by _______ its workforce to improve efficiency.
   a. levelling off  b. slimming down  c. going down

10. We are moving out since our monthly rent _______ from £800 to £1,300.
    a. has gone up  b. balanced out  c. tailed off

III. Соедините начало и конец предложений, заполнив пропуски частицами.

1. Audience figures fell ... a. _______ from 65 to 69 since 2001.
2. Her monthly earnings amount ... b. _______, after increasing 40 per cent over the last month.
3. New Zealand banks bump ... c. _______ staff at the moment.
4. Our company is trying to slim ... d. _______ $3,000.
5. Real estate sales always tail ... e. _______ the workforce.
6. Several major IT companies are cutting ... f. _______ during the third season of Dual Survival.
7. The average life expectancy in Russia has gone ... g. _______ from 6.30% in May, 2014 to 6.10% in June, 2014.
8. The diesel fuel prices are starting to level ... h. _______ interest rates as GDP flourishes.
9. The unemployment rate in the USA went ... i. _______ when people are worried about their future.

IV. Исправьте ошибки в предложениях.

1. Attendance in the seventh grade has fallen down this term.
2. Average daily consumer spending in the U.S. in May 2014 amounted at $98.
3. Current account deficit ensues if money entering is not enough to level out what is exiting.
4. Food prices were gone up by 5 percent last month.
5. Health care costs are running up every year.
6. His interest in bunji jumping levelled off over the years.
7. Food manufacturers are chopping back on sugar and fat in some products.
8. The board of directors has been thinned down to 7 members.
9. When interest rates slim down, people borrow and spend more.
10. White goods sales levelled of in June after several months of growth.

V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.

1. В 2013 году реальный валовой внутренний продукт Латвии уменьшился до 3,9 процента.
2. Во время кризиса 2008 года цены на золото упали.
3. Возможно, угольная промышленность сократиться еще больше.
4. Иногда я трачу много, иногда мало; в конечном счете, мои расходы уравновешиваются.
5. Некоторым клубам пришлось закрыться, так как количество посетителей уменьшилось.
6. Перед праздниками цены на некоторые продовольственные товары повышаются, а затем снова стабилизируются.
7. Правительство должно сократить расходы на оборону.
8. Стоимость ремонта моей машины может составить 3000 долларов.
9. Увеличения спроса приводит к увеличению цен.
I.
1 — e
2 — a
3 — g
4 — i
5 — h
6 — j
7 — d
8 — f
9 — b
10 — c

II.
1 — a
2 — c
3 — a
4 — b
5 — c
6 — a
7 — b
8 — c
9 — b
10 — a

III.
1 — off — f
2 — to — d
3 — up — h
4 — down — e
5 — off — i
6 — back — c
7 — up — a
8 — off — b
9 — down — g

IV.
1. Attendance in the seventh grade has fallen off this term.
2. Average daily consumer spending in the U.S. in May 2014 amounted to $98.
3. Current account deficit ensues if money entering is not enough to balance out what is exiting.
4. Food prices were bumped up by 5 percent last month.
5. Health care costs are going up every year.
6. His interest in bunji jumping tailed off over the years.
7. Food manufacturers are cutting back on sugar and fat in some products.
8. The board of directors has been slimmed down to 7 members.
9. When interest rates go down, people borrow and spend more.
10. White goods sales levelled off in June after several months of growth.

V.
1. In 2013 real GDP growth in Latvia tailed off to 3.9 percent.
2. In the crisis of 2008 the gold price went down.
3. The coal industry may slim down even further.
4. Sometimes I spend a lot, sometimes little — in the end my expenses balance out.
5. Some clubs have had to close as the attendance fell off.
6. Before holidays some food prices go up and then level off again.
7. The Government must cut back on defence spending.
8. The cost of my car repair might amount to $3,000.
9. Increased demand bumps up prices.
Being a meeting leader is a hard job. First, you have to think of the goal of the meeting and the questions you want to **bring up** for discussion. Set an agenda and circulate it among the meeting participants well in advance. Make sure to start the meeting on time and never recap for latecomers. Always begin with a check-in or just **run through** the issues you are going to **deal with** — this will encourage those present to concentrate on the meeting — and then **get on to** the heart of the matter. Be careful to control the discussion — **shut down** disruptions and off-topic discussions and take care not to **get bogged down** in lengthy discussion. In the case of a deadlock be ready to **come up with** a concrete solution. At the end of the meeting it’s advisable to **tick off** the list of what you’ve accomplished and **spell out** why certain issues, if any, have been **left aside** to **come back to** another time.

---

1. **bring up**
   поднимать (вопрос)

2. **run through**
   быстро просмотреть, проверить

3. **deal with**
   обсуждать что-либо, решать / рассматривать (вопрос)

4. **get on to**
   заняться чем-либо, приступить к чему-либо, до-браться до чего-либо

5. **shut down**
   прекращать, пресекать

6. **get bogged down**
   увязнуть, застрять

7. **come up with**
   см. 12. Jobs and Careers; р. 106
PHRASAL VERBS

8 **tick off**
отмечать (галочкой), ставить отметку

9 **spell out**
разъяснять, растолковывать

10 **leave aside**
отложить / не обсуждать (вопрос)

11 **come back to**
возвращаться (к предмету разговора)

EXTRA EXAMPLES

be / get bogged down
The discussion has **got bogged down** over the issue of fulfillment of obligations. Обсуждение **застопорилось**, когда зашла речь о выполнении обязательств.

bring up sth / bring sth up
Mr Brown dared to **bring up** the question of overtime pay. Господин Браун решился **поднять вопрос** оплаты сверхурочных.

come back to sth
We’ll **come back to** this question at our next meeting. К этому вопросу мы **вернемся** на следующем собрании.

deal with sth
Let’s **deal with** each question in turn. Давайте **рассмотрим** все вопросы по очереди.

get on to sth
At last we **got on to** the subject of service payment. Наконец мы **добрались до вопроса об оплате услуг**.

leave aside sth / leave aside sth
I’d prefer to **leave** the question of benefits **aside** for today. Я бы предпочла вопрос **льгот сегодня не обсуждать**.
15. COMMUNICATION

run through sth
Can you **run through** the list of conferees again?

Ты можешь еще раз **проверить** список участников конференции?

shut sth (sb) down / shut down sth (sb)
He’s trying to get us off-track. Just **shut** him **down**.

Он просто пытается увести дискуссию в сторону. Не **давайте** ему больше **слова**.

spell out sth / spell sth out
Is the issue clear or do I have to **spell it out**?

Вопрос понятен, или я должен все **подробно объяснить**?

tick off sth / tick sth off / tick sth off sth
The chairman **ticked off** the points we had already discussed.

Председатель **отметил** пункты, которые мы уже обсудили.

---

**PRACTICE**

1. Найдите в списке фразовых глаголов по теме соотвествия данным определениям.

   1. to be delayed so that no progress is made
   2. to deal again with something that you were dealing with earlier
   3. to explain or to read something quickly
   4. to mark the things on a list with a tick to show that they have been dealt with
   5. to mention a subject or topic
   6. not to consider something because you want to consider something else instead
   7. to say or explain something very clearly
   8. to start talking about a subject
PHRASAL VERBS

9. to stop someone from doing something
10. to take the necessary action in order to solve a problem

II. Заполните пропуски в предложениях глаголами в нужной форме.

1. A good speaker _______ (never) the person down out of fear or anxiety.
2. Ann _______ off the last item on the list of assignments and sighed with relief.
3. Let’s _______ the question of who is to blame for it aside for a while.
4. The best thing to do when you encounter a controversial point is to move on and _______ back to it later.
5. The discussion got _______ down in unnecessary detail.
6. The guide _______ through the names to make sure that everyone was present.
7. The issue _______ up again at the next convention of retail merchants.
8. This new strategy _______ (mainly) with internal policies of the European Union.
9. When the speaker _______ to the subject of religion, the audience got uneasy.
10. You’ll have _______ in detail what you plan to do with the assets.

III. Выберите слово, которое не образует словосочетание с данным фразовым глаголом.

1. to bring up
   a. a matter
   b. an opinion
   c. a suggestion
2. to come back to
   a. the theme
   b. the point
   c. the topic
3. to deal with
   a. a problem
   b. an interest
   c. a situation
4. to get on to
   a. the next item
   b. the subject
   c. the affair
5. to leave aside
   a. the discussion
   b. the question
   c. the issue

6. to run through
   a. the options
   b. the schedule
c. the dispute

IV. Заполните пропуски в предложениях частицами (наречиями или предлогами). aside, back, down, off, on, out, through, up или with.

1. Can we come _______ to the problem of early retirement?
2. He brought _______ the question that was on the tip of everyone’s tongues.
3. If there are no questions, let’s get _______ to the next item on our agenda.
4. Leaving _______ the question of expense, do you really think his plan will help solve our problem?
5. Mildred ran _______ the list of the points she wanted to make, ticking them _______ as she found the right arguments to use.
6. The local authorities will have to spell _______ how they plan to deal _______ the problem of traffic jams in the city center.
7. The talks with the board got bogged _______ on the question of overtime.

V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.

1. Давайте отложим вопрос о результатах исследований и поговорим о перспективах.
2. Директор поднял вопрос о взаимоотношении среди сотрудников.
3. Мартину еще никогда не приходилось заниматься решением таких проблем.
4. Многие отличные идеи тормозятся бюрократической машиной.
5. Не думаю, что я должен тебе это объяснять.
6. Председатель попытался остановить дискуссию, но это ему не удалось.
PHRASAL VERBS

7. Сперва я должна **проверить** свое расписание на завтра.
8. Ты **отметил** Тома в списке кандидатов?
9. Через несколько минут они **перешли** к проблеме систематических прогулок.
10. Я **вернусь** к вашему вопросу в конце собрания.

**KEYS**

▷ I.
1. to be bogged down 6. to leave aside
2. to come back to 7. to spell out
3. to run through 8. to get on to
4. to tick off 9. to shut down
5. to bring up 10. to deal with

▷ II.
1. will never shut 6. ran
2. ticked 7. will be brought
3. leave 8. will mainly deal
4. come 9. got on
5. bogged 10. to spell out

▷ III.
1 — b  3 — b  5 — a
2 — a  4 — c  6 — c

▷ IV.
1. back 4. aside 7. down
2. up 5. through / off
3. on 6. out / with

▷ V.
1. Let’s **leave aside** the test result and talk about the prospects.
2. The director **brought up** the question of bribery among the staff.
3. Martin has never had to **deal with** problems like that.
4. Many great ideas **get bogged down** in bureaucracy.
5. I don’t think I have to **spell it out** for you.
6. The chairman tried to **shut down** the discussion but failed.
7. First, I have to **run through** my schedule for tomorrow.
8. **Have** you **ticked off** Tom’s name on the list of candidates?
9. After a few minutes they **got on to** the problem of absenteeism.
10. I’ll **come back to** your question at the end of the meeting.
1. Закончите предложения, используя подходящие по смыслу слова и фразы.

1. Before going to Italy Oliver should brush up ...
   a. his teeth       b. his Italian       c. his hair

2. I’m going to cut back her spending on clothes because I ...
   a. am saving for a new car
   b. have hit the jackpot
   c. am going on a diet

3. If the company you work for goes under you’ll ...
   a. get a pay rise    b. get a pay cut    c. lose your job

4. It’s very important to list on your CV all the subjects you majored in while at ...
   a. kindergarten     b. high school     c. university

5. Joel was laid off last month, so now he has to ...
   a. take a sick leave
   b. look for another job
   c. take an off-job training course

6. One of the reasons Gary is so successful at work is that he always comes up with ...
   a. great ideas
   b. other colleagues
   c. his boss

7. The best person to deal with divorce proceedings would be ...
   a. a dealer         b. a lawyer         c. a judge

8. The boutique owner started winding down the advertising campaign because he had ...
a. sold nearly all the new stock  
b. sold out the new stock  
c. sold up his boutique  

9. The chairperson ran through the list of items on the agenda ...  
   a. during the meeting  
   b. after the meeting  
   c. before the meeting  

10. The number of the course dropouts has tailed off, and now there are ...  
    a. a few more than before  
    b. very few of them  
    c. more dropouts than before  

II. Перепрорайте слова и выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, таким образом, чтобы они содержали слова, написанные большими буквами, и сохраняли прежние значения.  

1. Anny got into the art school by succeeding in passing the exam, but not in a very impressive way.  
   THROUGH  

2. Catering business tends to become less intensive after Christmas and Easter.  
   OFF  

3. Eva’s got to study the Industrial Revolution intensively for tomorrow’s test.  
   UP  

4. Having to explain everything in detail to your staff is frustrating.  
   OUT  

5. Martin easily passed his graduation exams at Oxford.  
   THROUGH  

6. Sometimes I do the housework and sometimes my husband does — in the end our workload is equal in amount.  
   OUT  

7. Sue and Liz gossiped heartily for a few minutes and then started working hard and seriously again.  
   DOWN
PHRASAL VERBS

8. The secretary held her pencil ready to **put a mark next to** the names of the arriving guests. OFF
9. Travel agencies are expected to **increase** the price of package tours by 5 percent. UP
10. Under the current economic crisis many companies has begun to **gradually reduce work before closing completely.** DOWN

III. Заполните пропуски частицами (наречиями или предлогами), которые могут сочетаться с указанными глаголами и соответствовать приведенным в скобках определениям.

1. **to go**
   a. _______ (to fail completely and stop operating)
   b. _______ (to become lower in level, amount, etc)
   c. _______ (to increase in price, amount, level, etc)

2. **to get**
   a. _______ (to succeed in an examination, etc)
   b. _______ (to start talking about a subject)
   c. _______ (to advance or attain success)
History of Apple Computer, Inc.

1. **1976** With $1,300, Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak (1) _______ Apple Computer, Inc.

2. **1977** Jobs recruits Regis McKenna, the owner of one of the most successful advertising and public relations firms in Silicon Valley, who (2) _______ the idea of the Apple logo.

3. **1982** Apple becomes the first personal computer company whose annual sales (3) _______ $1 billion.


5. **1985** Jobs and several other Apple executives leave Apple and (6) _______ NeXT Incorporated, a new computer company.

6. **1996** Apple (7) _______ NeXT which brings Steve Jobs back to Apple as a special advisor.

7. **1997** Steve Jobs, named interim chief executive officer, (8) _______ the business by closing plants, (9) _______ thousands of workers, and thus ensures Apple’s recovery.

8. **1997** Apple starts to use the additional funds to (10) _______ education and creative content markets.
PHRASAL VERBS

9. **2000** Steve Jobs (11) _______ the company as the new CEO and Mitch Mandich, the former chief sales executive, (12) _______.

10. **2011** Tim Cook (13) _______ from Jobs as CEO during his medical leave.

11. **2011** Former CEO Steve Jobs dies from cancer in October.

V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.

1. Было время, когда мой сын относился к учебе спустя рукава; вот тогда-то мне и следовало заставить его серьезно взглянуть на учебу.

2. Если учителя и родители не объединяются для совместного решения проблемы насилия в школах, уровень школьной преступности не снизится.

3. Завод был вынужден сократить объемы производства и уволить 200 рабочих. Кажется, они собираются «свернуть» свою деятельность.

4. Наш новый менеджер по продажам предложил смелую идею, которая поможет увеличить продажи и снизить расходы на рекламу.

5. Пришло время главному исполнительному директору принять решение: он должен или уйти в отставку и передать полномочия молодому поколению, или продолжить возглавлять компанию и пойти на риск разорить компанию.

6. Хотя фирма и снизила темпы увольнений сотрудников, ее руководство не спешишь возвращать уволенных людей на рабочие места.

KEYS

I.

1 — b  3 — c  5 — b  
2 — a  4 — c  6 — a
II.
1. Anny got into the art school by scraping through the exam.
2. Catering business tends to fall off after Christmas and Easter.
3. Eva’s got to swot up the Industrial Revolution for tomorrow’s test.
4. Having to spell out everything to your staff is frustrating.
5. Martin sailed through his graduation exams at Oxford.
6. Sometimes I do the housework and sometimes my husband does — in the end it all balances out.
7. Sue and Liz gossiped heartily for a few minutes and then buckled down to work again.
8. The secretary held her pencil ready to tick off the names of the arriving guests.
9. Travel agencies are expected to bump up the price of package tours by 5 percent.
10. Under the current economic crisis many companies has begun to wind down.

III.
1. to go a. under    b. down    c. up
2. to get a. through b. on to    c. ahead
3. to run a. through    b. into
4. to take a. on    b. over

IV.
1. set up
2. comes up with
3. run into
4. tail off
5. goes down
6. start up
7. takes over
8. slims down
9. laying off
10. pour into
### PHRASAL VERBS

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<td>11.</td>
<td>heads up</td>
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<td>stands down</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>takes over</td>
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### V.

1. There was a time when my son **was coasting along** at school and I should have made him **buckle down**.
2. Unless teachers and parents **pull together to deal with** the school abuse problem the school crime rate **won’t go down**.
3. The plant has had **to cut down** production and **lay off** 200 workers. It seems they are going **to wind down**.
4. Our new sales manager has **come up with** a challenging idea on how **to bump up** sales and **cut back** advertising expenses.
5. It’s time for the present CEO to decide whether **to stand down** and **hand over** to a younger generation or go on **heading up** the company and run the risk of **going under**.
6. But even though the firm has reduced the speed at which they **lay off** staff, the management is in no hurry **to take on** people back.
16. DRIVING

I left early to avoid heavy traffic and thought that the trip would take me an hour or so but everything went wrong from the moment I set out. When I pulled out onto the main road somebody cut in on me and I had to pull up to avoid an accident. I was so excited that I decided to pull over and calm down a little. As I was picking up speed again, one of the tyres blew out and I had to pull in at the nearest garage to have it changed. In half an hour I was on my way again. By that time the rain had started, so when I saw a student who was hitch-hiking I felt sorry for him and picked him up. We had been going only five minutes when I was flagged down by a police officer who warned me of a huge holdup ahead. So when the student asked me to drop him off at a roadside café I decided to have a cup of coffee there and check the map for a bypass road. But when I came out, someone had blocked me in!

1 set out см. 2. Travel; p. 20
2 pull out отъезжать; уезжать; выезжать (из какого-либо места)
3 cut in вклиниваться между машинами, подрезать (автомобиль)
4 pull up тормозить
5 pull over съезжать на обочину и останавливаться
6 pick up набирать скорость, разгоняться
7 blow out разрывать (шину)
8 pull in останавливаться (в пути)
**PHRASAL VERBS**

9. **pick up**
   брать пассажира, подвозить

10. **flag down**
    сигнализировать водителю с требованием остановить машину

11. **drop off**
    высаживать, ссадживать (кого-либо где-либо)

12. **block in**
    блокировать (машины)

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**EXTRA EXAMPLES**

**blow out**

The tyre *blew out* as I was driving to the station to meet John.

Шина лопнула, когда я ехал на станцию встретить Джона.

**block sb/sth in**

Someone *had blocked me in* so I had to take a taxi to work.

Кто-то заблокировал мою машину, и мне пришлось ехать на работу на такси.

**cut in**

I was driving up to the cross-roads when this green car *cut in* on me.

Я подъезжал к перекрестку, когда меня подрезала эта зеленая машина.

**drop sb off**

I asked Stella to *drop me off* at the corner of the street.

Я попросил Стеллу высадить меня на углу улицы.

**flag sb/sth down**

A police officer *flagged me down*.

Меня остановил полицейский.

**pick sb up**

I never *pick up* hitch-hikers.

Я никогда не подвозу людей, путешествующих автостопом.
pick up (speed)

Little by little, the train was gradually picking up speed.

Poезд постепенно набирал скорость.

pull in

Let’s pull in at this cafe and have something to eat.

Давай остановимся в этом кафе и перекусим.

pull over

I pulled over to make a phone call.

Я остановился на обочине, чтобы позвонить.

pull up

If I hadn’t pulled up, I would have had an accident.

Если бы я не затормозил, то попал бы в аварию.

pull out

Don’t pull out! There’s a car coming.

Не выезжай на дорогу! Едет машина.

PRACTICE

1. Carly managed to make a passing taxi stop by waving her arm at its driver.
2. Dave stood watching helplessly as her train slowly left the station.
3. I couldn’t drive out of the garage as someone had put his vehicle so close to my car that I couldn’t get out of my parking space.
4. The overloaded truck was beginning to go faster with maddening slowness.
5. Vikki rounded the corner, looking for a place to park.
6. I don’t know how long I waited at the hitching point before some old wreck of a car stopped and the driver gave me a lift.

7. Nick was going past the hospital so he promised to stop and let me get out of the car there.

8. No wonder the tyre got punctured, the driveway is covered with fragments of broken glass.

9. We had to drive to the side of the road and stop our car when a police car approached at high speed.

10. When I stopped the car in front of the office building Mel was already there waiting for me.

11. Yes, officer, we saw a green sports car move in ahead of this white Mazda.

II. Соедините начало и конец предложений, заполнив пропуски частицами.

1. Don’t forget to pick Ann …
2. Fifteen minutes later the bus pulled …
3. Grace was so scared that she had to pull …
4. I flagged …
5. John dropped me …
6. Someone has blocked …
7. Suddenly a green Jaguar cut …
8. We decided to pull …
9. What would you do if you had a tyre blow …
10. When Dave rounded the corner a police car pulled …

a. … right in front of me forcing me to brake.
b. … outside my apartment building.
c. … at a small cafe just outside Leeds.
d. … on the other side of the dirty road.
e. … at 90 kmph?
f. … on the open road to calm down a little.
g. … a passing taxi and went to the airport.
h. … in front of him.
i. … my car in the underground parking.
j. … from the train station!
III. Образуйте словосочетания с фразовыми глаголами. Заполните пропуски в предложениях подходящими по смыслу словосочетаниями, обращая внимание на форму глаголов.

| block in | pull in |
| pick up | flag down |
| drop off | pull over |
| at the kerb | passengers |
| hitchhikers | to the side of the road |
| one’s neighbour’s car | speeders |

1. Airport busses _______ on the forecourt next to the Terminal C building.
2. I had _______ to let the government motorcade pass.
3. In Cuba, _______ is obligatory for government vehicles.
4. Randy _______ and looked at the map.
5. Road police have to arrest drunk drivers and _______.
6. There was no parking space left so I had _______.

IV. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.

1. Въехав за пределы города, мы снова набрали скорость.
2. Давай остановимся у ближайшего кафе и перекусим.
3. Дэна остановил полицейский и оштрафовал его за превышение скорости.
4. Из переулка выехал красный BMW и задел левое крыло моего автомобиля.
5. Машины, паркующиеся вдоль узкой Парк авеню, блокируют машины местных жителей.
6. Мы остановились на обочине и посадили к себе молодого парня, который путешествовал автостопом по Англии.
7. Таксист высадил меня на углу улицы.
8. Фиона онемела от удивления, когда перед ее дном затормозил розовый лимузин.
PHRASAL VERBS

9. Шина лопнула, и машину занесло вправо, прямо в придорожные кусты.
10. Я ехала по Элм роуд, когда меня подрезала эта зелёная машина, и мне пришлось затормозить.

KEYS

I.
1. Carly managed to flag down a passing taxi.
2. Dave stood watching helplessly as her train slowly pulled out of the station.
3. I couldn’t drive out of the garage as someone had blocked me in my parking space.
4. The overloaded truck was picking up speed with maddening slowness.
5. Vikki rounded the corner, looking for a place to pull in.
6. I don’t know how long I waited at the hitching point before some old wreck of a car picked me up.
7. Nick was going past the hospital so he promised to drop me off there.
8. No wonder the tyre blew out, the driveway is covered with fragments of broken glass.
9. We had to pull over when a police car approached at high speed.
10. When I pulled up in front of the office building Mel was already there waiting for me.
11. Yes, officer, we saw a green sports car cut in on this white Mazda.

II.

1 — up — j 6 — in — i
2 — in — d 7 — in — a
3 — over — f 8 — up — c
4 — down — g 9 — out — e
5 — off — b 10 — out — h
III.
1. drop off passengers
2. to pull in at the kerb
3. picking up hitchhikers
4. pulled over to the side of the road
5. flag down speeders
6. to block in my neighbour’s car

IV.
1. Once out of the city, we picked up speed again.
2. Let’s pull in at the nearest café and have a snack.
3. A cop flagged Dan down and gave him a speeding ticket.
4. A red BMW pulled out from the alley and clipped the left fender of my car.
5. The cars parking along the narrow Park Avenue block the residents in.
6. We pulled over to pick up a young man who was hitch-hiking across Britain.
7. The cab dropped me off at the corner of the street.
8. Fiona was dumbstruck with surprise when a pink limo pulled up outside her house.
9. The tyre blew out and the car skidded to the right into wayside bushes.
10. I was driving along Elm Road when this green car cut in on me, forcing me to brake.
From the moment you pick up the phone and till the time you put the receiver down you represent your department or company. So using proper telephone etiquette makes communication more effective. Put a smile in your voice every time you answer the phone. If you ask the caller to hold on, always ask permission and then check back every 30 seconds or so to see if the person still wishes to continue to hold. If you transfer a call, tell the caller the name of the person you are putting through to so that if the caller gets cut off he will know who to call back. If the caller can’t get through to a certain person on your staff, take a message for him to get back to the caller. Do not hang up on the caller no matter how annoying he might seem. The person may just be phoning around companies and your ringing off may cost your company a potential customer.

1. **pick up** — снять (трубку)
2. **put down** — повесить (трубку)
3. **hold on** — ждать у телефона
4. **put through** — соединять (по телефону)
5. **cut off** — прервать (телефонный разговор), разъединить
6. **call back** — перезвонить
7. **get through** — связаться по телефону, дозвониться
8. **get back to** — перезвонить
9. **hang up** — вешать / бросать трубку
17. TELEPHONING

phone around  обзванивать
ring off  вешать / бросать трубку

EXTRA EXAMPLES

call back / call sb back / call back sb
I’m busy right now. Can I call you back in half an hour?  Я сейчас занят. Я могу тебе перезвонить через полчаса?

cut sb off / cut off sb
I have to top-up my account or I’ll get cut off next time I make a phone call.  Мне нужно пополнить счет, или в следующий раз, когда я буду звонить, меня разъединят.

get back to sb
Mr Smith will get back to you tomorrow.  Господин Смит перезвонит Вам завтра.

get through (to sb)
I couldn’t get through to you yesterday, the line was constantly busy.  Вчера я не смог тебе дозвониться, линия была постоянно занята.

hang up (on) sb
I hate it when you hang up on me.  Ненавижу, когда ты бросаешь трубку, не дослушав меня до конца.

hold on
Hold on, I have to check my organizer.  Не вешай трубку, мне нужно заглянуть в ежедневник.
**PHRASAL VERBS**

**phone around sb**

Just **phone around** a couple of companies before you make a decision.

Просто **обзвони** несколько компаний перед тем, как принимать решение.

**pick up**

It’s good to **pick up** the phone within 10 to 15 seconds.

**Поднимать** трубку нужно в течение первых 10–15 секунд.

**put down**

She said good-bye and **put down** the phone.

Она попрощалась и **положила** трубку.

**put sb through (to sb)**

Can you **put me through** to Mr Long?

Можете **соединить** меня с господином Лонгом?

**ring off**

Tim was very rude and I had to **ring off**.

Тим начал грубить, и мне пришлось **повесить тру́бку**.

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**PRACTICE**

1. Заполните пропуски в предложениях подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами.

   1. A good secretary should either take the call or _______ the person within an hour.
      a. call back       b. get through to   c. phone around

   2. Before I _______ I could hear him swearing.
      a. put down       b. called back     c. rang off

   3. But on the tenth ring I decided to _______ the phone.
      a. hold on        b. pick up        c. cut off

   4. I listened to pre-recorded message for five minutes before I got _______.
      a. rung off       b. held on        c. cut off

152
17. TELEPHONING

5. I usually ______ telephone surveys.
   a. hang up on      b. put down      c. get through to

6. I’ll ______ you with our official response in fifteen minutes.
   a. call back      b. get back to       c. get through to

7. Mother ______ the phone and looked at me in surprise.
   a. rang off       b. cut off         c. put down

8. Since I couldn’t ______ Liz on the phone I emailed her the next day.
   a. get through to b. hang up on       c. bet back to

9. The secretary will ______ our customers and provide them all necessary information.
   a. call back      b. get through to      c. phone around

10. They won’t ______ (me) customer service.
    a. get through to b. put through to      c. get back to

11. Will you ______, please! Your call will be answered as soon as possible.
    a. hold on       b. call back          c. ring off

II. Заполните пропуски в предложениях частицами (наречиями или предлогами) around, back, down, off, on, through, to или up.

1. Could you get ______ ______ me on the data by the end of Friday?

2. Dad put the phone ______ and passed a hand across his forehead.

3. I decided to return the call later and let the answering machine pick ______.

4. I got cut ______ right in the middle of the call to New York.

5. I have to ring ______ now, my bus is coming.

6. If there is anything urgent from the office, put it ______ ______ me right away.

7. I’ll call you ______ as soon as I get any information.

8. I’ve been phoning ______ customers all day telling them about our special offer.
9. Nicole finally got _______ _______ someone who could answer her question about refund.
10. Please hold _______, and I’ll see if Mr Barlow is available.
11. That’s how our conversation usually ends — I just hang _______ _______ her.

III. Выберите из предложенных вариантов подходящие по смыслу слово или фразу.

1. Can you ask Jill to call me back later/on the spot?
2. Don’t you dare hang up on me/your coat — I need to talk to you.
3. First, you are put through to the hotel manager/telephone operator, who asks you which city number you want.
4. Hold on a moment/tight and I’ll get the expert on the line.
5. I got cut off in mid-morning/mid-sentence.
6. I phoned around all the travel agents in the area to find the arrival time/cheapest prices.
7. If you can’t get through all these emails/to my home number, try my cell phone.
8. I’ll get back home/to you as soon as I find out the prices on our new percolator.
9. Molly flew into a rage/cheered up and rang off.

IV. Выберите слово, которое образует словосочетание с данными фразовыми глаголами.

1. to hang up on
   a. one’s mother
   b. a man
   c. a peg
2. to put down
   a. the cord
   b. the phone
   c. the dial
3. to get through to
   a. the office
   b. the house
   c. the building
4. to phone around
   a. the industries
   b. the services
   c. the shops
V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.

1. Господина Аллена не было на месте, поэтому я назвал свое имя и попросил секретаря мне **перезвонить**.
2. Если бы Сью не была зла на Марка, она не **бросила бы трубку**.
3. Извините, но мне придется **прервать** наш разговор, так как своей очереди ждут и другие абоненты. Но я **перезвоню** Вам, как только получу необходимую информацию.
4. **Обзвонив** все компании, занятые в сфере общественного питания, я выяснила, где дешевле всего отметить свой день рождения.
5. Пожалуйста, не **вешайте трубку**. Линия занята, но я **соединю** вас с господином Скоттом, как только он закончит разговор.
6. Пет **подняла телефонную трубку** и, поколебавшись некоторое время, **положила** ее назад.
7. Сегодня утром я пытался звонить Таре в офис, но **дозвониться** не смог.

### KEYS

I.

1. — a  5. — a  9. — c  
2. — c  6. — b  10. — b  
3. — b  7. — c  11. — a  
4. — c  8. — a

II.

1. back to  5. off  9. through to  
2. down  6. through to 10. on  
3. up  7. back  11. up on  
4. off  8. around
PHRASAL VERBS

III.
1. later
2. on me
3. telephone operator
4. a moment
5. mid-sentence
6. cheapest prices
7. to my home number
8. to you
9. flew into a rage

IV.
1 — a
2 — b
3 — a
4 — c

V.
1. Mr Allen was out, so I gave my name and asked the secretary to call me back.
2. If Sue hadn’t been mad with Mark, she wouldn’t hung up on him.
3. Sorry, but I’ll have to cut you off now as I’ve got lots of callers waiting. But I’ll get back to you as soon as I get the necessary information.
4. Having phoned around all the catering companies I found the cheapest price for my birthday party.
5. Will you hold on, please? The line is busy but I’ll put you through to Mr Scott as soon as he rings off.
6. Pat picked up the phone, hesitated a little, and put it down.
7. I tried phoning Tara’s office this morning, but I couldn’t get through.
Learning how to operate a photocopier can be complex. Our step by step guide will help you learn how to handle it. First, plug in the copier into a wall jack. The device may take up 30 to 45 seconds to warm up. When the power light comes on, check the paper tray to see if there’s enough paper. If more paper is needed, load up the paper track. Place the document you want to copy face down into the copier and input the number of copies you want to run off on the control panel. Now press the “Copy” button and the whole thing starts up. This model never seized up when you change paper, but should copy paper get jammed inside the copier, turn off the device, open it up and remove the paper stuck inside. Replace the cover and switch on the copier again. Remember to remove the original document after completing the copy task.

1 plug in
включать в сеть, вставлять вилку в розетку
2 take up
см. 2. Travel; p. 20
2 warm up
прогреть, прогреться
3 come on
включаться (о приборе); загораться (о лампочке)
4 load up
загружать
5 run off
печатать (количество экземпляров)
6 start up
начинать работать
7 seize up
заедать (о трущихся деталях), застревать
8 turn off
выключать (прибор, устройство, электропитание)
PHRASAL VERBS

9 open up
открывать (доступ к чему-либо)

10 switch on
включать (прибор, устройство, электропитание)

EXTRA EXAMPLES

come on
My scan power button comes on and off all the time.

load up/load up sth/load sth up
Tara is loading up the washing machine.

open up sth/open sth up
Does anyone know how to open up a scanner without breaking the casing?

plug in sth/plug sth in
Mother filled the kettle and plugged it in.

run off sth/run sth off
Can you run off 10 copies of the agenda?

seize up
The engine can seize up if you don’t oil it regularly.
start up / start up sth / start sth up
He turned the ignition key and started the car up.

switch on sth / switch sth on / switch on / turn on sth / turn sth on
Can you switch on the coffee-machine?

turn off sth / turn sth off
switch off sth / switch sth off / switch off
Tina had to get up and turn off the TV.

warm up / warm up sth / warm sth up
We had to wait for the car to warm up.

PRACTICE

1. Найдите соответствие данным определениям в списке фразовых глаголов по теме.

1. to become jammed
2. to begin operating or being used
3. to connect a piece of electrical equipment to the main supply of electricity
4. to fill a container with a large amount of something
5. to flash on
6. to reach a temperature high enough to allow it to operate efficiently
7. to remove the lid, cover, or fastening of a container to get access to the contents
8. to stop the operation or flow of something by means of a tap, switch, or button
PHRASAL VERBS

9. to reproduce copies of a piece of writing on a machine
10. to turn on a machine, light, radio etc using a switch

II. Заполните пропуски в предложениях глаголами в нужной форме.

1. Brad went to bed at around midnight and shortly afterwards the car alarm _______ up.
   a. came  
   b. started  
   c. opened

2. I have already prepared the printed statement, just _______ off about 50 copies.
   a. run  
   b. switch  
   c. turn

3. It took me ages to find the remote control device to _______ the television on.
   a. come  
   b. switch  
   c. warm

4. Mom took the anti-mosquito repellent from the drawer and _______ it in the wall socket.
   a. plugged  
   b. switched  
   c. turned

5. The new office MFD started _______ up after only three weeks.
   a. warming  
   b. loading  
   c. seizing

6. The repair man found the main power switch and _______ it off.
   a. ran  
   b. turned  
   c. plugged

7. This appliance allows the engine to _______ up faster and reduces fuel consumption.
   a. warm  
   b. open  
   c. seize

8. To _______ up a jammed DVD drive on your computer, please, follow these instructions.
   a. warm  
   b. load  
   c. open

9. When I press the power button on my ASUS laptop all the lights _______ on.
   a. come  
   b. switch  
   c. turn

10. You can _______ up around 250 sheets of paper into the multipurpose feeder.
    a. seize  
    b. load  
    c. start
III. Выберите слово, которое не образует словосочетание с данным фразовым глаголом.

1. **to open up**
   a. a computer case  
   b. a paper tray  
   c. a monitor
2. **to load up**
   a. the heating system  
   b. a washing machine  
   c. a dishwasher
3. **to plug in**
   a. a printer  
   b. a hairdryer  
   c. a keyboard
4. **to start up**
   a. an engine  
   b. the light  
   c. a generator
5. **to switch on**
   a. the light  
   b. the alarm  
   c. water
6. **to warm up**
   a. water-cannons  
   b. a photocopier  
   c. engines

IV. Исправьте ошибки в предложениях.

1. If you install this relay certain lights will come up at different times of the day.
2. If you learn how to start up the washing machine correctly, you’ll get better laundry results.
3. If your MFD doesn’t work, make sure you’ve switched it off.
4. I’ll walk off some more copies of the agenda before the meeting.
5. It was quite chilly in the room as I had forgotten to run off the air-conditioning when leaving for work this morning.
6. Our electrical barbecue can be plugged on a household electricity supply.
7. Samsung CLP-350N Laser Printer keeps seizing down during the warm-up cycle.
8. To load the car up, put the key in the ignition and then turn it.
9. With certain models, it may take quite a time for the printer to heat up.
10. You need the right tools to break up a computer case.
PHRASAL VERBS

V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.

1. В последнее время у меня проблемы с газонокосилкой — она не запускается.
2. Когда мотор начал заедать, я вспомнил, что не залил масло.
3. Ксерокс — старый, нужно немного времени, чтобы он прогрелся.
4. Лучше всего посудомоечная машина работает при полной загрузке, поэтому перед включением загрузите ее.
5. Не удивительно, что электроплитка не грелась, ее не включили в сеть!
6. Никогда не открывайте корпус принтера, если он не отключен от сети.
7. Организаторы отключили кондиционирование, и в зале было душно.
8. С нашим ксероксом что-то случилось — кнопка питания не загорается.
9. Я сделала 200 копий этого объявления. Думаешь, этого хватит?

KEYS

I.

1. to seize up 6. to warm up
2. to start up 7. to open up
3. to plug in 8. to switch off / to turn off
4. to load up 9. to run off
5. to come on 10. to switch on / to turn on

II.

1 — b 3 — b 5 — c
2 — a 4 — a 6 — b
III.

1. If you install this relay certain lights will come on at different times of the day.
2. If you learn how to load up the washing machine correctly, you'll get better laundry results.
3. If your MFD doesn’t work, make sure you’ve switched it on.
4. I’ll run off some more copies of the agenda before the meeting.
5. It was quite chilly in the room as I had forgotten to switch off the air-conditioning when leaving for work this morning.
6. Our electrical barbecue can be plugged in a household electricity supply.
7. Samsung CLP-350N Laser Printer keeps seizing up during the warm-up cycle.
8. To start the car up, put the key in the ignition and then turn it.
9. With certain models, it may take quite a time for the printer to warm up.
10. You need the right tools to open up a computer case.

IV.

1. Lately I have had some trouble with the lawn mower — it won’t start up.
2. As the engine started seizing up I remembered that I had failed to oil it.
3. The photocopier is old; it takes a while to warm it up.
4. A full dishwasher runs best, so load it up before you switch it on.
5. No wonder, the one-hotplate electric stove didn’t warm up, it hadn’t been **plugged in**!
6. Never **open up** a printer case unless it is unplugged!
7. The organizers had **turned off** the air-conditioning and the hall was stifling.
8. There’s something wrong with our photocopier — the power button light does not **come on**.
9. I’ve **run off** 200 copies of this notice. Do you think it will be enough?
I’m trying to download ArchiCAD but when I get to the installment part the “please-go-to-control-panel-to-install-configure-system-component” pops up¹. I go to control panel but I don’t know where to go from there. Please, help.

For the past week or so, my computer was slowing down² and then freezing up³ after about an hour of use. When I opened up the system I found that the cooling fan had fallen off. I fixed it with some glue. Now, the entire computer just shuts down⁴ in the middle of activity. What’s the issue?

My motherboard has packed up⁵ but I haven’t backed up⁶ my files. Is there anything I can do to retrieve my files?

Please let me know how I can go on⁷ the Internet from my PC to my laptop (I have the Internet on the PC). What shall I buy to do this?

I have an old Toshiba laptop. I just wonder if I can hook it up⁸ to my newer ACER Aspire desktop to put some games, music, etc. on to my old laptop. The problem is that it doesn’t have a USB port or internet hook-ups. What should I do?

For some reason my keyboard is typing the wrong letters as well as numbers. When I type @ it comes up⁹ with ” symbol and the Caps Lock comes on when I type for no reason. What is happening?

A whole lot of data was wiped out¹⁰ when I got a virus. How can I avoid this in future?
PHRASAL VERBS

1. **pop up**  
высвечиваться на экране

2. **slow down**  
тормозить (о компьютере)

3. **freeze up**  
виснуть (о компьютере)

4. **shut down**  
выключить, отключить (прибор, электричество)

5. **pack up**  
испортировться, сломаться, выйти из строя (о механизме)

6. **back up**  
делать резервную копию файла

7. **go on**  
зайти (в интернет, на сайт)

8. **hook up**  
подключать, подсоединять, соединять

9. **come up**  
появляться (на экране; об информации)

10. **wipe out**  
стирать (данные)

EXTRA EXAMPLES

**back up sth / back sth up**

This article explains how to **back up** and restore data.  
В статье объясняется, как делать резервную копию и восстанавливать информацию.

**come up**

I keep having message **come up** saying “memory full”.  
У меня на экране постоянно **появляется** сообщение «память переполнена».

**freeze up**

My computer **freezes up** when I go on the Internet.  
Когда я захожу в Интернет, мой компьютер **виснет**.
19. COMPUTERS

**go on**

Now *go on* the Internet and do a search for information we need.

**hook up sth/hook sth up**

I think Apple computers *hook up* to all printers.

**pack up**

My laptop has *packed up* again!

**pop up**

Why does this message keep *popping up* on my screen?

**shut sth down/shut down sth/shut down**

The main reason why most computers *shut down* is overheating.

**slow down**

My computer *slows down* when I use it for long hours.

**wipe out sth/wipe sth out**

The program is designed to securely *wipe* all data *out* from any hard drive.
Преходные глаголы - практика

I. Найдите соответствие между фразовыми глаголами и их значениями.

1. back up            a. appear on a computer screen
2. come up            b. connect an electronic machine to other similar machines
3. freeze up          c. start to work more slowly
4. go on              d. make a copy of a data file for storage in another place as a security copy
5. hook up            e. stop operating
6. pack up            f. get connected to
7. pop up             g. become temporarily locked because of system problems
8. shut down          h. accidentally remove from a computer
9. slow down          i. stop working
10. wipe out           j. appear suddenly on a computer screen, especially when you are online

II. Образуйте фразовые глаголы. Заполните пропуски в предложениях подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами в правильной форме.

Antivirus software can _______ your computer.
Before you donate your computer to charity or give it to someone else, remember _______ your personal information first.
I have had my PC running for about five years until it _______. Now I need to buy a new one.
4. If a message _______ it appears on the screen of your computer.
5. If the memory on your computer is very low it can _______.
6. If you double-click on this icon the menu _______.
7. If your computer _______ unexpectedly you should scan it for viruses.
8. _______ a computer file means to make a copy of it, usually onto a disk or external disk drive.
9. _______ a laptop to a printer, attach one end of the computer cable to the printer and the other end to either the USB or parallel port on the laptop.
10. Today more and more people are using cell phones _______ the Internet.

III. Расположите слова в правильном порядке и составьте предложения.

1. hook / Do / how / loudspeakers / to / to / you / up / know / the / the / PC?
2. that / out / I / jpegs / a / my / virus / wiped / got / all.
3. Window / down / Is / true / over / that / it / slow / all / time / systems?
4. idea / is / a / a / back / good / to / week / least / your / it / file / up / at / once.
5. over / going / Millions / of / right / the / the / people / now / world / are / on / all / Internet!
6. then / My / turns / screen / screen / startup / black / on / freezes / desktop / and / up / into / a.
7. up / on / arrival / My / come / has / board / just / flight / the.
8. time / air / my / winter / packs / hope / is / conditioner / Next / up / I / it / in!
9. weekend / will / power / be / The / shut / over / supply / down / the.
PHRASAL VERBS

IV. Заполните пропуски в предложениях фразовыми глаголами в нужной форме.

1. All my apps _______ on the screen but none of them works.
2. Can I stop calendar reminders _______ on my screen?
3. I always _______ most of my files on USB stickers.
4. Could you email the information as our fax machine ______?
5. I can't _______ (them) correctly without reading the instructions.
6. My laptop _______ when I close the lid.
7. Numerous documents, pictures and files on the desktop can _______ your computer.
8. Unfortunately, all the information _______ from my laptop.
9. When I _______ the Web, the whole system _______ and changes IE homepages.

V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.

1. Все компьютеры в конференц-зале зависли, и собра-ние отменили.
2. Когда я вчера попыталась зайти в Интернет, снача-ла на экране появилось какое-то сообщение, а затем компьютер просто выключился.
3. Мой принтер снова сломался! Давно пора купить но-вый.
4. Не забывайте каждый день создавать резервную ко-пию важных данных.
5. После того, как я подключил свой новый десктоп к старому компьютеру, он начал слегка тормозить.
6. Просто вставь этот диск в компьютер, информацию с которого ты хочешь стереть, и перезагрузи его.
7. Это сообщение может время от времени высвечивать-ся на экране, просто не обращаешь на него внимания.
KEYS

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

II.
1. slow down  
2. to wipe out  
3. packed up  
4. comes up  
5. freeze up  
6. will pop up  
7. shuts down  
8. To back up  
9. To hook up  
10. to go on

III.
1. Do you know how to hook up the loudspeakers to the PC?  
2. I got a virus that wiped out all my jpegs.  
3. Is it true that all Window systems slow down over time?  
4. It is a good idea to back up your files at least once a week.  
5. Millions of people all over the world are going on the Internet right now!  
6. My desktop screen freezes up on start-up and then turns into a black screen.  
7. My flight has just come up on the arrival board.  
8. Next time my air conditioner packs up I’ll hope it’s in winter!  
9. The power supply will be shut down over the weekend.

IV.
1. come up  
2. popping up  
3. back up  
4. has packed up  
5. hook them up  
6. won’t shut down
PHRASAL VERBS

7. slow down
8. has got wiped out

V.

1. All the PC screens in the conference hall *froze up* and the meeting was cancelled.
2. When I tried to *go on* the Internet yesterday, some message *came up* on the screen first and then the PC just *shut down*.
3. My printer has *packed up* again! It’s time I got a new one.
4. Make sure you *back up* important data every day.
5. After *hooking up* my new desktop to the old computer, it started *slowing down* a little.
6. Just put this CD into the computer you want to *wipe out* and reboot.
7. This message can *pop up* from time to time, just don’t mind it.
Most of what we call “news” nowadays begins from press releases put out by individuals, companies or government agencies. Tips and leaks constitute the next most important source. In this way journalists can pick up information from well-meaning citizens present at a crime or accident scene or those who want to wise us up to sordid behaviours of public figures. Occasionally valuable information may leak out and become news. But, believe it or not, tips and leaks are always checked out. Journalists can even sound out experts to verify the information obtained in this way. Sometimes reporters just happen to be present there when a news story happens, but it doesn’t happen by accident, though. Journalists may have to stake out their subject’s house or worm information out of those in the know. When it becomes impossible for reporters to root out a scoop they may just make it up!

1 put out
выпускать, издавать

2 pick up
собирать (информацию)

3 wise up to
сообщить, рассказывать (кому-либо о чем-либо); информировать

4 leak out
просочиться, стать известным

5 check out
подтверждать

6 sound out
выяснять (что-либо), выспрашивать (о чем-либо)

7 stake out
вести наблюдение, следить (за кем-либо или чем-либо)
PHRASAL VERBS

8 **worm out of**
выведывать, выпытывать

9 **root out**
отыскивать, откапывать

10 **make up**
придумывать, выдумывать, сочинять

EXTRA EXAMPLES

check out sth / check sth out
I don’t think he will **check out**
the fact.

leak out
The information **leaked out** to
the newspapers and caused a
scandal.

make up sth / make sth up
I’m not **making it up**. I saw it
with my own eyes.

pick sth up / pick up sth
Tanya **picked up** the
information from a conversation
she had overheard.

put out sth / put sth out
Sometimes companies **put out** press releases that may be
“embargoed”.

root out sth / root sth out
She was trying to **root out** the
reason for his absence.
sound out sb / sound sb out
I would sound specialist out before making a decision if I were you. На твоем месте, я бы спросил специалистов перед тем, как принимать решение.

stake out sth (sb) / stake out sth (sb)
The police has been staking out his house. Полиция ведет наблюдение за его домом.

wise sb up to sth
My lawyer wised me up to my ex-wife’s plans. Мой адвокат рассказал мне о планах моей бывшей жены.

worm sth out of sb
She managed to worm some facts out of the secretary. Ей удалось выведать у секретаря несколько фактов.

PRACTICE

1. Впишите в пропуски фразовые глаголы из словаря темы, которые образуют словосочетания со следующими словами.

   1. ___________________________ a. references
       b. information
       c. facts

   2. ___________________________ a. a story
       b. an excuse
       c. news

   3. ___________________________ a. information
       b. an idea
       c. gossip
PHRASAL VERBS

4. ____________________
   a. a press release
   b. a report
   c. a warning

5. ____________________
   a. a witness
   b. a scoop
   c. news

6. ____________________
   a. opinions
   b. experts
   c. government

7. ____________________
   a. a building
   b. a territory
   c. an ex-convict

8. ____________________
   a. the truth
   b. information
   c. details

II. Заполните пропуски в тексте подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами в нужной форме из словаря темы.

1. After investigating his data, we found that some of his claims did not ______.

2. I guess Roger has just ______ (it) to illustrate his point.

3. Inform me if anyone tries to ______ (this information) of you.

4. Lucy enjoys ______ celebrity gossip.

5. Our bank guarantees that none of your credit card information will ______.

6. Our reporters have ______ some interesting information on corruption.

7. Our video crews and photographers ______ the notorious night club every night.
8. We are holding a staff meeting to _______ the opinions and mood of the workers.

9. We want to _______ (our readers) the deceptive advertising schemes.

10. You can get a freelance job by reading the ads some companies _______.

III. Переведите предложения, заменив слова и выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами.

1. Additional police were called in to watch secretly the abandoned warehouse.

2. I got lots of tips on home repairs from the magazine.

3. I think Neil invented the whole story to get out of trouble.

4. I’ve found some hot news about our local football team.

5. Mr Crawford advised me to find out what you think about our plan.

6. The text of the agreement became known to the press.

7. They issued a press release that stirred public opinion.

8. Though it was hard, but I succeeded in obtaining a few details from Nick.

9. We must inform the consumers about the danger of GM products.

10. You’ve got to make sure that the facts are true before you share them with other people.

IV. Исправьте ошибки в предложениях.

1. After the accident the police handed a warning out to the local residents.

2. He’s good at digging out juicy scoop.

3. I just want to sound you off about vacancies.

4. I went to Aunt Betty hoping to peck up some gossip about our relatives.
5. More details about the coup are now beginning to drain out.
6. My lawyer wised me up about all the pitfalls of the loan contract.
7. The police officers staked down the address together with the FBI agents.
8. They wouldn’t tell me anything, but I did snake some information out of them.
9. Why are you always making out stories about Mandy?
10. You should go to the library and check in the dates.

V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.
1. Как только эта новость просочилась в газеты, поклонники начали следить за моим домом.
2. Откуда ты узнал информацию о слиянии банков? Кажется, все это просто кто-то выдумал.
3. Перед тем, как мы выпустим пресс релиз, давайте еще раз проверим все цифры.
4. Представителям прессы наконец-то удалось найти двух очевидцев аварии.
5. Секретарша ввела меня в курс последних событий в офисе.
6. Ты можешь расспросить менеджера по персоналу о новых назначениях?
7. У меня ушло несколько часов на то, чтобы выведать у Рейчел все подробности скандала.

KEYS

1. to check out 3. to pick up
2. to make up 4. to put out
II.

1. check out
2. made it up
3. worm this information out
4. picking up
5. leak out
6. rooted out
7. stake out
8. sound out
9. wise up our readers to
10. put out

III.

1. Additional police were called in to stake out the abandoned warehouse.
2. I picked up lots of tips on home repairs from the magazine.
3. I think Neil made the whole story up to get out of trouble.
4. I’ve rooted out some hot news about our local football team.
5. Mr Crawford advised me to sound you out on our plan.
6. The text of the agreement leaked out to the press.
7. They put out a press release that stirred public opinion.
8. Though it was hard, but I succeeded in worming a few details out of Nick.
9. We must wise up the consumers to the danger of GM products.
10. You’ve got to check the facts out before you share them with other people.
IV.  
1. After the accident the police put a warning out for the local residents.  
2. He’s good at rooting out juicy scoop.  
3. I just want to sound you out about vacancies.  
4. I went to Aunt Betty hoping to pick up some gossip about our relatives.  
5. More details about the coup are now beginning to leak out.  
6. My lawyer wised me up to all the pitfalls of the loan contract.  
7. The police officers staked out the address together with the FBI agents.  
8. They wouldn’t tell me anything, but I did worm some information out of them.  
9. Why are you always making up stories about Mandy?  
10. You should go to the library and check out the dates.  

V.  
1. Hardly had the news leaked out to newspapers when the fans started to stake out my house.  
2. Where did you pick out the information about the bank merger? It seems as if someone had made it up.  
3. Before we put out the press release let’s check out all the figures once more.  
4. The press finally rooted out two eyewitnesses of the accident.  
5. The secretary wised me up to the latest developments in the office.  
6. Can you sound the HR manager out on the new appointments?  
7. It took me several hours to worm all the scandal details out of Rachel.
1. The garage light didn't come on automatically so I had to ...
   a. switch it over  b. switch it off  c. switch it on
2. I'll pull in as soon as I see somewhere ...
   a. to turn  b. to park  c. to brake
3. The secretary told me to hold on, so I ...
   a. held the line  b. held the receiver  c. held the phone
4. Jane's iPad packed up, so she had to ...
   a. unpack it  b. fix it  c. reset it
5. Kelly is very good at making up stories. She could become ...
   a. a bookmaker  b. a make-up artist  c. a writer
6. If you're going to drop a friend of yours off at the airport, you'll need to have ...
   a. an airplane  b. a parachute  c. a car
7. If you promise to call someone back, you are going to ...
   a. telephone this person  b. email this person  c. write to this person
8. If you want to plug in a kettle you need ...
   a. a plug  b. a socket  c. a wire
PHRASAL VERBS

9. If your desktop scanner won’t work, check if it’s properly hooked up to ...
   a. the desk
   b. the document
   c. the computer

10. If you need to check out a piece of information, you need to ...
    a. verify it  b. pay for it  c. buy it

II. Перефразируйте слова и выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, таким образом, чтобы они содержали слова, написанные большими буквами, и сохраняли прежние значения.

1. Airway passengers are asked to make their cell phones stop working.  OFF
2. I’m sorry I forgot to print a copy for you.  OFF
3. If this information becomes known to the newspapers, it will cause a scandal.  OUT
4. If your fax machine has got jammed and stopped working, pull the jammed paper out it first.  UP
5. More and more people are getting connected to the Internet from their mobile and cell phones.  ON
6. Malware, adware, and spyware can cause your computer to start to work more slowly.  DOWN
7. The first thing I do when I get to the office in the morning is make the air-conditioner start working.  ON
8. The purpose of our survey is to try to find out how people feel about the problem of global warming.  OUT
9. The video card might be a reason why the screen becomes temporarily locked.  UP
10. You can easily schedule your computer to stop operating and restart at a specific time.  DOWN
III. Заполните пропуски частицами (наречиями или предлогами), которые могут сочетаться с указанными глаголами и соответствовать приведенным в скобках определениям.

1. to pull
   a. _______ (to stop the vehicle that you are driving)
   b. _______ (to drive onto a road from another road)

2. to put
   a. _______ (to connect someone to someone else on the telephone)
   b. _______ (to issue or broadcast something for people to read or listen to)
   c. _______ (to put the telephone receiver back onto its base)

2. to come
   a. _______ (to suddenly drive in front of a moving car in a dangerous way)
   b. _______ (to interrupt a telephone call by breaking the connection)

2. to cut
Developments in technology have brought about new forms of crime and abuse. Phone abuse has become a worldwide epidemic. Millions of people suffer from the effects of phone abuse. (1) _______ the phone no one expects to hear words or language of an obscene or indecent character. The only purpose of such calls is annoying people. So, do not talk back to the abuser, just (2) _______ and report the case to the police.

Road rage, aggressive behavior exhibited by a driver of a vehicle, may range from verbal insults to deliberately (3) _______ speed, (4) _______, or (5) _______ on other drivers. Road rage is on the increase nowadays. Road police report (6) _______ thousands of people for dangerous driving, speeding, making calls, (7) _______ the Internet or (8) _______ some info while driving, all of which can result in injuries and even deaths.

Computer crimes which involve illegal use of information technology can range from simple pranks, such as making funny messages (9) _______ on your computer screen, to illegal alteration of system critical information by means of viruses packing up computers or (10) _______ important data.

V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.

1. Когда я за рулем, я всегда выключаю мобильный телефон.
2. Ксерокс заело, когда я делала копии повестки собрания. Я выключила ксерокс, открыла корпус и достала бумагу, которая в нем застряла.
3. Теперь, когда на улице стоит такая жара, мой компьютер постоянно отключается.
4. Я все утро пытаюсь дозвониться в службу поддержки клиентов, но линия постоянно занята.
5. Я следил за домом актера всю ночь, надеясь сделать несколько снимков. Но когда он появился под утро, оказалось, что мой фотоаппарат сломался.
6. Я уже собирался съехать на обочину и высадить парня, путешествующего автостопом, когда какой-то полицейский просигнализировал мне, чтобы я остановил машину.

**KEYS**

I.

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

II.

1. Airway passengers are asked to **switch off** their cell phones.  
2. I’m sorry I forgot to **run off** a copy for you.  
3. If this information **leaks out** to the newspapers, it will cause a scandal.  
4. If your fax machine **has seized up**, pull the jammed paper out first.  
5. More and more people are going on the Internet from their mobile and cell phones.  
6. Malware, adware, and spyware can cause your computer to **slow down**.  
7. The first thing I do when I get to the office in the morning is **turn on** the air-conditioner.  
8. The purpose of our survey is to **sound out** how people feel about the problem of global warming.  
9. The video card might be a reason why the screen **freezes up**.  
10. You can easily schedule your computer to **shut down** and restart at a specific time.
PHRASAL VERBS

III.
1. to pull a. up b. out c. in d. over
2. to put a. through b. out c. down
3. to come a. on b. up
4. to cut a. in b. off

IV.
1. picking up 6. flagging down
2. ring off 7. going on
3. picking up 8. googling out
4. pulling up 9. come up
5. cutting in 10. wiping out

V.
1. I always switch off my mobile phone while driving.
2. The photocopier seized up when I was running off copies of the meeting agenda. I switched it off and opened up the case to pull out the jammed paper.
3. Now that the weather is so hot, my computer keeps shutting down.
4. I’ve been trying to get through to the customer helpline all morning, but the line is busy.
5. I had been staking out the actor’s house all night hoping to take some pics. But when he showed up in the morning I found out that my camera had packed up.
6. I was about to pull over to drop off the hitchhiker, when a police officer flagged me down.
We had made a camping reservation at Yellowstone National Park well in advance and were looking forward to a week of exciting outdoor family activities when the rain set in\(^1\). We decided not to cancel hoping that it would brighten up\(^2\). But it never did. When we arrived at our campground the weather was still awful and the sun was blotted out\(^3\). All activities were rained off\(^4\) most days and we had to stay inside the tent listening to the rain beating down\(^5\) against the roof. Then one day it seemed to us that the storm had blown over\(^6\). The sun broke through\(^7\) the clouds and it even warmed up\(^8\) a little. So we decided to take a walk to a beautiful alpine lake that was close to our campground. But hardly had we set out\(^9\) when the rain came on\(^10\) again and the wind even picked up\(^11\). It was the last straw. We packed up our things and left. No more camping for me!

\(^1\) **set in**
устанавливаться (обычно о погоде)

\(^2\) **brighten up**
проясняться (о погоде)

\(^3\) **blot out**
закрывать (о тучах)

\(^4\) **be rained off**
отменить из-за дождя

\(^5\) **beat down**
лить (о дожде)

\(^6\) **blow over**
миновать, проходить (о грозе)

\(^7\) **break through**
пробиться, выглянуть (о солнце)

\(^8\) **warm up**
теплеть, становиться теплее (о погоде)
PHRASAL VERBS

9 set out
см. 2. Travel; p. 20

10 come on
начинаться

11 pick up
усиливаться (о дожде, ветре)

EXTRA EXAMPLES

beat down
Hardly had I come home when the rain began to beat down.

blot sth out
Dark clouds were blotting out the sun.

blow over
I hope the storm will soon blow over.

brighten up
In the evening it brightened up.

break through / break through sth
The sun broke through after two weeks of rain.

come on
I think the rain is coming on.

pick up
It seems as if the wind has picked up.
be rained off
Two football matches were rained off this weekend.

set in
It looks as if the rain has set in.

warm up
Once the weather warms up, we can have parties outdoors.

PRACTICE

l. Заполните пропуски в предложениях частицами (наречиями или предлогами).
   1. A solar eclipse happens when the moon passes between the Earth and the sun, temporarily blotting ______ the sun.
      a. down     b. out     c. off     d. in
   2. As the days finally warmed ______, we started eating outside more.
      a. down     b. in      c. on      d. up
   3. I’m worried she won’t be well again before frost sets ______.
      a. on       b. in      c. out     d. down
   4. In the morning we woke up to a snow storm that had come ______ before dawn.
      a. on       b. out     c. in      d. forth
   5. It brightened ______ a bit in the evening.
      a. off      b. at      c. up      d. down
PHRASAL VERBS

6. The fan shop closed early as the match with Wolverhampton was rained _______.
   a. off    b. out    c. from    d. by

7. The rain beat _______ so hard that we got wet in no time.
   a. on    b. in    c. under    d. down

8. The sun breaking _______ the storm clouds added mystery to the stormy sunset.
   a. from    b. behind    c. through    d. across

9. The wind was picking _______ driving heavy clouds across the sky.
   a. up    b. on    c. in    d. at

10. We decided to set out because I thought that the snowstorm would soon blow _______.
    a. out    b. in    c. over    d. at

II. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова и выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами.

1. A dense haze was hiding everything — sea, sky, and mountain.

2. A tropical rain finishes as unexpectedly as it starts leaving you soaking wet.

3. It was a foggy morning but at around lunch time the sun appeared from behind the clouds.

4. It was an awful morning, with a heavy downpour and the wind becoming stronger and stronger with every minute and howling like a wolf.

5. The snow storm raged all afternoon but by evening it had gone away.

6. The weather forecast says that the weather would become sunny towards evening.

7. We had planned to have a picnic in the country, but it was cancelled because of rain.

8. Winter came early that year and it hadn’t become warmer until April.
III. Выберите слово, которое не образует словосочетание с данным фразовым глаголом.

1. **sets in**
   a. winter
   b. rain
   c. sunshine
2. **brightens up**
   a. wind
   b. day
   c. weather
3. **breaks through**
   a. sun
   b. wind
   c. moon
4. **blows over**
   a. weather
   b. snowstorm
   c. rain
5. **beats down**
   a. rain
   b. hail
   c. day
6. **warms up**
   a. weather
   b. rainfall
   c. day

IV. Исправьте ошибки в предложениях.

1. After some cloudy days, the sun came through and the weather lightened up.
2. As darkness set off, it became quite chilly outside.
3. It usually takes a long time for the sea to warm down in May.
4. The rain had gone on just before lunchtime, and as it was still raining down, we decided to eat in.
5. The snowstorm has lasted for a long time, let’s hope it will have blow off by tomorrow morning.
6. The wind perched up as a dark cloud blotted away the sun.
7. We didn’t have anything to do as most of the festival events had been rained away.

V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.

1. — Ты собираешься сегодня смотреть футбольный матч? — Нет, его отменили из-за дождя.
2. Давай останемся дома — дождь, кажется, зарядил на целый день.
3. Джейн заснула под шум льющего на улице дождя.
4. Едва мы успели найти убежище, как налетела страшная буря.
5. Как только гроза закончилась, из-за туч выглянуло солнце, и погода прояснилась.
6. Темная туча закрыла солнце, и снова стало прохладно.

**KEYS**

I.

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

II.

1. A dense haze was **blotting out** everything — sea, sky, and mountain.
2. A tropical rain finishes as unexpectedly as it **comes on** leaving you soaking wet.
3. It was a foggy morning but at around lunch time the sun **broke through**.
4. It was an awful morning, with the rain **beating down** and the wind **picking up** with every minute and howling like a wolf.
5. The snow storm raged all afternoon but by evening it had **blown over**.
6. The weather forecast says that the weather would **brighten up** towards evening.
7. We had planned to have a picnic in the country, but it was **rained off**.
8. Winter **set in** early that year and it hadn’t **warmed up** until April.
III.

1 — c  
2 — a  
3 — b  
4 — a  
5 — c  
6 — b

IV.

1. After some cloudy days, the sun *broke* through and the weather *brightened* up.
2. As darkness set *in*, it became quite chilly outside.
3. It usually takes a long time for the sea to warm *up* in May.
4. The rain had *come* on just before lunchtime, and as it was still *beating* down, we decided to eat in.
5. The snowstorm has lasted for a long time, let’s hope it will have blow *over* by tomorrow morning.
6. The wind *picked* up as a dark cloud blotted *out* the sun.
7. We didn’t have anything to do as most of the festival events had been rained *off*.

V.

1. Are you going to watch the football match today? - No. It’s been *rained off*.
2. Let’s stay home — the rain seems to have *set in* for the day.
3. Jane fell asleep to the sound of the rain *beating down* outside.
4. Hardly had we found a shelter when a terrible storm *came on*.
5. As soon as the storm *blew over*, the sun *broke through* the clouds and the weather *brightened up*.
6. A dark cloud *blotted out* the sun and it became chilly again.
It’s amazing how many memories we store up over the years. Most of us don’t remember what we had for dinner in 2010 in the evening of May 26th, but some longer-term memories can stick with us forever because they somehow have tugged at our heart and emotions. You look at an old photo and your thoughts flash back to the day when your child made his or her first step. You hear a school bell ring and it summons up lots of happy memories, like your prom, or stirs up some sad ones, like the quarrel with your best friend. And a chance radio tune calls up the summer when you met your future spouse. Bad memories hurt us while good ones make us happy. So it’s quite natural that we tend to block out sad memories in order not to let them eat away at us and cherish the good ones. But happy or sad, they all come back one day.

1 store up
накапливать, запоминать

2 stick with
не оставлять, не покидать; оставаться с кем-либо

3 tug at
тронуть (чье-либо сердце)

4 flash back
возвращаться к прошлому

5 summon up
вызывать, воскрешать в памяти

6 stir up
ворошить, воскрешать в памяти

7 call up
напоминать, пробуждать воспоминания

8 block out
блокировать, стереть из памяти
**EXTRA EXAMPLES**

**block out sth/block sth out**

It was a memory so terrible that Liz tried to block it out. Воспоминание было таким ужасным, что Лиз постаралась прогнать его из памяти.

**call sth up**

The smell of tangerines calls up New Year’s Day. Запах мандаринов напоминает мне о Новом году.

**come back to sb.**

His name won’t come back to me. Я никак не могу вспомнить его имя.

**eat away at sb**

He looked dispirited as if something was eating away at him. Он выглядел удрученным, как будто его голодало какое-то воспоминание.

**flash back to sb/sth**

Her mind flashed back to her last trip to Paris. Её вспомнилась последняя поездка в Париж.

**stick with sb**

This incident will stick with me forever. Это событие никогда не сотрется из моей памяти.

**stir sth up**

Visiting my hometown stirred up carefree times of my childhood. Приезд в родной город воскресил в памяти мое беззаботное детство.
PHRASAL VERBS

store up sth / store sth up
We store up loads of memories over life.

summon up sth
The most ordinary events can summon up old memories.

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Text 1
Among all the memories that I (1) accumulated over my 80-year-long life, childhood memories are those that (2) evoke my heart most. I have few things left that (3) summon up those memories, just a couple of family photos and an old teddy bear. Sometimes I just wish I could visit my childhood to convince myself that it had been real.

Text 2
One of the best childhood memories that (4) will stick with me forever is that of my father taking me to the seashore. We swan a lot and he taught me how to dig for clams. It was fun. Every time I happen to be on the beach my mind (5) flashes back to that day.

Text 3
My childhood memories (6) had been eating away at me till I (7) blocked out those things. My father never beat me but he had certain limitations that reduced my childhood to misery. Every time I hear his voice on the phone, it (8) stirs up all the distress of my childhood.

III. Заполните пропуски в предложениях частицами (наречиями или предлогами) at, away, back, out, up или with.

1. Even if you try to block _______ certain memories they are still damaging.
2. Fiona’s memory flashed _______ to the last time she saw her sister alive.
3. I can’t remember her phone number at the moment, but it’ll come _______ to me.
4. Kenneth summoned _______ teen-age memories and his interest in rap music.
5. The happy childhood memories stick _______ us through all our difficulties.
6. The sight of the kids playing in the yard tugged _______ Patty’s heart.
7. The song stirred _______ her romantic memories.
8. The story has called _______ an incident in my youth.
9. The weight of my betrayal sits heavy on my heart and it’s been eating _______ at me for so long.
10. We should be conscious of the fact that our emotions are stored _______ in our mind.

IV. Выберите вариант, подходящий по смыслу к предложению.
1. As I walked the familiar streets that night, the impressions / memories of that day came back.
2. Dieting always summons up images / portraits of your favourite dishes.
3. I could see that happiness / jealousy was eating away at him.
4. It was an event that has stuck with me at once / for ages.
5. Seeing the little boy / elderly lady crying over the broken toy tugged at my heart.
6. She stores up other people’s achievements / mistakes and uses them against such people later.
7. The incident was so exciting / horrible that the child’s memory has blocked it out.
8. The sight of him called up sad memories of her past / future.
10. Tina’s brain / mind flashed back to her prom.

V. Переведите текст на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.
Я никогда не пытался стереть из памяти воспоминания о прошлом. Какими бы приятными или болезненными они ни были, они постоянно приходят ко мне, трогают моё сердце или гложут меня. Они не стираются из моей па-
I.
1. Memory is the quality of the mind to store up conscious processes, and reproduce them later.
2. My mind flashed back to the day we met.
3. Seeing Nicole in that white dress called up my wedding ceremony.
4. The lines Rita had forgotten wouldn’t come back to her.
5. The photographs stirred up some unpleasant memories.
6. Visiting my old school summoned up memories of my childhood.

II.
1. have accumulated
2. move
3. revive
4. will linger
5. recalls
6. had been destroying
7. forgot
8. evokes

III.
1 — out
2 — back
3 — back
4 — up
5 — with
6 — at
7 — up
8 — up
9 — away
10 — up

IV.
1. memories
2. images
3. jealousy
4. for ages
V.
I’ve never tried to block out the memories of the past. Pleasant or painful, they keep coming back to me, tugging at my heart or eating away at me. They stick with me and keep me alive. Memories of my first love and first betrayal along with other happy or bitter experiences are safely stored up in my mind.
23. DESCRIBING PLACES

Though the picturesque village of Grimentz stretches out only 300 meters at the end of the Valaisian Val d’Anniviers, it’s steeped in history and traditions. Grimentz has a population of only about 400 people, but winter and summer, the village is bursting with tourists who come there to soak up the atmosphere of a veritable picture-book village and participate in numerous folk events.

A tour of the village reveals its harmonious townscape: modern chalet hotels blend in well with ancient houses and don’t encroach on them. Innumerable window boxes with fiery red geraniums decorate house windows and set off the uniqueness of each building. The place is dotted with pleasant cafes where you can taste the famous glacier wine and rye bread from the old village bakery.

100 kilometers of biking and hiking trails branch off the village and wind through the natural landscape of the valley.

All of these set Grimentz apart from other similar historic places and make it a popular tourist attraction.

---

1 stretch out
   иметь протяжение, простираться (в пространстве)

2 be steeped in
   полный, пронизанный чем-либо (историей, традициями)

3 be bursting with
   переполнять, быть переполненным

4 soak up
   впитывать, воспринимать
5 blend in
сочетаться; гармонировать
6 encroach on
нарушать; теснить, наползать
7 set off
выделять, выгодно подчёркивать
8 be dotted with
усеянный чем-либо, полный чего-либо
9 branch off
отделяться; отходить от главного направления, отвешивать
10 set apart
(выгодно) отличать от других

be bursting with sth
This street is bursting with cars day and night.
Эта улица круглосуточно полна машин.

be dotted with sth
On Sundays the lake is dotted with boats.
По воскресеньям озеро усеяно лодками.

be steeped in
The abbey is steeped in history and legends.
Этот монастырь пронизан историей и полон легенд.

blend in (with) sth
The modern houses blend in well with the surrounding land.
Новые дома хорошо гармонируют с окружающим ландшафтом.

branch off
Then we took a little path which branched off the main road.
Потом мы свернули на тропинку, отходившую от главной дороги.
23. DESCRIBING PLACES

**encroach on sth**

Housing developments continue to **encroach on** the green belt.

**set sb (sth) apart / set apart sb (sth)**

The university **sets** Oxford **apart** from hundreds of other English towns.

**set sth off**

This blouse **sets off** the blue of her eyes.

**soak up sth / soak sth up**

We come here every year to **soak up** the wonderful atmosphere.

**stretch out**

This valley **stretches out** towards the Ural Mountains.

---

**PRACTICE**

1. Заполните пропуски в предложениях подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами.

1. Designers want to ensure that the building _______ with the landscape.
   a. blends in
   b. is bursting with
   c. is dotted with
2. I just enjoyed myself and _______ the atmosphere of the seaside town.
   a. blended in with  b. encroached on  c. soaked up

3. In August this seaside town is _______ holidaymakers.
   a. dotted with  b. bursting with  c. blending in with

4. Numerous lanes _______ the main street and lead to the coast.
   a. stretch out  b. branch off  c. encroach on

5. The day was fine and the lake was _______ sailboats.
   a. dotted with  b. bursting with  c. steeped in

6. The deserted beaches _______ as far as the eye can see.
   a. branch off  b. encroach on  c. stretch out

7. The haircut _______ her beautiful neck.
   a. sets apart  b. sets off  c. soaks up

8. The medieval spirit _______ (this town) from similar landmarks.
   a. branches off  b. sets off  c. sets apart

9. They say that some of our household buildings _______ the neighbor’s land.
   a. encroach on  b. blend in with  c. soak up

10. Valle Blanche Ski Area is a French resort _______ alpine tradition.
    a. dotted with
    b. blending in with
    c. steeped in

II. Впишите в пропуски фразовые глаголы из словаря темы, которые образуют словосочетания со следующими словами.

1. ____________________ a. tourists
    b. customers
    c. visitors
Our destination is Veliko Turnovo, a small city that (1) _______ in the steep valley along the twisting Yantra River. Being the historical capital of the Second Bulgarian Empire, the city (2) _______ history and (3) _______ tourists attracted with its unique architecture. Even as an ancient city, Veliko Turnovo has modern shops and hotels that (4) _______ (well) medieval palaces and churches. (5) _______ the romantic atmosphere of the Old Town and Gourko Street with its numerous Revival Period houses. Built steeply above the river, it seems as if they (6) _______ each other. The street (7) _______ the main street (8) _______ original bars, cafes, and eateries. The most glorious historical past in Bulgaria (9) _______ (Veliko Turnovo) from other similar cities and makes it a popular tourist destination.
IV. Соедините начало и конец предложений, заполнив пропуски частицами.

1. Cities continue to encroach ...
2. Humans use language which sets them ...
3. If you need to make small repairs, the patch should blend ...
4. On our trip you’ll have enough time to soak ...
5. The coastal region around Monemvasia is dotted ...
6. The green dress sets ...
7. The guide talked about the Castle as a place steeped ...
8. The shops are bursting ...
9. The traffic jam stretched ...
10. We took a narrow lane which branched ...

a. _______ olive trees.
   b. _______ for miles in each direction.
   c. _______ to the left off Cranberry Road.
   d. _______ from other animals.
   e. _______ the rest of the wallpaper.
   f. _______ wildlife habitats.
   g. _______ the local culture.
   h. _______ secrets and mystery.
   i. _______ her long red hair.
   j. _______ customers during end-of-season sales.

V. Переведите текст на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.

1. Если вы хотите впитать в себя атмосферу средневековой Англии, посетите замок Лидс, который пронизан английской историей и традициями.
2. За мостом от дороги ответилась тропинка, ведущая в холмы.
3. На Рождество магазины полны елочных гирлянд и игрушек.
4. Новый жилой комплекс хорошо гармонирует со стилем соседних домов на улице.
5. Равнина тянется до самых Уральских гор.
6. Склонны горы усеяны маленькими живописными деревушками.
23. DESCRIBING PLACES

7. Цивилизация продолжает наступать на заповедники.
8. Шарфик подчеркивает ее голубые глаза.
9. Этот ресторан отличает именно традиционная английская кухня.

KEYS

I.
1 — a  5 — a  9 — a
2 — c  6 — c  10 — c
3 — b  7 — b
4 — b  8 — c

II.
1. be bursting with
2. be steeped in
3. to soak up
4. to encroach on
5. to blend in with
6. be dotted with

III.
1. stretches out
2. is steeped in
3. is bursting with
4. blend in well with
5. Soak up
6. encroach on
7. branches off
8. dotted with
9. sets Veliko Turnovo apart

IV.
1 — on — f  4 — up — g
2 — apart — d  5 — with — a
3 — in with — e  6 — off — i
PHRASAL VERBS

7 — in — h  
8 — with — j  
9 — out — b  
10 — off — c

V.

1. If you want to **soak up** the atmosphere of medieval England, visit the Leeds Castle which **is steeped in** English history and traditions.
2. Over the bridge the road **branched off** to the hills.
3. At Christmas time shops **are bursting with** Christmas lights and ornaments.
4. The new block of flats **blends in well with** the style of the other houses in the street.
5. The plain **stretches out** towards the Ural Mountains.
6. The sides of the mountain **are dotted with** small picturesque villages.
7. Civilization keeps **encroaching on** nature reserves.
8. The scarf **sets off** her blue eyes.
9. It is the traditional British cuisine that **sets** this restaurant **apart**.
Dear Roger,

We are just back from our trip to Mexico! It was amazing, but set us back\(^1\)$4,000! You know, we had been putting aside\(^2\) regularly, but still we had to break into\(^3\) our savings. Mexico was full of attractions and we ran through\(^4\) some $1,000 without noticing it! Those gift shops really ripped us off\(^5\)! We had to fork out\(^6\) for souvenirs for all of Jane’s aunts, uncles, and cousins! Our days were so packed out that we didn’t have time to shop around\(^7\), so all we could do was try and knock off\(^8\) a couple of dollars here and there. Jane did really well. I should never have thought that she was so good at bargaining! Anyway, we’re a bit hard up now. So I was just wondering if you could lend us some three hundred dollars. We’ll square up\(^9\) with you next month. I guess Jane’s would cough up\(^10\) if we asked them, but I’d rather we didn’t.

Mel

\(^1\) set back

стать, обходиться

\(^2\) put aside

откладывать деньги (регулярно)

\(^3\) break into

начинать тратить (деньги, сбережения)

\(^4\) run through

протомать (деньги)

\(^5\) rip off

запрашивать слишком высокую цену, обирать

\(^6\) fork out

раскошелиться

\(^7\) shop around

ходить по магазинам (в поисках наилучшей цены)
PHRASAL VERBS

8 **knock off**  
ссбавлять, снижать (цену)

9 **square up**  
рассчитаться, расплатиться

10 **cough up**  
раскошелиться

**EXTRA EXAMPLES**

**break into sth**  
In order to pay for his mother’s operation, he had to **break into** his savings.  
**Для того чтобы оплатить операцию матери, ему пришлось залезть в свои сбережения.**

**cough up**  
Come on! **Cough up**! It’s your turn to pay.  
**Давай, раскошелывайся! Твоя очередь платить.**

**fork out sth**  
I had to **fork out** $500 for a burglar alarm.  
**Мне пришлось раскошелиться на 500 долларов на охранную сигнализацию.**

**knock off sth/knock sth off**  
If you take both cups, I’ll **knock $3 off**.  
**Если вы возьмете обе чашки, я скину три доллара.**

**put aside sth/put sth aside**  
I’m trying to **put a little aside** each month for a new coat.  
**Каждый месяц я стараюсь откладывать на новую шубу.**

**rip sb off/rip off sb**  
The auto repair shop really **ripped me off**.  
**В автомастерской меня практически обобрал.**
run through sth
Grace **ran through** a lot of money last week.

set sb back
The new dress **set me back** $200!

shop around
If you had **shopped around** you could have got the phone a lot cheaper.

square up
I’ll **square up** when I get my next pay cheque.

**PRACTICE**

1. Найдите соответствия между фразовыми глаголами и их значениями.
   
   1. **break into** a. spend a lot of money on something
   2. **cough up** b. try to find the best price, quality, deal, etc. by comparing what various different shops or companies are offering
   3. **fork out** c. save money regularly
   4. **knock off** d. cost someone a lot of money
   5. **put aside** e. use up or spend money carelessly
   6. **square up** f. pay money for something, especially when you don’t want to
   7. **rip off** g. start to use money that you have been saving
   8. **run through** h. pay someone money that you owe them
PHRASAL VERBS

9. **set back** i. cheat someone by making them pay much more than the usual price for something

10. **shop around** j. reduce a price by a particular amount

II. Выберите слово, которое образует словосочетание с данным фразовым глаголом.

1. **break into**
   a. purse
   b. cash
   c. savings

2. **cough up**
   a. money
   b. price
   c. costs

3. **rip off**
   a. credit cards
   b. customers
   c. investments

4. **run through**
   a. wages
   b. income
   c. $500

III. Выберите глагол или фразу, которые по смыслу в наибольшей степени соответствуют выделенным фразовым глаголам.

1. Can you **square up** with the waiter?
   a. pay the bill
   b. cash the bill
   c. take the bill

2. I prefer not to **break into** my savings unless I have to.
   a. stop to use
   b. start to use
   c. have

3. If you **shop around** you can get the laptop a lot cheaper.
   a. compare the quality of goods in several shops
   b. compare the range of goods in several shops
   c. compare the price in several shops

4. She needs a loan as she **has run through** a lot of money lately.
   a. earned
   b. wasted
   c. made

5. Some taxi drivers try to **rip tourists off**.
   a. overcharge
   b. undercharge
   c. give a fair price
6. This fur coat set me back over £2000.
   a. earned  b. brought  c. cost

7. Wholesalers usually knock something off the price if the buyer collects the merchandise himself.
   a. reduce the price
   b. increase the price
   c. freeze the price

8. You should always put something aside for a rainy day.
   a. spend  b. save  c. borrow

9. You’ll have to cough up around £639 for the new 128GB iPad5.
   a. pay eagerly
   b. pay quickly
   c. pay with reluctance

IV. Расположите слова в правильном порядке и составьте предложения.

1. dinner / will / will / for / up / and / later / the / I / you / square / pay.
2. shopping / travel / It / worth / best / around / deal / for / is / the / agencies.
3. wife / give / run / much / easily / can / through / as / as / My / I / her.
4. puts / £100 / month / next / Ruth / holiday / a / for / at / aside / her / year’s / least.
5. to / to / Sam / had / into / costs / savings / his / pay / the / break / repair.
6. just / new / The / country / is / off / government / ripping / the.
7. make / salesman / attractive / off / to / to / knock / £20 / The / more / the / agreed / price.
8. Valentino / her / dress / must / back / authentic / have / cocktail / set / This / 10,000€.
9. have / visit / cough / the / to / 110€ / to / You / Moulin / up / Rouge.
V. Переведите текст на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.

1. В прошлом году мне пришлось залезть в мои сбережения, чтобы оплатить свадьбу дочери.
2. Если возьмете две вещи, я скину десять долларов.
3. Как тебе удалось потратить так много денег всего за два дня? Твои выходные в кругу семьи обошлись мне в пять тысяч фунтов!
4. Мне нужно отложить 300 долларов на починку кранов.
5. Не покупай ничего в этом сувенирном магазине, они просто обдирают туристов как липку. Давай пройдемся по ближайшим магазинам и посмотрим, где лучше цены.

KEYS

I.

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

II.

1 — c  
2 — a  
3 — b  
4 — c

III.

1 — a  
2 — b  
3 — c  
4 — b  
5 — a  
6 — c  
7 — a  
8 — b  
9 — c
IV.
1. I’ll pay for the dinner and you will square up later.
2. It’s worth shopping around travel agencies for the best deal.
3. My wife can easily run through as much as I give her.
4. Ruth puts at least £100 a month aside for her next year’s holiday.
5. Sam had to break into his savings to pay the repair costs.
6. The new government is just ripping off the country.
7. The salesman agreed to knock off £20 to make the price more attractive.
8. This authentic Valentino cocktail dress must have set her back 10,000€.
9. You have to cough up 110€ to visit the Moulin Rouge.

V.
1. Last year I had to break into my savings to pay for my daughter’s wedding.
2. I’ll knock off $10 if you buy two of them.
3. How did you manage to run through so much money in just two days? Your family weekend has set me back over £5000!
4. I need to put aside $300 for the taps to be fixed.
5. Don’t buy anything at this gift shop, they just rip off tourists. Let’s shop around for the best price.
6. You owe me twenty bucks. Come on, cough up! — Give me another week. I’ll square up when I get my next pay cheque.
25. EXCLAMATIONS AND WARNINGS

Carol: Do you mind if I ask you something, Rachel?
Rachel: **Come on**¹! **Fire away**²!

Sid: I think everything is clear now that ...
Fred: **Hold on**³! I haven’t finished yet.

Colin: She’s been bla-blaing the whole hour! Just shut her down!
Cheryl: **Steady on**⁴, this is a public meeting.

Terry: Do you hear Don has been put in prison for speeding?
Neal: Oh **come on**⁵, don’t talk rubbish! I saw him the other day riding his bike.

Vera: It was my favourite cup and you just smashed it to into smithereens!
Matt: Oh, **lighten up**⁶, will you? I didn’t mean it! I’ll get you another one, darling.

Amy: Look, I really don’t want to, but, er, it’s all about your husband.
Linda: Oh, you are beating about the bush again! **Come on**! **Spit it out**⁷!

Mr Green: It’s the third time you’ve been late this week, Randy! Didn’t I warn you yesterday?
Randy: I’m terribly sorry, Mr Green, but I got stuck in a traffic jam.

Mr Green: **Come off it**, Randy, I don’t believe you any more. You are fired!

Sara: My computer keeps shutting down by itself to a full power off. I thought software could be an issue, but it’s OK.

Ahmed: **Hang about** — it sounds like it is overheating! Let’s remove the cover and see.

Sara: **Look out**! The lamp!

Ahmed: Ouch! That hurts!

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1. **Come on!**
   - Ну, давай! / Вперед! *(посошрение)*

2. **Fire away!**
   - Давай спрашивай! *(посошрение)*

3. **Hold on!**
   - Погоди!/ Подожди! *(удивление, замешательство)*

4. **Steady on!**
   - Успокойся!

5. **Come on!**
   - Брось!/ Да ладно тебе! *(недоверие)*

6. **Lighten up!**
   - Успокойся!/ Остынь!/ Не бери в голову!

7. **Spit it out!**
   - Давай выкладывай!/ Колись!/ Валяй! *(посошрение)*

8. **Come off it!**
   - Да брось ты!/ Хватит трепаться! *(недоверие)*

9. **Hang about!**
   - Подожди!/ Погоди! *(озарение, удачная идея)*

10. **Look out!**
    - Осторожнее!/ Берегись! *(предупреждение)*
PHRASAL VERBS

EXTRA EXAMPLES

come off it!

**Come off it**, Willie! Of what you say we don’t believe a tithe!

Хватит трепаться, Вилли! Мы не верим тебе ни на грош!

come on!

**Come on**, boy! You can do it!

Ну давай, малыш! У тебя все получится!

Oh, **come on**, Greg! Jade wouldn’t say that.

Да ладно тебе, Грег! Джейд такого никогда бы не сказала.

fire away!

“**Fire away**,” Jenna said.

«Давай спрашивай», сказала Дженна.

hang about!

**Hang about**! Let’s try it this way.

Погоди! Давай попробуем вот так.

hold on!

**Hold on**! Who’s Evelyn? I don’t remember her.

Погоди! Кто такая Эвелин? Я ее не помню.

lighten up!

It’s just a game, Barry. **Lighten up**!

Остынь, Барри! Это всего лишь игра.

look out!

**Look out**! The cups are hot.

Осторожнее! Чашки горячие.

spit it out!

Don’t be shy, Danny. **Spit it out**!

Давай выкладывай, Дэнни! Не стесняйся.
25. EXCLAMATIONS AND WARNINGS

steady on!

Steady on, Howard! You are talking about my wife!

Успокойся, Говард! Ты сейчас говоришь о моей жене!

PRACTICE

I. Найдите соответствия между фразовыми глаголами из словаря темы и данными высказываниями. В некоторых случаях возможны 2 варианта.

1. Be careful!
2. Don’t be so serious!
3. Hurry up! Say it!
4. Mind your words!
5. Pull yourself together!
6. Speak without hesitation!
7. Stop trying to fool me!
8. Wait a moment!

II. Заполните пропуски в предложениях глаголами в нужной форме

1. Grace began asking me leading questions and I told her to _______ away.
2. _______ about! Where did Ken get all this money from?
3. _______ on — what money are you talking about?
4. _______ out! There’s a car coming towards us!
5. Oh, _______ off it! You can’t be serious saying that you didn’t know anything about his arrival.
6. Oh, _______ up! We didn’t mean to hurt you, it was only a joke.
7. _______ it out, Neil! Who did it? Who broke the vase?
8. _______ on, you two! I don’t need a fight in my restaurant.
9. This task is too difficult for me. _______ on, you can do it!
PHRASAL VERBS

III. Заполните пропуски в диалогах подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами из словаря темы.

1. Jane: Oh, _______! I've just found Tina’s home phone number.
   Tom: Good! We don’t have to ring the directory enquiries then!
2. Ken: It serves him bloody well right! Next time he won’t poke his nose into our business!
   Ted: _______, Ken! We are in a public place.
3. Roger: Well, I did write several books but ...
   Louis: _______, Roger, don’t be overmodest. They sell like hot cakes.
4. Nikki: I’ve been working real hard these days!
   Tanya: Doing what? Working? Oh, _______! You haven’t done a day’s work in your life!
5. Pat: So they hit him on the head and pushed him out of the window! And then ...
   Liz: _______, Pat! You mean to say it wasn’t a suicide after all?
6. Ruth: And then she pushed me and I spilt the coffee onto Mt Salem’s table! He flew into a rage and promised to fire me!
   Marry: _______, Ruth! It’ll turn out all right.
7. Ann: Honey, you’ve been speeding again. Will you slow down a bit!
   Bill: You know how much I hate it when you bither me while I’m ...
   Ann: _______, Bill! That car’s pilling up!

IV. Отреагируйте на следующие ситуации, используя лексику из словаря темы.

What would you say:

1. to a friend of yours who states that he is a better tennis player than you — and you have won this year’s school tennis tournament;
2. to encourage your friend to tell you something that he is too embarrassed to say;
3. to signal to someone that you are ready to answer all of their questions;
4. to tell someone not to take their loss in a race too close to heart;
5. to tell your friend that you have just noticed some discrepancy in his story;
6. to warn someone not to express their opinion too rudely;
7. to a child who is about to cross a busy road without looking left or right.

V. Переведите текст на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.
1. Хватит трепаться, приятель, не может быть, чтобы ты не слышал эту шутку раньше.
2. Да ладно тебе! Только ребенок поверит в такую историю!
3. «Мартин, ты не возражаешь, если я у тебя кое-что спрошу?» «Давай, Дэйв, спрашивай».
4. Погоди! Разве это не твоя сестра стоим вон там?
5. Расслабься немного, Элла. Это не вопрос жизни и смерти.
6. Давай, Тим, выкладывай, что там у тебя! Я не могу ждать тебя целый день.
7. А ну хватит, ребята! Вы в общественном месте!
8. Тебе лучше поостеречься, Боб! За тобой следует какой-то человек.

KEYS

I.
1. Look out!
2. Lighten up!
3. Spit it out!
4. Steady on!
PHRASAL VERBS

5. Come on!
6. Fire away!
7. Come off it! / Come on!
8. Hang about! / Hold on!

II.
1. fire
2. Hang
3. Hold
4. Look
5. Come
6. lighten
7. Spit
8. Steady
9. Come

III.
1. hang about
2. steady on
3. come on
4. come off it / come on
5. Hang on / Hold on
6. Lighten up
7. Look out

IV.
1. Come off it / Come on!
2. Spit it out!
3. Fire away!
4. Lighten up!
5. Hang on / Hold on!
6. Steady on!
7. Look out!

V.
1. Come off it / Come on, man, you can’t have failed to hear that joke before.
2. Come on! / Come off it! Only a child would believe a story like that!
3. “Do you mind if I ask you something, Martin?” “Fire away, Dave.”
4. Hold on! / Hang about! Isn’t that your sister standing over there?
5. You need to lighten up a bit, Ella. It’s not a matter of life or death.
6. Come on, spit it out, Tim! I haven’t got all day.
7. Steady on, guys, you are in a public place!
8. You’d better watch out, Bob! There’s some guy following you.
1. As the excursion was rained off the tourists had to ...
a. put on their rain coats
b. wait for the rain to stop
c. return to the hotel

2. As the street was dotted with small cafes we ...
a. easily found a place to have coffee
b. had difficulty finding a place to have coffee
c. couldn't find a place to have coffee

3. I managed to knock $20 off the original price of $375. So finally I paid only ...
a. $375.20  b. $395  c. $355

4. I think Patsy needs to lighten up a bit. She’s ...
a. too serious  b. too heavy  c. too dark

5. I told Jill to fire away so she ...
a. shot at me
b. asked me her question
c. made a fire

6. If a passer-by shouts “Look out!” at you, it’s because you are ...
a. about to get hurt
b. staring at him
c. irritating him
PHRASAL VERBS

7. Matt felt he’d been ripped off when he was charged $50 for a five minutes’ ride. He thought the taxi driver had charged him ...
   a. too much       b. too little       c. a fair amount
8. Something was obviously eating away at Cheryl as she looked ...
   a. excited        b. worried         c. unconcerned
9. The sound of the ambulance siren screaming stirred up a lot of ...
   a. funny memories
   b. pleasant memories
   c. bad memories
10. The town is steeped in history so there are many ...
    a. historical personalities there
    b. historical monuments there
    c. historical tendencies there
11. When the sun broke through, the kids ...
    a. slipped out of their coats
    b. put on their coats
    c. put up umbrellas

1. **Be reasonable**, Tony! You’re talking to your boss!
2. Forecasters are predicting that the northern wind will increase during the next week.
3. Go to a Montmartre cafe, order coffee, and spend some time experiencing and enjoying the atmosphere.
4. Her words will remain in my memory for the rest of my life.
5. I didn’t feel like spending a lot of money on an expensive meal so I decided to eat in.
6. It didn’t take Max even a year to exhaust by wasteful spending all the money he had inherited from his aunt.

7. Krakov’s Rynek Glowny is full of tourists in summer.

8. Now that I’m forty, I think I should start saving some money regularly for my retirement.

9. The rain clouds overhead have covered the sun.

10. The rising seas are gradually advancing to cover more of seaside territories.

> III. Заполните пропуски частицами (наречиями или предлогами), которые могут сочетаться с указанными глаголами и соответствовать приведенным в скобках определениям.

1. to set
   a. _______ (to make something or someone different and special)
   b. _______ (to cost a person a particular amount of money, especially a large amount)
   c. _______ (to make something look more attractive by being different from them)
   d. _______ (to begin and seem likely to continue for a long time)

2. to break
   a. _______ (to start to spend money that you did not want to spend)
   b. _______ (to be able to see the sun as it has appeared from behind the clouds)

3. to come
   a. _______ (to start to be remembered again)
   b. _______ (to start to fall — about rain or snow)
This picture of the church of Santa Maria la Salute (1) _______ my two days’ trip to Venice. I (2) _______ for this trip for over a year and even had to break into my savings, but it was definitely worth the money.

The city center (3) _______ tourists eager to visit the Ponte Rialto and St Marco’s Square. It almost deafened me with noise and astounded with prices that would (4) _______ several hundred quids a day. As I wasn’t flush with money, I resented having (5) _______ around 40€ for a hostel bed, 10€ for a micromovable lasagna and 4€ for an espresso.

It was then that I discovered the Dorsoduro. It’s a student area (6) _______ bars and cafes offering traditional Venetian cuisine at reasonable prices. Charming old buildings (7) _______ one another and canals (8) _______ the Squero di San Trovaso, a beautiful dockyard, make the Dorsoduro an ideal area (9) _______ the atmosphere of a veritable Venice. Even the drizzling rain that (10) _______ towards evening didn’t break the spell of the place.

The time I spent in the Dorsoduro gave me an absolutely different view on Venice and (11) _______ me forever.

V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.

1. Гроза нача́лась совершенно неожиданно, и не было ни малейшего шанса, что она скоро прекра́тится. Поэтому мне пришлось раскошельться на 50 долларов, чтобы добраться домой на такси.

2. Каждая встреча с моим бывшим другом Джейком вызывает крайне неприятные воспоминания. Однажды мне пришлось зале́зть в сбережения нашей семьи, чтобы занять ему кругленькую сумму, а он не захотел со мной рассчитываться.

3. Рядом с популярными туристическими достопримеча́тельностями всегда полно путешественников со всего мира. Прони́занные историей и традициями, они всегда трога́ют ваше сердце.
4. Steady on, Tony! You’re talking to your boss!
2. Forecasters are predicting that the northern wind will pick up during the next week.
3. Go to a Montmartre cafe, order coffee, and soak up the atmosphere.
4. Her words will stick with me for the rest of my life.
5. I didn’t feel like forking out for an expensive meal so I decided to eat in.
6. It didn’t take Max even a year to exhaust by wasteful spending all the money he had inherited from his aunt.
7. Krakov’s Rynek Glowny is bursting with tourists in summer.
8. Now that I’m forty, I think I should start putting some money aside for my retirement.
9. The rain clouds overhead has blotted out the sun.
10. The rising seas are encroaching on seaside territories.

III.
1. to set a. apart b. back c. off d. in
2. to break a. through b. into
3. to come a. back to b. on
PHRASAL VERBS

▶ IV
1. summons up
2. had been putting aside
3. was bursting with
4. set you back
5. to fork out
6. dotted with
7. encroaching on
8. branching off
9. to soak up
10. set in
11. will stick with

▶ V
1. The thunderstorm had set in quite unexpectedly and there was no chance that it would soon blow over. So I had to fork out $50 to get home by taxi.
2. Seeing my ex-friend Jake always stirs up most unpleasant memories. Once I had to break into our family’s savings to lend him a pretty sum and he wouldn’t square up with me.
3. Popular tourist attractions are forever bursting with travellers from all over the world. Steep in history and tradition, they always tug at your heart.
4. Lighten up, darling! It doesn’t look as if the rain had set in forever. It’ll soon clear up and we’ll have enough time to soak up the atmosphere of this nice town.
Phrasal verbs are common in English. Although phrasal verbs are more typical of informal English they can be found in a variety of styles and contexts. You may hear them in spoken language — like look after, for example — or in songs, for example the Ar- besque’s “I Stand by You”. You may find them in film titles such as “I Wake Up Screaming” and “The Empire Strikes Back”. But phrasal verbs are not limited to the spoken language only; some of them are an integral part of the language of newspapers and are very frequent in newspaper headlines. Here are just a few ex-
amples:

PHOTO GALLERY: ANN ARBOR GIRLS TRY ON PROM DRESSES
and
MAN FIGHTS OFF SHARK WITH HIS BARE HANDS.
Others are found on warning and information signs such as

Please check out before midday
or
Please switch off your cell phones before the film starts.

1 Please hand in\(^1\)
your key at the desk.

2 Please give up\(^2\)
your seat if a woman or an elderly person needs it!

3 Get your pics ready in an hour! Drop off\(^3\) the film at 2 and pick up\(^4\) your pics at 3 p.m

4 Please keep off\(^5\)
the grass!

5 Please queue up\(^6\)
for a bus.

6 Road Works ahead! Slow down\(^7\)!
### PHRASAL VERBS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First night <strong>sold out</strong> immediately. Second show added due to MASSIVE demand!</td>
<td>Bella Pizzas! The best in town! Eat in or <strong>take away</strong>!</td>
<td>If you want to <strong>try on</strong> any item, please use the changing room on the ground floor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **hand in**
   - оставить (что-либо)

2. **give up**
   - уступить (что-либо кому-либо)

3. **drop off**
   - сдавать что-либо, возвращать

4. **pick up**
   - забирать

5. **keep off**
   - держать в отдалении, держаться на расстоянии/подалее (от чего-либо)

6. **queue up**
   - стоять в очереди

7. **slow down**
   - снизить скорость

8. **sell out**
   - распродавать

9. **take away**
   - уносить, брать с собой (напитки, еду)

10. **try on**
    - примерять (платье)

---

### EXTRA EXAMPLES

**drop sth off**

If you have a home-printed boarding pass, simply **drop off** your bags and head through to the departure lounge.

Если вы распечатали посадочный талон тома, просто **оставьте** вещи на регистрации и проходите в зал вылета.
give up sth / give sth up
Nowadays teenagers seldom give up seats to elderly people on the bus.

hand in sth / hand sth in
Eva never gives her homework in on time.

keep sth off / keep off sth
Keep your hands off me!

pick sth up / pick up sth
I’ll pick my things up from the dry-cleaner’s later.

queue up
Pink lipstick is popular this season. Girls are queuing up for it.

slow down
The road was icy and we had to slow down.

sell out
Tonight’s show is completely sold out.

take away
Do you want that burger to eat here or to take away?

try sth on / try on sth
Ella tried on a red dress but it was a size too big.

26. SIGNS & HEADLINES
PHRASAL VERBS

PRACTICE

I. Какие предупредительные надписи из приведенных на стр. 229—230 можно увидеть в предложенных ниже общественных местах?

1. box office
2. bus stop
3. clothes shop
4. fast food outlet
5. park
6. photo studio
7. public transport
8. reception desk
9. road

II. Заполните пропуски в газетных заголовках подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами.

DROPPED OFF  PICK UP  SLOW DOWN
GIVE UP  QUEUE UP  SWITCH OFF
KEEP OFF  SELL OUT  TRY ON

1. 7 FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS _______ SEATS TO MARINES RETURNING FROM AFGANISTAN
2. BOXING DAY SALES SEE THOUSANDS _______ TO GRAB POST-CHRISTMAS BARGAINS
3. HULU STARTS BLOCKING VPN USERS TO _______ PIRACY RATES
4. iOS 7 BUG ALLOWES iPHONE THIEVES TO _______ FIND MY iPHONE
5. _______ THE LAWN ON FROSTY MORNINGS TO PREVENT FROST DAMAGE
6. MORBIDY OBESE 36-POUND CAT NAMED MEATBALL _______ AT A SHELTER
7. POPE FRANCIS STOPS TO _______ HITCHHIKER
8. TICKETS FOR TIGERS OPENING DAY _______ FAST
9. UK SURGEONS _______ “SMART GLASSES” IN THE OPERATING THEATRE

III. Выберите подходящий по смыслу глагол.

1. All local residents are required to _______ in their passports.
   a. check  b. eat  c. hand

2. Always _______ off your computer when you have finished your work.
   a. drop  b. switch  c. keep

3. I _______ up outside the box office for almost two hours.
   a. gave  b. picked  c. queued

4. Most music stores have already _______ out Beyoncé new album.
   a. sold  b. checked  c. dropped

5. On the bus, you should always _______ up your seat to any elderly, pregnant, baby-carrying, or injured people.
   a. pick  b. give  c. queue

6. On weekdays I usually _______ in instead of going out for dinner.
   a. eat  b. check  c. hand

7. Royal Jordanian Airlines employees were _______ in passengers.
   a. handing  b. eating  c. checking

8. Some hotels let you _______ out via your television.
   a. sell  b. check  c. switch

9. We decided to _______ off the main road to avoid heavy traffic.
   a. keep  b. drop  c. switch

10. You can _______ off your bag here and pick it up later.
    a. switch  b. keep  c. drop
PHRASAL VERBS

IV. Выберите слово, которое не образует словосочетание с данным фразовым глаголом.

1. to give up
   a. a word
   b. a seat
   c. a hope

2. to hand in
   a. one’s homework
   b. one’s room keys
   c. one’s position

3. to pick up
   a. a passenger
   b. economy
   c. a language

4. to keep off
   a. grass
   b. a rule
   c. alcohol

5. to take away
   a. time
   b. a meal
   c. the pain

6. to try on
   a. a dress
   b. pyjamas
   c. a job

V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.

1. Если тебе здесь не нравится, давай закажем еду и заберем ее с собой.
2. Если тебе нравится эта рубашка, почему бы тебе ее не примерить?
3. Зря мы стояли в очереди за билетами, их уже распредели.
4. Можете быть свободными, как только сдадите контрольные работы.
5. Можешь оставить книги здесь и забрать их по пути в библиотеку.
6. Не успела машина набрать скорость, как нам пришлось снова тормозить.
7. Тебе лучше держаться подальше от этого района — там опасно по вечерам.
8. Я думаю, что тебе следует уступить место этой похилой женщине.
26. SIGNS & HEADLINES

KEYS

I.
1. box office  
2. bus stop  
3. clothes shop  
4. fast food outlet  
5. park  
6. photo studio  
7. public transport  
8. reception desk  
9. road

II.
1. GIVE UP  
2. QUEUE UP  
3. SLOW DOWN  
4. SWITCH OFF  
5. KEEP OFF

III.
1 — c  
2 — b  
3 — c  
4 — a  
5 — b  
6 — a  
7 — c  
8 — b  
9 — a  
10 — c

IV.
1 — a  
2 — c  
3 — b  
4 — b  
5 — a  
6 — c

V.
1. If you don’t like it here, let’s order a meal and take it away.
2. If you like this shirt, why don’t you try it on?
PHRASAL VERBS

3. It was no use queuing up for tickets — they had already been sold out.
4. You may be free as soon as you hand in your tests.
5. You can drop off your books here and pick them up on your way to the library.
6. Hardly had the car picked up speed when we had to slow down again.
7. You’d better keep off that neighborhood — it’s quite dangerous at night.
8. I think you should give up your seat to this elderly lady.
— Sophie and Fred aren’t on speaking terms again. Do you think it’s another **falling-out**\(^1\) or are they going to **break up**\(^2\)?
— Come on! They are just both hot-tempered, so no wonder they keep **falling out**\(^3\) over trifles but they still love each other too much for a **break-up**\(^4\).

— You should have seen Patricia wearing that posh dress on the **Dress-Down**\(^5\) **Friday**! She was just showing it off!
— It’s an **outstanding**\(^6\) example of how she always makes herself **stand out**\(^7\) from the corporate crowd. She’s an awful **showoff**\(^8\)!

— Nick is good at **putting on** airs, but as he is a college **dropout**\(^9\), his good manners and confidence are all **put-on**\(^10\). We started a university course in San Francisco together but then he **dropped out**\(^11\).
— I can’t believe it! He always sounds so convincing!

— I quit shopping at Lincoln Road boutiques, they just **rip off**\(^12\) customers! The stuff there is terribly **overpriced**\(^13\)! The strappy sandals I bought at Steven Shoes yesterday set me back $1,550! I’m all **stressed-out**\(^14\) now!
— You can say that again! This designer label stuff is just an expensive **rip-off**\(^15\)!

---

1 **falling-out**
   - суш. скора

2 **break up**
   - гл. (см. 8. Relationships; p. 69)

3 **fall out**
   - гл. (см. 8. Relationships; p. 70)
PHRASAL VERBS

4 break-up
   сущ. разрыв, развод
5 dress-down
   прил. о ситуации, когда разрешается одеваться менее формально
6 outstanding
   прил. яркий (пример), выдающийся (человек)
7 stand out
   гл. (см. 6. Describing People; p. 55)
8 showoff
   сущ. хвастун, позер, задавака
9 dropout
   сущ. человек, бросивший учебу
10 put-on
   прил. напускной
11 drop out
   гл. (см. 9. Stages Through Life; p. 76)
12 rip off
   гл. (см. 24. Money Matters; p. 209)
13 overpriced
   прил. слишком дорогой
14 stressed-out
   прил. находящийся в состоянии стресса
15 rip-off
   сущ. мошенничество, грабеж

EXTRA EXAMPLES

break-up
It took Abby years to get over the break-up with Alan.
У Эбби ушло несколько лет, чтобы прийти в себя после развода с Аланом.

dress-down
In many offices, Friday is a dress-down day.
Во многих офисах в пятницу разрешается одеваться в повседневную одежду.
27. PHRASAL NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

dropout
According to police statistics, about half of the prisoners are high-school **dropouts**.

---

falling-out
He had a bitter **falling-out** with Laurie over money.

---

outstanding
Their was an **outstanding** example of good team work.

---

overpriced
Despite good quality, their products are **overpriced**.

---

put-on
Martin saw that her reluctance to go out was **put-on**.

---

rip-off
Brad thought £45 a night for a hostel room was a **rip-off**.

---

show-off
Mandy can be a real **show-off** at times.

---

stressed-out
Molly always eats when she’s feeling stressed-out.

---

Согласно полицейской статистике приблизительно половина всех заключённых — это люди, бросившие среднюю школу.

Между ним и Лори вспыхнула ужасная ссора из-за денег.

Их работа была ярким примером хорошей командной работы.

Не смотря на хорошее качество, их продукция все же слишком дорогая.

Мартин понимал, что ее не желание куда-нибудь идти было напускным.

Брэд считал, что 45 фунтов за ночь в хостеле — настоящий грабеж.

Временами Мэнди может быть такой задавакой.

Когда Молли в стрессовом состоянии, она постоянно ест.
PHRASAL VERBS

I. Найдите соответствия между фразовыми глаголами и их значениями.

1. break-up  a. charging or charged at too high a rate
2. dress-down  b. a quarrel or disagreement
3. dropout  c. false; fictitious
4. falling-out  d. someone who always tries to show how clever or skilled they are so that other people will admire them
5. outstanding  e. something that is unreasonably expensive
6. overpriced  f. informal (about clothes)
7. put-on  g. so worried and tired that you cannot relax
8. rip-off  h. a divorce
9. show-off  i. a student who fails to complete a school or college course
10. stressed-out  j. excellent; distinguished

II. Перепишите предложения, употребив вместо выделенных фразовых глаголов соответствующие существительные или прилагательные.

1. Chris is constantly showing off, trying to make a really big impression.
2. He’s an awful coward — he just puts on a brave face.
3. His study of the problem really stands out.
4. I’m studying for my TOEFL exam in May and it is stressing me out.
5. Our relationship got worse and we broke up a couple months later.
6. They ripped us off at that café.
7. There are many students who dropped out because they could not afford to pay the £1,000 monthly fees.
8. They’re business partners who have fallen out over a minor problem.
27. PHRASAL NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

III. Замените в предложениях выделенные слова их синонимами из словаря темы.

1. Divorces are on the increase in this country.
2. I try to avoid things that can make me weary.
3. Nicole’s friendly voice and manner are all false.
4. She told several London newspapers that she and her fiancé have had a minor quarrel.
5. The place was full of Rastafarians and other nonconformists.
6. The pub has good local food, but it’s too expensive.
7. The Yellowstone National Park is an area of remarkable beauty.
8. This biennale is just the usual parade of braggarts.

IV. Расположите слова в правильном порядке и составьте предложения.

1. if / do / Any / within / sell / goods / six / overpriced / they / not / are / weeks.
2. American / me / His / a / put-on / irritates / lot / accent.
4. I / Clair / she / nothing / to / of / with / kind / because / have / is / do / show-off.
5. Friday / is / sportswear / not / even / appropriate / put / to / to / on / on / office / a / the / dress-down / It.
6. was / Our / restaurant / awful / dinner / this / an / in / rip-off.
7. the / been / break-up / Since / marriage / she / of / her / has / alone.
9. rate / dropout / some / high / at / very / The / universities / is.
10. numerous / have / them / fallings-out / before / been / There / between.

V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.

1. Вся его повседневная одежда — это дизайнерские вещи.
2. Если ты чувствуешь, что находишься в стрессовом состоянии, тебе следует обратиться к врачу.
3. Мне кажется, что 1.000 долларов за малюсенький флакон духов — это грабеж!
4. Насколько я знаю Джейн, ее скромность — напускная.
5. Наша Служба семьи помогает людям пережить разрывы отношений и разводы.
6. Некоторые кинокритики считают фон Триера женоненавистником и позером.
7. Они наконец-то помирились после своей ссоры.
8. По-моему, «Эгоист» — слишком дорогой магазин.
9. Хотя он и бросил университет, он добился больших успехов в бизнесе.
10. Эта премия присуждается за «выдающийся вклад в науку».

KEYS

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

II.
1. Chris is a show-off trying to make a really big impression.
2. He’s an awful coward — his brave face is just put-on.
3. His study of the problem is really outstanding.
4. I’m studying for my TOEFL exam in May and I’m stressed-out.
5. Our relationship got worse and there followed a break-up a couple months later.
6. That café was a rip-off.
7. There are many dropouts because they could not afford to pay the £1,000 monthly fees.
8. They’re business partners who have had a falling-out over a minor problem.

III.
1. Break-ups
2. stressed-out
3. put-on
4. falling-out
5. dropouts
6. overpriced
7. outstanding
8. show-offs

IV.
1. Any goods are overpriced if they do not sell within six weeks.
2. His put-on American accent irritates me a lot.
3. I do not want a job where I would be too stressed-out.
4. I have nothing to do with Clair because she is kind of show-off.
5. It is not appropriate to put on sportswear to the office even on a dress-down Friday.
6. Our dinner in this restaurant was an awful rip-off.
7. Since the break-up of her marriage she has been alone.
8. Sri Lanka is a country of outstanding natural beauty.
9. The dropout rate at some universities is very high.
10. There have been numerous fallings-out between them before.

V.
1. His dress-down clothes are all designer things.
2. You should see a doctor if you are feeling stressed-out.
3. I think $1,000 for a tiny bottle of perfume is a rip-off!
4. As far as I know Jane, her modesty is just put-on.
5. Our Family Service helps people go through marriage and relationship **break-ups**.
6. Some film critics consider von Trier a woman-hater and a **show-off**.
7. They have finally made it up after their little **falling-out**.
8. In my opinion Egoist is an **overpriced** store.
9. Though a university **dropout**, he’s been very successful in business.
10. The award is given for “an **outstanding** contribution to science”.

Hi, Phil!
How about a round of beer tonight? I need to let off steam¹! Holly has told me that she’s going to divorce me! She took the sting out of it² by saying that we have drifted apart after so many years of marriage but I’m sure she’s seeing someone. My mother has never liked her and always urged me to wake up and smell the coffee³, but I wouldn’t listen to her, you know. She says I got off on the wrong foot⁴ by giving Holly too much freedom, but you remember we got on like a house on fire⁵ and I just couldn’t but trust her completely! My dad says he’ll pull out all the stops⁶ to ruin her career. My brother Neil is beginning to turn on the heat⁷ and insists on starting divorce proceedings immediately. But I’m just afraid that yielding to their advice might be cutting off my nose to spite my face⁸ as I still hope that Holly and I can turn back the clock⁹. Anyway, I can’t make up my mind¹⁰ and badly need your advice.
See you tonight,
Owen

¹ let off steam — отвести душу, выпустить пар
² take the sting out of sth — стараться смягчить что-либо
³ wake up and smell the coffee — раскрыть глаза
⁴ get off on the wrong foot — неудачно начать
⁵ get on like a house on fire — ладить друг с другом, жить душа в душу
**PHRASAL VERBS**

6 **pull out all the stops**

ни перед чем не останавливаться, пуститься во все тяжкие

7 **turn on the heat**

оказать сильное давление, нажать

8 **cut off one’s nose to spite one’s face**

навредить себе, желая навредить другому

9 **turn back the clock**

вернуть прошлое

10 **make up one’s mind**

решиться, принять решение

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**EXTRA EXAMPLES**

**cut off one’s nose to spite one’s face**

“The next time he makes me work overtime, I’m just going to quit.”

“Isn’t that like cutting off your nose to spite your face?”

**get off on the wrong foot**

I **got off on the wrong foot**

with my colleagues.

**get on like a house on fire**

My grandparents **got on like a house on fire**.

**let off steam**

I’m sorry I shouted at you. I just needed to **let off steam**.

“В следующий раз, когда он заставит меня работать сверхурочно, я просто уволюсь”.

“Тебе не кажется, что желая навредить ему, ты навредишь себе?”

Мои взаимоотношения с коллегами с самого начала сложились неудачно.

Мои бабушка и дедушка всю жизнь прожили душа в душу.

Извини, то накричал на тебя. Мне просто было нужно выпустить пар.
28. IDIOMS USING PHRASAL VERBS

make up one’s mind
I haven’t made up my mind where to go on holiday yet. Я еще не решил, куда поехать в отпуск.

pull all the stops out
Rose’s father pulled out all the stops for his daughter’s promotion. Отец Розы использовал все возможности, чтобы помочь ей получить повышение.

take the sting out of sth
The flexitime policy will take the sting out of the pay cut. Введение гибкого графика работы смягчит последствия снижения заработной платы.

turn the clock back
If only Joshua could turn the clock back and do things differently! Если бы только Джошуа мог повернуть время вспять и поступить по-другому!

turn on the heat
I am too far behind in my studies and the teachers are turning on the heat. Я очень запустила учебу, и учителя уже начали нажимать на меня.

wake up and smell the coffee
Wake up and smell the coffee! Claire is scheming for your job! Раскрой глаза! Клер тебя подсаживает!

PRACTICE

1. A lot of people are afraid of the future and try to _______ the clock back to a time when they were more comfortable.
   a. rush  b. turn  c. wind  d. put
2. Airline employees are planning to turn up the ______ on their bosses by holding a one-day strike.
   a. fever  b. steam  c. heat  d. fire

3. Everyone worried that they wouldn’t stand each other but they’re getting on like a ______ on fire.
   a. house  b. tree  c. log  d. building

4. For the manager firing this experienced employee would be like cutting off his ______ to spite his face.
   a. ears  b. lips  c. nose  d. hair

5. I lift weights or going jogging after work to let off some ______.
   a. heat  b. fire  c. fever  d. steam

6. Mr Ritz pulled all the ______ out for his son’s concert but it went flop.
   a. stops  b. strings  c. ropes  d. lines

7. Mrs Valentine’s new assistant got off on the wrong ______ by being rude to customers.
   a. hand  b. boot  c. leg  d. foot

8. Some parents just deny their teenage children are having addiction problems, and they’d better wake up and smell the ______.
   a. tea  b. milk  c. coffee  d. juice

9. To some extent humour can take the ______ out of any unpleasant situation.
   a. sting  b. thorn  c. pin  d. needle

II. Замените слова и фразы, выделенные жирным шрифтом, подходящими по смыслу идиоматическими выражениями.

1. A one-day walkout will be a chance for the workers to get rid of their anger and strong emotions.
2. He’s an excellent scientist but he obviously makes a bad start at the relationship with his colleagues.
3. Let us **return to a situation that used to exist** and pretend we are living in the past century.
4. The management thinks that a pay bonus **will make the tax increase less unpleasant**.
5. The parliamentary candidate decided **to spare no effort** and campaign in every district.
6. The police **increased the intensity of measures taken against** public disturbers.
7. They met only a month ago, and because they were both into bungee jumping they **have a very good and friendly relationship**.
8. Things have changed around here, Margaret! **Face up to this unpleasant reality!**
9. Torn between two loves, medicine and chemistry, I couldn’t **decide** which school to choose.

> III. Закончите диалоги подходящими по смыслу идиоматическими выражениями.

1. **Tim:** I’m going to propose to Nikki.
   **Sam:** Oh, come on! She’s been going out with Max! ________________!
2. **Pat:** Oh, I wish I were twenty years younger! I would change my life completely!
   **Liz:** That would be nice, but as ill luck would have it we can’t ________________
3. **Rose:** This red dress looks nice but the green one fits me better. Shall I buy the green one, Bill?
   **Bill:** Rose, you are wasting my time!
   **Rose:** Don’t rush me, Bill. I haven’t ________________ yet.
4. **Lucy:** I’ve decided to have some revenge on Phil for being rude to me again!
   **Kate:** What are you going to do?
   **Lucy:** I’m going to infect his PC with a virus!.
   **Kate:** Isn’t that your PC too? Aren’t you ________________?
5. **Steve:** Do you like your roommate?
   **Carl:** Yeah! We both like football and rap. So we ________________.
PHRASAL VERBS

6. **Grace**: How is your new job?
   **Carol**: I was fifteen minutes late this morning!
   **Grace**: Oh, dear! You certainly ________________.

IV. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы и идиоматические выражения.

1. После длинной поездки на машине дети отводили душу, бегая по лужайке.
2. Время от времени нам всем хочется повернуть время вспять.
3. Он ни перед чем не останавливаться ради свадьбы своей дочери.
4. У меня очень напряженная работа, поэтому я отхожу душу, отправляясь на выходные в поход.
5. Джил очень упряма. Если она решила что-либо сделать, ее невозможно остановить.
6. Сью улыбнулась, чтобы смагчить свой отказ сходить куда-либо со мной.
7. Когда я познакомился с семьей моей девушки, я с самого начала произвел плохое впечатление, потому что припарковался на их лужайке.

**KEYS**

I.

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

II.

1. let off steam
2. gets off on the wrong foot
3. turn back the clock
4. will take the sting out of the tax increase
5. to pull out all the stops
6. turned on the heat on
7. get on like a house on fire
8. Wake up and smell the coffee!
9. make up my mind

▶ III.
1. wake up and smell the coffee
2. turn the clock back
3. made up my mind
4. cutting off your nose to spite your face
5. get on like a house on fire
6. get off on the wrong foot

▶ IV.
1. After the long car trip the children were letting off steam running about the lawn.
2. At times we all wish we could turn the clock back.
3. He will pull out all the stops for their daughter’s wedding.
4. I have a very stressful job so I let off steam by going hiking at weekends.
5. Jill is very stubborn. There is nothing to stop her once she has made up her mind to do something.
6. Sue smiled to take the sting out of her refusal to go out with me.
7. When I met my girlfriend’s family, I got off on the wrong foot because I had parked my car on their lawn.
New phrasal verbs are entering English all the time. But where do they come from? We live in a world that is constantly changing and developing. New concepts arise while old ones add new meanings. The Internet and computers are particularly productive in generating new phrasal verbs. We can tech up\(^1\) an institution (i.e. provide it with new computers, Internet access, etc.), Google out\(^2\) a website (find it using the Google search engine), or bump off\(^3\) the Internet (meaning ‘lose Internet connection’). Many new phrasal verbs come from the world of business. An employee can get binned off\(^4\) (that is ‘be dismissed from a job or position’) or skilled up\(^5\) (meaning ‘be provided with the skills necessary to be better at their job’). Certain phrasal verbs may receive new meanings and retain the original ones. If someone kicks off\(^6\), he doesn’t necessarily start a football match; he may just as well start making trouble. Mass media use phrasal verbs to attract our attention. Thus, rather than writing ‘raise one’s intellectual and cultural values’ journalists are likely to say ‘dumb up’\(^7\) and instead of ‘make something more interesting or exciting’ they are sure to use ‘sex up’\(^8\). Informal and spoken language is yet another source of new phrasal verbs. Phrasal verbs like zone out\(^9\) (stop thinking about anything) and veg out\(^10\) (relax in an inert and passive way) are especially popular with young people.

\(^1\) tech up
технически переоснастить

\(^2\) Google out
найти в Гугле, «нагуглить»

\(^3\) bump off
утратить соединение с Интернетом

\(^4\) bin off
уволить
29. NEW PHRASAL VERBS

5 skill up  
повысить квалификацию / профессиональный уровень

6 kick off  
стать источником проблем

7 dumb up  
повысить интеллектуальный уровень

8 sex up  
приукрашивать

9 zone out  
отключаться, становиться невнимательным

10 veg out  
бездельничать

EXTRA EXAMPLES

bin sb off
They binned him off for bribery.

be/get bumped off
I got bumped off the Internet after a few minutes online.

dumb up sth/dumb sth up
His example always inspires me to dumb up.

Google sth out
I’ve Googled out a cool site.

kick off
If they don’t keep the music down I’ll kick off and call the police.
PHRASAL VERBS

sex up sth / sex sth up
Reporters usually **sex up** news to attract readers.

skill up sb / skill sb up
Our seminar offers estate agents a chance to **skill up**.

tech up sth / tech sth up
Local authorities have been **teching up** village schools.

veg out
I feel like **vegging out** in front of the television this evening.

zone out
When she starts lecturing me I just **zone out**.

PRACTICE

1. Перепишите выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, таким образом, чтобы они содержали слова, написанные большими буквами, и сохраняли прежние значения.

   1. From now on I’m going to spend more time **relaxing to the point of complete inertia.** VEG
   2. He was **dismissed** for incompetence. BIN
   3. I **lose Internet connection** when using uTorrent. BUMP

254
4. News must be made more interesting to attract audience.  
5. The film was so boring that I stopped paying attention to it in ten minutes.  
6. The new producer has really made the show more intellectual.  
7. The process of providing the factory with new equipment is rather painful and expensive.  
8. We mustn’t forget about the older generation in our desire to provide the nation with the skills necessary to be better at their jobs.  
9. When I don’t know what something is, I just find it using the Google search engine.  
10. You’d have become very angry if you had been delayed by two hours on your journey.

II. Соедините начало и конец предложений, заполнив пропуски частицами.

1. Employees should skill ... a. ________ with and then apologize.  
2. He deliberately sexed ... b. ________ my iPod while playing Angry Birds.  
3. He was promoted to manager when Lewis was binned ... c. ________ for cheap holidays.  
4. I don’t have many people I can kick ... d. ________ popular culture.  
5. I keep getting bumped ... e. ________ business you’ll need huge investments.  
6. I vegged ... f. ________ to develop their careers.  
7. I was so tired that I must have zoned ... g. ________ for mucking up the project.  
8. If you want to tech ... h. ________ on the sofa, and watched Bridget Jone’s Diary.  
9. It will take generations to dumb... i. ________ for a minute.  
10. Nowadays more and more people are Googling ... j. ________ the experiment results in order to get more funding.
III. Заполните пропуски в предложениях подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами.

1. A lot of start-ups are planning to _______ staff to handle more complicated tasks.
   a. tech up   b. skill up   c. dumb up

2. I’ve _______ the baby-sitter for being negligent.
   a. binned off   b. kicked off   c. bumped off

3. If you have a problem with a virus you may get _______ every few minutes.
   a. kicked off   b. bumped off   c. binned off

4. It took me quite a long time to _______ the right site.
   a. veg out   b. zone out   c. Google out

5. I’ve just been _______ for the past 3 days, so there isn’t really much to write about.
   a. vegging out   b. kicking off   c. zoning out

6. The show’s success proves his theory that popular culture is _______.
   a. sexing up   b. teching up   c. dumbing up

7. There is much attempt to _______ things for modern audience.
   a. sex up   b. skill up   c. tech up

8. These guys started asking me for a fag and then one of them started to _______.
   a. zone out   b. bump off   c. kick off

9. When she plays the piano it’s so boring that I _______ immediately.
   a. veg out   b. zone out   c. kick off

IV. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.

1. Джоела уволили за систематические прогулы.
2. Кажется, Элла отключилась и уснула прямо на середине доклада.
3. Мне кажется я «нагуглил» отличный отель — достаточно дешевый и комфортабельный.
4. Нам нужно повысить профессиональный уровень штатных сотрудников, а не нанимать новых профессионалов.
5. Некоторые авторы исторических романов склонны приукрасывать прошлое.
6. Примерно 5 раз в день без определенной причины у меня прерывается интернет соединение.
7. Процесс технического переоснащения сельских больниц все еще продолжается.
8. Учитель предупредил меня, чтобы я не делал свой доклад слишком заумным.
9. Я бы предпочел, чтобы ты не приглашал Макса — я не хочу, чтобы он нам устраивал тут неприятности.
10. Я думаю, что первую неделю отпуска я буду просто бездельничать.

**KEYS**

I.

1. From now on I’m going to spend more time **vegging out**.
2. He was **binned off** for incompetence.
3. I **get bumped off** when using uTorrent.
4. News must be **sexed up** to attract audience.
5. The film was so boring that I **zoned out** in ten minutes.
6. The new producer has really **dumbed the show up**.
7. The process of **teching up** the factory is rather painful and expensive.
8. We mustn’t forget about the older generation in our desire to **skill up** the nation.
9. When I don’t know what something is, I just **Google it out**.
10. You’d have **kicked off** if you had been delayed by two hours on your journey.
PHRASAL VERBS

II.
1 — up — f  
2 — up — j  
3 — off — g  
4 — off — a  
5 — off — b  
6 — out — h  
7 — out — i  
8 — up — e  
9 — up — d  
10 — out — c

III.
1 — b  
2 — a  
3 — b  
4 — c  
5 — a  
6 — c  
7 — a  
8 — c  
9 — b

IV.
1. Joel was binned off for absenteeism.
2. Ella seemed to have zoned out and fallen asleep right in the middle of the report.
3. I guess I’ve Googled out a nice hotel — quite cheap and comfortable.
4. We need to skill up the existing staff instead of hiring new professionals.
5. Some historical novelists tend to sex up the past.
6. I keep getting bumped of the Internet around 5 times a day for no reason.
7. The process of teching up rural hospitals is still underway.
8. My teacher warned me not to dumb up my report.
9. I’d rather you didn’t invite Max — I don’t want him kicking off around here.
10. I think I’ll just veg out during the first week of my vacation.
Dear Fiona,
Strange things have been happening in the office lately. It seems to me that people out there have ganged up¹ on me and are trying to boot me out². Now, judge for yourself. Janet and Cathy just swan around³ the office doing nothing and when I rebuke them they just pretend they can’t cotton on⁴ to what I want. Last week Ted mucked up⁵ the project I had been beavering away⁶ at for three months. But when I was explaining the whole thing to Mr Roy yesterday he just barged into⁷ and said that it was me who had messed up⁸ the job and went on to putting me down⁹ in front of him! No one talks to me anymore. When I enter the room everyone just clams up¹⁰. I really feel like jacking this job in¹¹! I need your advice badly!
Write soon,
Jill

¹ gang up — сговориваться, объединять силы
² boot out — выбивать
³ swan around — слониться, бродить без дела
⁴ cotton on — понимать
⁵ muck up — испортить, завалить (работу, экзамен)
⁶ beaver away — корпеть над чем-либо, работать не покладая рук
⁷ barge into — вмешиваться, встречать в разговор
PHRASAL VERBS

8 mess up
испортировать, завалить (работу, экзамен)

9 put down
см. 7. Feelings; p. 62

10 clam up
замолчать

11 jack in
бросать (работу)

EXTRA EXAMPLES

barge into / barge into sth
It was rude of you to barge into our conversation yesterday.

beaver away
I have a team of architects beavering away at the design of my new house.

boot out sb / boot sb out
Kenneth has been booted out of the house again.

clam up
As soon as I told them my name, they clammed up.

cotton on
Haven’t you cottoned on yet?

gang up
All the boys in my class seemed to gang up on me.

With kind permission from Cambridge University Press.
30. INFORMAL LANGUAGE

jack sth in / jack in sth
Gary is going to jack his present job in. Гарри собирается бросить работу.

mess up sth / mess sth up
I’ve messed up an important project, I think I’ll be fired. Я завалил важный проект, думаю, меня уволят.

muck up sth / muck sth up
My sister mucked up her exams. Моя сестра завалила экзамены.

swan around / swan around sth
Dana says she’s terribly busy but she just swans around the office doing nothing. Дана говорит, что ужасно занята, а сама просто слоняется без дела по офису.

PRACTICE

1. Найдите соответствия между данными определениями и фразовыми глаголами по теме.
   1. to begin to understand something
   2. to enjoy yourself and behave in a relaxed way that is annoying to other people
   3. to force someone to leave a place, job, or organization, especially because they have done something wrong
   4. to join together, typically in order to intimidate someone
   5. to rudely interrupt someone
   6. to spoil or do something badly, so that you fail to achieve something
   7. to stop doing something
   8. to suddenly stop talking, especially when you are nervous or shy
   9. to work very hard, especially at writing or calculating something
II. Заполните пропуски в предложениях частями (наречиями или предлогами) around, away, in, into, on, out или up.

1. At that moment, Sandra barged ______ my room without knocking.
2. I get depressed in my current job so I’m thinking about jacking it ______.
3. I hate it when Dan and Mike are together; they always gang ______ on younger boys.
4. I never volunteer for challenging tasks as I’m constantly afraid that I may muck something ______ badly.
5. If a foreigner should break the law he will be booted ______ of the country.
6. It took me ages to get this grant so I won’t have you mess it ______.
7. Large stores have at last cottoned ______ to the fact that some physically challenged people have difficulty in coping with stairs.
8. We’ve been beavering ______ while Jane, who normally does this job, has been swanning ______ the office.
9. When he finds himself surrounded with people he doesn’t know he just clams ______ completely.

III. Замените выделенные жирным шрифтом фразовые глаголы, относящиеся к разговорному стилю, их нейтрально-разговорными эквивалентами.

dismiss understand
rudely interrupt unite against
stop talking working hard

1. According to psychologists, a lot of people just clam up when they are having emotional problems.
2. Five employees have been booted out for insubordination this month.
3. Only after you have evaluated the project thoroughly you will be able to cotton on to its sustainability threshold.
4. Some of the protesters ** barged into ** the meeting and demanded to speak with the manager.
5. The software will allow individuals to co-operate on projects instead of ** beavering away ** in isolation.
6. There are alarming signs that the two biggest companies ** are ganging up on ** the rest.

**IV.** Замените выделенные жирным шрифтом слова и фразы, относящиеся к нейтрально-разговорному стилю, соответствующими фразовыми глаголами, относящимися к разговорному стилю.

**beaver away at**  
**clam up**  
**cotton on to**  
**jack in**  
**muck up**  
**swan around**

1. After Bill **left** the teaching job, he got herself a good position with a travel agency.
2. Dave **has been working slowly and perseveringly on** his project for months.
3. Ella soon **realised** what I was trying to tell her.
4. If Patty **fails** her driving test again, I doubt if she’ll ever dare to take it again.
5. The last thing I need tonight is Sophie **wandering idly** looking like a pop princess.
6. The teacher asked who had smashed a stone through the window, but the class **kept silent**.

**V.** Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.

1. Господин Хикс говорил уже десять минут, а я только начал **понимать**, о чём.
2. Меня раздражает то, что она **бесцельно слоняется** по офису посреди рабочего дня.
3. Мы заметили, что Ники **замолкла**, как только появился этот мужчина.
4. Мы **корнили** над этой проблемой уже неделю, но пока что без особого успеха.
PHRASAL VERBS

5. Он был очень робким и ничего не мог поделать с тем, что его одноклассники постоянно выгоняли его из класса.
6. Патти пожаловалась, что ее коллеги сговорились против нее.
7. Приезд тещи нарушил все мои планы.
8. Тебе не было необходимости влезать со своими глупыми комментариями.
9. Я был почти уверен, что Боб все испортит, но, все же, решил дать ему шанс.

KEYS

I.
1. to cotton on
2. to swan around
3. to boot out
4. to gang up
5. to barge into
6. to muck up/to mess up
7. to jack in
8. to clam up
9. to beaver away

II.
1 — into
2 — in
3 — up
4 — up
5 — out
6 — up
7 — on
8 — away/around
9 — up

III.
1. stop talking
2. have been dismissed
3. understand
4. rudely interrupted
5. working hard
6. are uniting against
IV.  
1. jacked in  
2. has been beavering away at  
3. cottoned on to  
4. mucks up  
5. swanning around  
6. clammed up  

V.  
1. Mr Hicks had been speaking for ten minutes half before I cottoned on.  
2. Her swanning around the office in the middle of the working day annoys me.  
3. We noticed that Nikki clammed up as soon as that man appeared.  
4. We’ve been beavering away at this problem for a week already but so far without much success.  
5. He was very timid and couldn’t help being booted out of the class by his class-mates.  
6. Patty complained that her colleagues had ganged up on her.  
7. My mother-in-law’s visit really messed up all my plans.  
8. There was no need for you to barge into with your stupid comments.  
9. I was pretty sure Bob would muck the whole thing up but still decided to give him a chance.
l. Carol is a real show-off. She enjoys ...
   a. distracting people
   b. attracting everybody’s attention
   c. showing people around
2. I think Laurel’s sympathy for Jill is all put-on. Laurel is not being ...
   a. sincere
   b. friendly
   c. clever
3. If a piece of news has been sexed up it has been made ...
   a. mere sexually attractive
   b. more interesting
   c. more indecent
4. If someone is going to veg out, he’s likely to ...
   a. grow vegetables
   b. become a vegetarian
   c. relax
5. If someone lets off steam he may ...
   a. shout at you
   b. smile at you
   c. stare at you
6. If you have mucked up your driving exam, you ...
   a. have passed it
   b. will have to take it again
   c. will get your driver’s license
7. If your boss is turning on the heat he is ...
   a. turning the central heating on
   b. exerting pressure on you
   c. heating up some coffee
8. If your colleagues have ganged up on you, they have ...
   a. invited you to join an informal group
   b. set a local gang on you
   c. decided to oppose you
9. The shop has already sold out those sneakers; they should have ordered ...
   a. more
   b. less
   c. the same amount
10. When you’ve finished the assignment, please hand in your ...
    a. answer sheets    b. textbooks     c. notebooks

II. Перепишите слова и выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, так, чтобы они содержали слова, написанные большими буквами, и сохраняли прежние значения.

1. After such a hard day I feel like giving this job up.        IN
2. Chris is working hard to keep his repair shop running smoothly.    AWAY
3. Household wastes are collected in our neighbourhood on Thursdays.    UP
4. I changed the settings but lost Internet connection again, almost immediately.    OFF
5. I really wanted a tuna and cheese sandwich and ordered one to eat outside.   AWAY
6. In the middle of the party Phil rudely interrupted our cosy evening.    INTO
7. Oliver likes to go around the office with no real purpose while others are working.   AROUND
8. Roadwork is reducing the speed of traffic on the San Bernardino freeway.        DOWN
9. Some fans had to join a line of people waiting all day for their turn just to get in.   UP
10. The secretary confused the appointments and disrupted the whole procedure.    UP
III. Заполните пропуски глаголами, которые могут сочетаться с указанными предлогами и соответственно приведенным в скобках определениям.

1. **off**
   - a. _______ (to put or leave in a particular place without ceremony or formality)
   - b. _______ (to remove smb from a job or position)
   - c. _______ (to become very angry and start an argument or fight)
   - d. _______ (to avoid encroaching on or touching)

2. **out**
   - a. _______ (to force smb to leave a place or job because they have done sth wrong)
   - b. _______ (to search for sth on the Internet using the Google™ search engine)
   - c. _______ (to stop thinking or noticing what is going around you)
   - d. _______ (to relax to the point of complete inertia)

3. **up**
   - a. _______ (to suddenly stop talking, because you are nervous or shy)
   - b. _______ (to make something appear more intellectual)
   - c. _______ (to provide smb with the skills necessary to be better at their job)
   - d. _______ (to let smb else have something because they need it more than you)
Hi, Sue
I haven’t heard from you for a while, so I’m a bit worried. How are you? How’s Tony? I couldn’t believe it when I heard about his (1) _______ with Linda. They were such a nice couple, weren’t they? I hope he isn’t all too (2) _______. Give him love, sis.

Anyway, I’m on vacation now but with all my near and dear I don’t have time just to (3) _______ in front of the TV or (4) _______ the house. The twins have started to (5) _______. Quite until recently they used to (6) _______, but now they are constantly fighting each other. Every time Mike or I try to talk to them they just (7) _______ and won’t listen to us! We know it’s their awkward age, but we are none the happier for knowing it.

Lucy spends her days (8) _______ at her desk and (9) _______ for her graduation exams. She knows that we (10) _______ to find her a good job and she doesn’t want to fail us.

Well, are you coming to Brighton soon? I miss you, sis! Phone or email me, OK?

Love,

Nina XXX

V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы, идиоматические выражения, прилагательные или существительные, образованные из фразовых глаголов.
PHRASAL VERBS

1. Дорожной полиции давно пора начать борьбу с безответственными водителями.
2. Мне кажется, что представители средств массовой информации намеренно сгущают краски в новостях и усложняют язык.
3. На прошлой неделе господина Адамса отправили на пенсию, и «золотое рукопожатие» в виде выходного пособия было предназначено только для того, чтобы постараться смягчить это событие. На самом деле, его просто уволили.
4. Платёж было не просто слишком дорогим, это был настоящий грабеж! Когда до моего мужа дойдет, сколько я за него заплатила, он будет просто вне себя.
5. Я все еще не решил, бросить ли мне мою работу или продолжать там работать, не покладая рук.

KEYS

I.

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

II.

1. After such a hard day I feel like jacking this job in.
2. Chris is beavering away to keep his repair shop running smoothly.
3. Household wastes are picked up in our neighbourhood on Thursdays.
4. I changed the settings but got bumped off again, almost immediately.
5. I really wanted a tuna and cheese sandwich and ordered one to **take away**.
6. In the middle of the party Phil ** barged into** our cosy evening.
7. Oliver likes to **swan around** while others are working.
8. Roadwork **is slowing down** traffic on the San Bernardino freeway.
9. Some fans had to **queue up** all day just to get in.
10. The secretary **messed up** the appointments and disrupted the whole procedure.

> III.

1. off **a.** to drop **b.** to bin **c.** to kick **d.** to keep
2. out **a.** to boot **b.** to Google **c.** to zone **d.** to veg
3. up **a.** to clam **b.** to dumb **c.** to skill **d.** to give
4. on **a.** to cotton **b.** to try

> IV.

1. break-up
2. stressed-out
3. veg out
4. swan around
5. kick off
6. get on like a house on fire
7. zone out
8. beavring away
9. swotting up
10. have pulled all the stops out

> V.

1. It’s time road police should **turn on the heat** on reckless drivers.
2. It seems to me that mass media people deliberately *sex up* news and *dumb up* its language.

3. Mr Adams was pensioned off last week and the golden handshake was meant only to take *the sting out of* it. In fact, he was just *binned off*.

4. The dress wasn’t just *overpriced*, it was a real *rip-off*! When my husband *cottons on* to how much I paid for it, he’ll just go mad.

5. I *haven’t made up my mind* yet whether to *jack in* my present job or go on *beavering away*. 
amount to sth
достигать, составлять, доходить до (какого-либо количества) ............................................ тема 14
ask sb out
назначать свидание, приглашать (куда-либо) ......... тема 8

back up sth or back sth up
dелать резервную копию файла ................. тема 19
balance out
уравнивать, приводить в соответствие, компенсировать ............................................. тема 14
barge into or barge into sth
вмешиваться, встревать в разговор ............. тема 30
be / get bogged down
увязнуть, застрять ........................................ тема 15
be / get bumped off
утратить соединение с Интернетом .......... тема 29
be bursting with sth
переполнять, быть переполненным ............. тема 23
be dotted with sth
усеянный (чем-либо), полный (чего-либо) ........ тема 23
be into sb
интересоваться (кем-либо), нравится .......... тема 8
be pressed for sth
не хватать (чего-либо) .................................. тема 5
be rained off
отменить из-за дождя; ............................ тема 21
be steeped in
полный, пронизанный (чем-либо; историей, традициями) ........................................ тема 23
be taken aback
захватить врасплох; поразить............... тема 7
beat down
лить (о дожде) ........................................... тема 21
beaver away
корпеть (над чем-либо), работать не покладая рук... тема 30
bin sb off
уволить......................................................... тема 29
black out
на мгновение терять сознание....................... тема 3

blend in (with) sth
a) не выделяться (в толпе), смешаться (с толпой);
b) влияться (в коллектив)......................... тема 6

blend in (with) sth
сочетаться; гармонировать........................ тема 23

block out sth or block sth out
блокировать, стереть из памяти.................. тема 22

block sb (sth) in
блокировать (машину)............................. тема 16

blot sth out
закрывать (о тучах)................................. тема 21

blow out
разрывать (шину).................................... тема 16

blow over
миновать, проходить (о грозе)..................... тема 21

boot out sb or boot sb out
выгонять............................................... тема 30

branch off
отделяться; отходить от главного направления,
отвечаться........................................... тема 23

break into sth
начинать прорывать (денега, сбережения)........ тема 24

break off
рывать, разрывать (отношения).................... тема 8

break out in sth
покрываться (потом, сырьем)..................... тема 3

break through or break through sth
пробиться, выглянуть (о солнце)................ тема 21

break up
разводиться.......................................... тема 8

break-up
сугр. разрыв, развод................................ тема 27

brighten up
1) радовать, радоваться............................. тема 7
2) прорастать (o погоде)............................ тема 21

bring forward sth or bring sth forward
перенести на более ранний срок.................. тема 5

bring up sb or bring sb up
воспитывать, растить............................... тема 9

bring up sth or bring sth up
поднимать (вопрос)................................. тема 15

brush up (on) sth or brush sth up
освежать, восстановить, совершенствовать (знания) … тема 11
buckle down
серьезно браться за работу .......................... тема 11
build up sth or build sth up
наращивать (мускулы)............................... тема 4
bump up sth or bump sth up
повышать, увеличивать .............................. тема 14
burn off sth or burn sth off
сжигать (калории) ....................................... тема 4

call back or call sb back or call back sb
перезвонить................................. тема 17
call sth up
напоминать, пробуждать воспоминания ............. тема 22
check in
регистрироваться (в гостинице, на рейс)............. тема 2
check out sth or check sth out
подтверждать........................................... тема 20
check out
расплатиться и освободить номер в гостинице........ тема 2
clam up
замолчать .................................................. тема 30
clock in
начинать работу (в установленное время);
фиксировать время прихода сотрудника на работу .... тема 5
clock out
заканчивать работу (в установленное время);
фиксировать то время, когда сотрудник заканчивает рабочий день................................................... тема 5
coast along
делать (что-либо) без особых усилий ............... тема 12
come back to sb.
вспоминаться, приходить на память.................. тема 22
come back to sth
возвращаться (к предмету разговора)............... тема 15
come down with sth
заболеть...................................................... тема 3
come off it!
«Да брось ты!»: «Хватит трепаться!»
(недоверие)............................................. тема 25
come on
1) включаться (о приборе); загораться (о лампочке)... тема 18
2) начинаться ............................................. тема 21
come on!
1) «Ну, давай!»: «Вперед!» (поощрение)........... тема 25
2) «Брось!»: «Да ладно тебе!» (недоверие)......... тема 25
PHRASAL VERBS

**come up with sth**
предложить (идею, план) .................................. тема 12

**come up**
появляться (на экране; об информации) ................. тема 19

**cool down**
1) оставаться, успокаиваться ............................. тема 7
2) охлаждаться, оставаться ................................ тема 4

**cotton on**
понимать ...................................................... тема 30

**cough up**
раскашельться ............................................. тема 24

**cut back or cut back sth or cut sth back**
сокращать, сокращаться .................................. тема 14

**cut down sth or cut sth down or cut down**
сокращать, сокращаться .................................. тема 1

**cut in**
вклиниваться между машинами, подрезать
(автомобиль) .............................................. тема 16

**cut off one’s nose to spite one’s face**
навредить себе, желая навредить другому 28

**cut out sth**
or **cut sth out**
исключить 1

**cut sb off**
or **cut off sb**
прервать (телефонный разговор), разъединить ...... тема 17

**deal with sth**
обсуждать (что-либо), решать/рассматривать
(вопрос).................................................... тема 15

**dress down**
одеваться просто/попроще............................... тема 6

**dress up**
наряжаться .................................................. тема 6

**dress-down**
прил. о ситуации, когда разрешается одеваться
менее формально ........................................ тема 27

**drop off**
задремать; заснуть....................................... тема 10

**drop out**
бросать (учёбу, работу) .................................. тема 9

**drop sb off**
высаживать, ссадить (кого-либо где-либо) ........... тема 16

**drop sth off**
оставить (что-либо)
dropout
сущ. человек, бросивший учёбу.......................... тема 27

dumb up sth
or dumb sth up
повысить интеллектуальный уровень.................. тема 29

ease off
ослабляться............................................. тема 3

eat away at sb
постепенно разъедать, разрушать, голодать .......... тема 22

eat in
питься дома............................................. тема 1

eat out
питься вне дома (ходить в ресторан) ............... тема 1

encroach on sth
нарушать; теснить, наползать ......................... тема 23

fall off
ухудшаться; уменьшаться .............................. тема 14

fall out
ссориться............................................... тема 8

falling-out
сущ. ссора ............................................. тема 27

fight off sth or fight sth off
бороться (с болезнью) ................................... тема 3

fire away!
«Давай спращивай!» (поощрение) ...................... тема 25

fit in sth or fit sth in
находить время (для чего-либо)........................ тема 5

flag sb (sth) down
сигнализировать водителю с требованием
остановить машину..................................... тема 16

flare up
вспыхнуть снова, обостриться (о болезни)......... тема 3

flash back to sb (sth)
возвращаться к прошлому ............................. тема 22

forge ahead
медленно и равномерно продвигаться вперёд .... тема 4

fork out sth
раскошелиться ......................................... тема 24

freeze up
виснуть (о компьютере)............................... тема 19

freshen up
привести себя в порядок, оживиться ............... тема 6
PHRASAL VERBS

G

gang up
сговариваться, объединять силы ......................... тема 30
get ahead
преуспевать .............................................. тема 12
get along
ладить, уживаться ...................................... тема 8
get away
взять отпуск, уезжать .................................. тема 2
get back to sb
перезвонить.................................................. тема 17
get carried away
увлекать; охватывать (о чувстве) ....................... тема 7
get off on the wrong foot
неудачно начать .......................................... тема 28
get on like a house on fire
ладить друг с другом, жить душа в душу ............. тема 28
get on to sth
заняться (чем-либо), приступить (к чему-либо),
добраться (до чего-либо) ................................ тема 15
get over sth
побеждать, одолевать (болезнь). ....................... тема 3
get through (to sb)
связаться по телефону, дозвониться................... тема 17
get through sth
1) использовать, съедать (в большом
количество) ............................................. тема 1
2) выдержать экзамен ................................. тема 11
get up
просыпаться; подниматься, вставать (после сна) ...... тема 10
give in
сдаваться, уступать ..................................... тема 4
give up sth or give sth up
1) отказаться; бросить (что-либо)..................... тема 1
2) уступить (что-либо кому-либо) .................... тема 26
go about sth
заниматься (чем-либо), делать (что-либо); начинать
(что-либо), приступить (к чему-либо) ................ тема 4
go down
понижаться, уменьшаться............................... тема 14
go for sb
любить, нравиться........................................ тема 8
go on
зайти (в интернет, на сайт)............................. тема 19
go out with sb
встречаться (с кем-либо)............................... тема 8
VOCABULARY

**go under**
терпеть неудачу (в делах), разоряться .......... тема 13

**go up**
увеличиваться, расти, повышаться (о количестве, цене) ........................................ тема 14

**Google sth out**
найти в Гугле, нагуглить ......................... тема 29

**grow up**
становиться взрослым, взрослеет .................. тема 9

H

**hand in sth or hand sth in**
сдавать (что-либо), возвращать ................. тема 26

**hand over sth or hand sth over**
передавать власть, контроль, полномочия .......... тема 12

**hang about!**
«Подожди!»; «Погоди!» (озарение, удачная идея) ......................... тема 25

**hang out (informal)**
тусоваться (где-либо) ............................ тема 5

**hang up (on) sb**
вешать/бросать трубку .............................. тема 17

**head sth up or head up sth**
возглавлять, руководить, управлять ............. тема 13

**hit on sb**
назойливо ухаживать, приставать .................. тема 8

**hold on**
ждать у телефона ...................................... тема 17

**hold on!**
«Погоди!»; «Постой!» (удивление, замешательство)... тема 25

**hold sb up or hold up sb**
задерживать ........................................... тема 5

**hook up sth or hook sth up**
подключать, подсоединять, соединять ............. тема 19

J

**jack sth in or jack in sth**
бросать (работу) ....................................... тема 30

K

**keep sth off or keep off sth**
держать в отдалении ............................... тема 26

**keep up**
быть хорошо осведомленным, быть в курсе .......... тема 11

**kick off**
стать источником проблем ............................ тема 29
PHRASAL VERBS

**knock off sth** or **knock sth off**
сбавлять, снижать (цену) .................................. тема 24

**lay off sb** or **lay sb off**
временно уволить ............................................. тема 12

**leak out**
просочиться, стать известным ............................... тема 20

**leave aside sth** or **leave sth aside**
отложить, не обсуждать (вопрос) ............................ тема 15

**let off steam**
отвести душу, выпустить пар ................................. тема 28

**let sb down or let down sb**
разочаровывать, подводить ................................ тема 7

**level off**
выравниваться; стабилизироваться ........................ тема 14

**lie in**
валяться в постели (по утрам) ............................... тема 10

**lighten up!**
«Успокойся!»; «Остынь!»; «Не бери в голову!» ......... тема 25

**live on sth**
питаться (чем-либо), жить (чем-либо) .................... тема 1

**live up to sth**
оправдывать (надежды). ..................................... тема 9

**load up or load up sth or load sth up**
загружать .......................................................... тема 18

**look after sb**
заботиться (о ком-либо), присматривать
(за кем-либо) .................................................. тема 9

**look out!**
«Осторожнее!»; «Берегись!» (предупреждение) ........ тема 25

**major in sth**
специализироваться по какому-либо предмету
(в колледже) .................................................. тема 11

**make up one’s mind**
решиться, принять решение ................................. тема 28

**make up sth or make sth up**
придумать, выдумывать, сочинять ........................ тема 20

**make up**
мириться .......................................................... тема 8

**max out**
выложить, достигать предела возможностей ........ тема 4
VOCABULARY

**mess up sth or mess sth up**
испортить, завалить (работу, экзамен).................. тема 30

**move in**
селиться (c кем-либо)........................................ тема 10

**move up**
олучать повышение, продвигаться
(po службе)..................................................... тема 12

**muck up sth or muck sth up**
испортить, завалить (работу, экзамен).................. тема 30

**mug up sth or mug sth up**
зубрит.......................... тема 11

**name sb after sb**
называть в честь кого-либо................................. тема 9

**open up sth or open sth up**
открывать (доступ к чему-либо)............................. тема 18

**outstanding**
прил. яркий (пример)........................................ тема 27

**overpriced**
прил. слишком дорогой........................................ тема 27

**pack sth out**
заполнять, переполнять................................. тема 2

**pack up**
испортиться, сломаться, выйти из строя
(o механизме).................................................. тема 19

**phone around sb**
обзванивать.................................................... тема 17

**pick on sb**
придираться (к чему-либо, кому-либо).................... тема 7

**pick sb up**
брать пассажира, подвозить.............................. тема 16

**pick sth up or pick up sth**
1) нахвататься; научиться (чему-либо) быстро........ тема 11
2) собирать (информацию).................................. тема 20
3) забирать..................................................... тема 26

**pick up (speed)**
набирать скорость, разгоняться ......................... тема 16

**pick up (the phone)**
снять (трубку)................................................ тема 17

**pick up**
усиливаться (o дожде, ветре). ......................... тема 21

**plug in sth or plug sth in**
включать в сеть, вставлять вилку в розетку........ тема 18
PHRASAL VERBS

pop up
высвечиваться на экране.......................... тема 19

pour sth into sth
вкладывать (большие суммы денег) ............... тема 13

press on
спешить; активно продолжать (работу).......... тема 5

pull all the stops out
ни перед чем не останавливаться, пуститься
во все тяжкие........................................... тема 28

pull in
останавливаться (в пути).......................... тема 16

pull oneself together
взять себя в руки, собраться с духом............ тема 7

pull out
отъезжать; уезжать; выезжать (из какого-либо
места).................................................. тема 16

pull over
съезжать на обочину и останавливаться.............. тема 16

pull together
работать дружно (сообща)........................... тема 12

pull up
tормозить................................................. тема 16

put aside sth or put sth aside
откладывать деньги (регулярно).................... тема 24

put down (the phone)
pовесить (трубку)....................................... тема 17

put on sth or put sth on
надевать.................................................. тема 6

put out sth or put sth out
выпускать, издавать................................... тема 20

put sb down
критиковать, осуждать .............................. тема 7

put sb through (to sb)
соединять (по телефону)........................... тема 17

put-on
прил. напускной........................................ тема 27

queue up
стоять в очереди........................................ тема 26

ring off
вешать/бросать трубку.............................. тема 17

rip sb off or rip off sb
запрашивать слишком высокую цену,
обдирать................................................ тема 24
VOCABULARY

**rip-off**
сущ. мошенничество, грабеж .......................... тема 27

**root out sth or root sth out**
отыскивать, откапывать ................................. тема 20

**run into sth**
исчисляться определенной суммой ..................... тема 13

**run off sth or run sth off**
печатать (количество экземпляров) .................... тема 18

**run on**
продолжаться, длиться (дольше, чем запланировано) ................................................................. тема 5

**run through sth**
1) быстро просмотреть, проверить ..................... тема 15
2) промотать (деньги) ........................................ тема 24

**rustle up sth or rustle sth up**
раздобыть, наскрестить .................................. тема 1

**sail through or sail through sth**
успешно справиться (с чем-либо) ......................... тема 11

**scrape through or scrape through sth**
с трудом сдать экзамен .................................... тема 11

**seize up**
заехать (о труящихся деталях), застревать ........... тема 18

**sell out**
распродавать .................................................. тема 26

**sell sth up or sell up sth or sell up**
продать (бизнес) ............................................. тема 13

**serve up sth or serve sth up**
подавать (еду) ................................................ тема 1

**set in**
устанавливаться (обычно о погоде) .................... тема 21

**set out**
начинать путешествие (длительное) .................... тема 2

**set sb (sth) apart or set apart sb (sth)**
(выгодно) отличать от других ......................... тема 23

**set sb back**
стоить, обходиться ........................................ тема 24

**set sb up**
помочь (кому-либо) устроиться, встать на ноги ......................................................... тема 13

**set sth off**
выделять, выгодно подчёркивать ...................... тема 23

**set sth up or set up sth**
основывать, открывать (дело, компанию) ............ тема 13
PHRASAL VERBS

sex up sth or sex sth up
приукрашивать ........................................ тема 29

shake off sth or shake sth off
избавляться (от болезни); бороться
(с болезнью) ........................................ тема 3

shop around
ходить по магазинам (в поисках наилучшей цены) .... тема 24

show off
красоваться, рисоваться .................................. тема 6

show-off
сущ. хвастун, позер, задавака ..................................... тема 27

shut sth (sb) down or shut down sth (sb)
прекращать, пререкать ............................... тема 15

shut sth down or shut down sth or shut down
выключать, отключать (прибор, электричество) ....................... тема 19

shy away from sth
сторониться, избегать ..................................... тема 6

skill up sb or skill sb up
повысить квалификацию / профессиональный уровень ............................. тема 29

sleep in
спать дольше обычного ................................. тема 10

slim down or slim down sth or slim sth down
уменьшать, сокращать (количество, объём) ............................. тема 14

slip sth on or slip on
нацепить (одежду) ...................................... тема 6

slow down
1) тормозить (о компьютере) .................. тема 19
2) снизить скорость (о транспортном средстве) ........................................ тема 26

soak sth up or soak sth up
впитывать, воспринимать ..................................... тема 23

sound out sb or sound sb out
выяснять (что-либо), высшривать (о чем-либо) .... тема 20

spell out sth or spell sth out
разъяснять, растолковывать ...................................... тема 15

spit it out!
«Давай выкладывай!»; «Колись!»; «Валяй!»
(поощрение) ........................................ тема 25

split up
расходиться ............................................. тема 8

square up
расплатиться, рассчитаться; ........................................ тема 24

stake out sth (sb) or stake sth (sb) out
вести наблюдение, следить (за кем-либо или чем-либо) ........................................ тема 20
stand down  
"уйдите в отставку (с какого-либо поста)"  …………… тема 9

stand out  
"быть заметным, выделяться"  ……………………… тема 6

start off  
"отправляться (в путь)"  …………………………… тема 2

start sth up or start up sth or start up  
"начать, организовать (бизнес)"  ………………… тема 13

start up or start up sth or start sth up  
"начинать работать"  ……………………………. тема 18

stay in  
"оставаться дома, не выходить"  …………………… тема 10

stay up  
"не ложиться спать"  ………………………… тема 10

steady on!  
"Успокойся!"  ……………………………. тема 25

stick with sb  
"не оставлять, не покидать; оставаться (с кем-либо)" … тема 22

stir sth up  
"ворошить, воскрешать в памяти"  ………………… тема 22

stop off  
"остановиться в пути, сделать остановку"  …….. тема 2

store up sth or store sth up  
"накапливать, запоминать"  …………………. тема 22

stressed-out  
"пребывающий в состоянии стресса"  …………… тема 27

stretch out  
"иметь протяжение, простираться (в пространстве)" … тема 23

summon up sth  
"вызывать, воскрешать в памяти"  ………………… тема 22

swan around or swan around sth  
"слоняться, бродить без дела"  …………………. тема 30

swell up  
"опухать"  ……………………………………….. тема 3

switch off sth or switch sth off or switch off  
"выключать (прибор, устройство, электро- питание)"  …………………………………… тема 18

switch on sth or switch sth on or switch on  
"включать (прибор, устройство, электро- питание)"  …………………………………… тема 18

swot up or swot up sth or swot sth up  
"усердно изучать"  ……………………………. тема 11

T  

tail off  
"умышленно ухудшаться"  …………………….. тема 14
**PHRASAL VERBS**

- **take after sb**
  походить (на кого-либо) .......................... тема 9

- **take away**
  уносить, брать с собой (напитки, еду).......... тема 26

- **take off**
  взлететь ........................................... тема 2

- **take on sb or take sb on**
  принимать на службу .............................. тема 12

- **take on sth or take sth on**
  брать (работу) ................................... тема 12

- **take over or take over sth or take sth over**
  1) принимать (должность, обязанности)      тема 12
  2) поглощать (фирму путем покупки контрольного пакета ее акций) ... тема 13

- **take the sting out of sth**
  стараться смягчить (что-либо) ..................... тема 28

- **take to sth**
  пристраститься, увлечься (чем-либо) ............. тема 7

- **take up sth or take sth up**
  занимать (время) .................................. тема 2

- **tech up sth or tech sth up**
  технически переоснастить .......................... тема 29

- **tell sb (sth) from sb (sth)**
  отличать, различать .................................. тема 6

- **throw up or throw sth up or throw up sth**
  страдать рвотой, блевать ............................ тема 3

- **tick off sth or tick sth off or tick sth off sth**
  отметить (галочкой), ставить отметку ............. тема 15

- **tone up sth or tone sth up or tone up**
  повышать тонус, укреплять .......................... тема 4

- **touch down**
  приземлиться, коснуться земли ..................... тема 2

- **try sth on or try on sth**
  примерять (платье) .................................. тема 26

- **tuck in**
  жадно есть, уплеть .................................... тема 1

- **tug at sb’s heart**
  тронуть (чье-либо сердце) ............................ тема 22

- **turn in**
  лечь спать .......................................... тема 10

- **turn off sth or turn sth off**
  выключать (прибор, устройство, электро-питание) .. тема 18

- **turn on sth or turn sth on**
  включать (прибор, устройство, электро-питание) ... тема 18

- **turn on the heat**
оказать сильное давление, нажать .......................... тема 28

**turn the clock back**
вернуть прошлое ........................................ тема 28

**turn to sth**
браться (за что-либо), приобщиться
(к чему-либо) ........................................... тема 9

V

**veg out**
бездельничать ........................................... тема 29

W

**wait up**
не ложиться спать (до чего-либо прихода) ............ тема 10

**wake up and smell the coffee**
расскрой глаза ........................................... тема 28

**wake up**
просыпаться; будить................................. тема 10

**warm to sb (sth)**
воодушевляться ........................................ тема 7

**warm up or warm up sth or warm sth up**
1) разминаться, разогреваться.......................... тема 4
2) прогреть, прогреться .................................. тема 18

**warm up**
теплеть, становиться теплее (о погоде) ............ тема 21

**while away sth or while sth away**
проводить, коротать (время) .......................... тема 5

**wind sth down or wind down sth or wind down**
сворачивать (какую-либо деятельность)............ тема 13

**wind up**
оказаться (в каком-либо положении) .................. тема 9

**wipe out sth or wipe sth out**
стирать (данные)........................................ тема 19

**wise sb up to sth**
сообщить, рассказать (кому-либо о чем-либо);
информировать ........................................ тема 20

**work off sth or work sth off**
освободиться (от чего-либо) .......................... тема 4

**work out**
заниматься спортом, тренироваться.................... тема 4

**worm sth out of sb**
выведывать, выпытывать ............................... тема 20

Z

**zone out**
отключаться, становиться невнимательным......... тема 29
Фразовые глаголы — одна из самых сложных, важных и интересных тем в английской грамматике.

Почему они так сложны? Потому что маленький предлог настолько меняет смысл глагола, что, если не посмотреть в словаре, чем, например, put on отличается от put up, сам никогда не догадаешься.

Почему они так важны? Потому что они чрезвычайно часто используются в речи, и, чтобы легко понимать собеседников, фразовые глаголы нужно знать.

Почему они так интересны? Потому что, если вы употребляете фразовые глаголы при общении, ваша речь звучит естественно.

Какой вывод из всего этого следует?

Нужно читать книги про фразовые глаголы, нужно учить фразовые глаголы, нужно тренироваться в использовании фразовых глаголов!

Так что go ahead! And good luck!

*go ahead — phrasal verb «начинать»