

109

Michael DiGiacomo

Phrasal

Verbs



Happy English Presents



109 Phrasal Verbs

By Michael DiGiacomo, MBA

A Message From Michael:

Thank you for purchasing this book. My name is Michael DiGiacomo, and I am a native New Yorker. I have been helping language students since the early 1990's. I began my formal language teaching career in Sendai, Japan in 1994. Since then, I have worked in the ESL field as an instructor, a teacher trainer, an academic director, and a language school director.

I believe that language study should be both enjoyable and practical. In 2010 I started a website (www.myhappyenglish.com) to provide free one-point English lessons to students all over the world. I set out to create lessons that were easy to understand and useful for self-study. Many students wrote to me with ideas and suggestions for lessons and this book grew out of some of those ideas.

Phrasal verbs are commonly used in everyday, conversational English. I encourage you to study the lessons in this book, and begin using these phrasal verbs in your conversations. You will sound more natural when you do so.

As always, thanks for studying with me.

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About Phrasal Verbs

1. A **phrasal verb** is set of two words; a verb & a preposition, like “put out.”
2. In everyday English, we prefer using **phrasal verbs**. Compare these two sentences:
 - a. Please **put out** your cigarette.
 - b. Please **extinguish** your cigarette.
3. For some **phrasal verbs**, the *direct object* comes after the position:
 - a. I **called on** Steve when I was in Miami.
4. We can separate some **phrasal verbs** and put the *direct object* between the verb and the preposition, or after the preposition”
 - a. Please **turn on** the lights.
 - b. Please **turn** the lights **on**.
5. In cases like #4 above, if you use a pronoun, it must come between the verb and the preposition. A pronoun never follows the preposition in a **phrasal verb**, if the **phrasal verb** can be separated:
 - a. I **turned** it **on**. *Not, I ~~turned on~~ it*

How To Use This Book

- | | |
|--|--|
| ✓ READ the phrasal verb | Phrasal Verb #1: <u>back away</u> |
| ✓ Read the DEFINITION to learn the meaning | Definition: To retreat. |
| ✓ Read the USE to learn how to use the phrasal verb | Use: A person can back away from something. |
| ✓ Read the STRUCTURE to learn the grammar pattern of the phrasal verb | Structure: back away from [something] |
| ✓ Read the EXAMPLES to see how the phrasal verb is used in context. | Examples:
Joe backed away from a fight.
The union backed away from their demand for more vacation time. |
| ✓ Read and then answer the PRACTICE by using the phrasal verb in your answer. | Practice:
Do you know someone who has backed away from a fight? |

Phrasal Verb #1: back away

Definition:

To retreat.

Use:

A person can back away from something.

Structure:

back away from [something]

Examples:

Joe backed away from a fight.

The union backed away from their demand for more vacation time.

Practice:

Do you know someone who has backed away from a fight?

Phrasal Verb #2: back up (1)

Definition:

To reverse the direction of something.

Use:

People back up cars, machines, & furniture.

Structure:

back up [something] or back [something] up

Examples:

I almost hit the lamp post when I backed up my car.

Can you back that desk up a little bit?

Practice:

Do you need to back something up in your house?

Phrasal Verb #3: back up (2)

Definition:

To support a person, business, project, etc.

Use:

Someone can back up a person emotionally or something financially.

Structure:

back up [someone] or back [someone] up

Examples:

My parents backed me up when I had trouble in college.

John's family backed up his new business with a loan.

Practice:

Have you ever backed someone up? Has someone backed you up?

Phrasal Verb #4: block off

Definition:

To obstruct the passage of something.

Use:

Someone or something can block off a road, walking path, etc...

Structure:

block off [something] or block [something] off

Examples:

After the storm, a fallen tree blocked off the sidewalk.

The fire department blocked the road off for several hours.

Practice:

When was the last time you saw a road that was blocked off?

Phrasal Verb #5: break down (1)

Definition:

To stop working.

Use:

Machines and vehicles can break down.

Structure:

[something] breaks down

Examples:

My car broke down so I took the bus to work.

Lori said her laptop broke down so the boss gave her a new one.

Practice:

Do you have something that broke down recently?

Phrasal Verb #6: break down (2)

Definition:

To analyze.

Use:

Someone can break down things like financial reports or a formula.

Structure:

break [something] down or break down [something]

Examples:

I have to break down the sales figures for Friday's meeting.

The boss asked me to break the report down for him.

Practice:

Have you broken down a report or some figures recently?

Phrasal Verb #7: break in (2)

Definition:

To wear something until it becomes comfortable.

Use:

Someone can break in clothing, shoes, sporting equipment, etc.

Structure:

break in [something] or break [something] in

Examples:

It is a nice leather jacket, but I need to break it in.

It might take a week to break in these tennis shoes.

Practice:

What have you broken in recently?

Phrasal Verb #8: break into (1)

Definition:

To enter a place illegally or without permission.

Use:

Someone breaks into with the intention of stealing or doing damage

Structure:

break into [something]

Examples:

I heard someone broke into the coffee shop last night.

Someone broke into my car and stole the stereo.

Practice:

Has anyone ever broken into your car?

Phrasal Verb #9: break into (2)

Definition:

To successfully enter a business or industry.

Use:

A person can break into the arts or a business field.

Structure:

break into [something]

Examples:

Lori broke into the fashion industry right after graduating university.

Breaking into the music business takes hard work and endurance.

Practice:

Would you like to break into the music business?

Phrasal Verb #10: break out

Definition:

To escape from somewhere.

Use:

A person or an animal can break out of their confinement.

Structure:

break out of [somewhere]

Examples:

The bank robber broke out of prison last week.

My dog tried to break out of the backyard today.

Practice:

Does your dog, or your neighbor's dog try to break out of the yard?

Phrasal Verb #11: break up

Definition:

To separate from someone or end a romantic relationship.

Use:

A person can break up with another person.

Structure:

break up with [person]

Examples:

I heard Brenda broke up with her boyfriend.

Suzy decided to break up with Jimmy after five years.

Practice:

Do you know someone who has broken up with someone recently?

Phrasal Verb #12: bring down

Definition:

To make depressed or sad or blue.

Use:

A person or event can bring a person down.

Structure:

bring [someone] down

Examples:

The bad weather has really brought me down.

George said sitting in heavy traffic brings him down.

Practice:

What brings you down?

Phrasal Verb #13: bring up (1)

Definition:

To mention something.

Use:

A person can bring up a conversation topic.

Structure:

bring up [something] or bring [something] up

Examples:

At the party, Tony brought up his new job.

Frank always brings his ex-girlfriends up when he meets a new girl.

Practice:

Do you have a friend that brings up something from the past?

Phrasal Verb #14: bring up (2)

Definition:

To raise (children).

Use:

A parent or caregiver can bring up a child.

Structure:

bring up [someone] or bring [someone] up

Examples:

My parents brought me up in New York

Brad is bringing his kids up nicely.

Practice:

Do you know someone who is bringing up their kids right now?

Phrasal Verb #15: call back

Definition:

To telephone someone who had telephoned you.

Use:

A person can call back someone who just called them.

Structure:

call [someone] back or call back [someone]

Examples:

I need to call my sister back.

Did you call back the technician about your computer?

Practice:

Who did you call back today?

Phrasal Verb #16: call off

Definition:

To cancel.

Use:

A person can call off a scheduled event.

Structure:

call off [something] or call [something] off

Examples:

We called off the golf game due to the bad weather.

I don't want to call the party off, even though it is snowing.

Practice:

Have you ever called off something because of the weather?

Phrasal Verb #17: call on

Definition:

To visit.

Use:

A person can call on another person

Structure:

call on [someone]

Examples:

I called on Steve when I was in Miami.

We call on our good customers once a month.

Practice:

How often do you call on someone? Who is it?

Phrasal Verb #18: call up

Definition:

To telephone.

Use:

A person can call up another person.

Structure:

call up [someone] or call [someone] up

Examples:

Have you called up the doctor to make an appointment?

Aunt Jane called me up last night.

Practice:

Have you called up someone recently?

Phrasal Verb #19: calm down

Definition:

To relax.

Use:

A person can calm down, or something can calm a person down.

Structure:

calm [someone] down

Examples:

The police tried to calm her down after the accident.

Classical music really calms me down.

Practice:

What kind of music calms you down?

Phrasal Verb #20: cheer up

Definition:

To make someone who is sad feel better.

Use:

A person can cheer someone up, or something can cheer up a person.

Structure:

cheer up [someone] or cheer [someone] up

Examples:

I brought some flowers to cheer my mother up.

Our visit with grandma really cheered her up.

Practice:

Who have you cheered up recently?

Phrasal Verb #21: clean up

Definition:

To clean or organize something or somewhere.

Use:

A person can clean up something or somewhere.

Structure:

clean up [somewhere] or clean [somewhere] up

Examples:

Please clean up this room. It is so messy.

Have you cleaned the garage up yet?

Practice:

What have you cleaned up recently?

Phrasal Verb #22: count on

Definition:

To depend on.

Use:

A person can count on a person or a thing.

Structure:

count on [someone]

Examples:

I am counting on you to do your homework.

The museum is counting on donations from its patrons.

Practice:

What are you counting on?

Phrasal Verb #23: cut down on

Definition:

To reduce the intake of something.

Use:

A person can cut down on food, drink, or doing something.

Structure:

cut down on [something]

Examples:

I have to cut down on eating junk food.

Jack is trying to cut down on smoking.

Practice:

Are you trying to cut down on something?

Phrasal Verb #24: cut out

Definition:

To stop doing something.

Use:

A person can cut out a food, drink, or doing something.

Structure:

cut out [something] or cut [something] out

Examples:

Lucy cut fried foods out of her diet.

The doctor told me to exercise and cut out snacks.

Practice:

Have you cut out anything from your diet?

Phrasal Verb #25: drag on

Definition:

To continue for an unnecessarily long time.

Use:

A person or a thing can drag on.

Structure:

[something] drags on

Examples:

Bob's speech dragged on for two hours.

The labor strike has dragged on for two weeks.

Practice:

Has something dragged on around you recently?

Phrasal Verb #26: dress up

Definition:

To wear fancy or formal clothing.

Use:

A person dresses up for special occasions.

Structure:

dress up or dress up [someone] or dress [someone] up

Examples:

I like to dress up when I go out to eat.

Ken dressed his daughter up for the party.

Practice:

Have you dressed up recently?

Phrasal Verb #27: drop by

Definition:

To visit for a short time.

Use:

A person drops by somewhere.

Structure:

drop by [somewhere]

Examples:

I'm going to drop by Albert's house after work.

Bill said he will drop by here on his way to the airport.

Practice:

Have you dropped by somewhere recently?

Phrasal Verb #28: drop off

Definition:

To bring or unload something or someone.

Use:

A person can drop off someone or something somewhere.

Structure:

drop off [someone/something] or drop [someone/something] off

Examples:

I need to drop off my shirts at the dry cleaners.

Judy drops the kids off at school on her way to work.

Practice:

Have you dropped off something or someone recently?

Phrasal Verb #29: eat out

Definition:

To eat a meal at a restaurant instead of at home.

Use:

A person can eat out.

Structure:

eat out or eat out [somewhere]

Examples:

We like to eat out on Friday nights.

Lenny said he ate out at that new Italian restaurant on 32nd Street.

Practice:

Where do you like to eat out?

Phrasal Verb #30: fall through

Definition:

To fail.

Use:

Things like plans, arrangements, or negotiations can fall through.

Structure:

[something] falls through

Examples:

The negotiations between my company and ABC company fell through.

My plans to vacation in Mexico fell through.

Practice:

Has something fallen though recently?

Phrasal Verb #31: figure out

Definition:

To solve or understand.

Use:

A person can figure out something.

Structure:

figure out [something] or figure [something] out

Examples:

I need to figure out this math problem.

Kris is having trouble figuring his homework out.

Practice:

Did you have any trouble figuring something out?

Phrasal Verb #32: fill in

Definition:

To enter information in a designated space.

Use:

A person can fill in information (name, address, etc.) somewhere.

Structure:

fill in [something] or fill [something] in

Examples:

Please fill in your name and address on this form.

You need to fill your order in on the paper and give it to the cashier.

Practice:

What have you filled in recently?

Phrasal Verb #33: fill out

Definition:

To complete a document such as a form or survey.

Use:

A person can fill out a survey, an application, a form, etc.

Structure:

fill out [something] or fill [something] out

Examples:

I filled out a job application at the coffee shop.

Fill the warrantee card out completely before mailing it.

Practice:

Have you filled out any forms recently?

Phrasal Verb #34: fill up

Definition:

To make something completely full.

Use:

A person can fill up a container like a bag, a suitcase, etc.

Structure:

fill up [something] or fill [something] up

Examples:

Jane filled up two suit cases with stuff she bought in Spain.

We should fill our water bottles up before continuing our hike.

Practice:

Have you filled up any containers recently?

Phrasal Verb #35: find out

Definition:

To discover information.

Use:

A person can find out information they didn't know about before.

Structure:

find out [something] or find [something] out

Examples:

I found out my grandmother worked in a restaurant.

If you want to find the information out, you need to check with the receptionist.

Practice:

What have you found out recently?

Phrasal Verb #36: flip out (over)

Definition:

To react in a shocked way.

Use:

A person can flip out over something or flip out.

Structure:

flip out over [something]

Examples:

Fred flipped out over the car accident.

If your girlfriend finds out you went to the club, she will flip out!

Practice:

When was the last time you flipped out? What did you flip out over?

Phrasal Verb #37: get away

Definition:

To escape

Use:

A person or an animal can get away from somewhere.

Structure:

get away (from) [somewhere]

Examples:

The cat got away from it's owner and ran up the hill.

The robber tried to get away, but eventually he was caught.

Practice:

If you were on a deserted island, how would you get away?

Phrasal Verb #38: get into

Definition:

To become interested in (doing) something.

Use:

A person can get into a kind of entertainment, sport, food, etc.

Structure:

get into [something]

Examples:

I got into jazz when I was in college.

Gene got into exercising when he married a fitness instructor.

Practice:

What have you gotten into recently?

Phrasal Verb #39: get out of

Definition:

To escape from a situation, contract, agreement, etc.

Use:

A person or a business can get out of something.

Structure:

get out of [something]

Examples:

ABC company is trying to get out of the business deal they made with XYZ.

Kevin wants to get out of his lease, but the landlord refused.

Practice:

Have you ever needed to get out of something?

Phrasal Verb #40: give away

Definition:

To distribute for free.

Use:

A person or a business can give something away.

Structure:

give away [something] or give [something] away

Examples:

The book store is giving away calendars to its customers.

When Debbie moved, she gave all of her furniture away.

Practice:

Have you given something away recently?

Phrasal Verb #41: give in

Definition:

To yield or surrender

Use:

A person can give in

Structure:

[someone] gives in

Examples:

The mother gave in to her son's begging for a cookie

The government gave in to the demonstrator's demands for the president to resign.

Practice:

Have you given in recently?

Phrasal Verb #42: give up

Definition:

To surrender.

Use:

A person or a group of people can give up.

Structure:

give up [something] or give up [doing something]

Examples:

I gave up playing baseball when I was twenty-five.

Rachel tried to give smoking up several times.

Practice:

Have you ever tried to give something up?

Phrasal Verb #43: go over

Definition:

To review.

Use:

A person or a group of people can go over something.

Structure:

go over [something]

Examples:

We will go over the presentation once more before the meeting.

I went over my itinerary several times before my trip to Dubai.

Practice:

What have you gone over recently?

Phrasal Verb #44: grow up

Definition:

To mature, to spend one's childhood.

Use:

A person can grow up in a place or in a certain way.

Structure:

grow up [somewhere] or [somehow]

Examples:

Did you know Bon Jovi grew up in New Jersey?

Bob's daughter grew up to be a successful doctor.

Practice:

Do you know someone who grew up to be someone successful?

Phrasal Verb #45: hang around

Definition:

To spend relaxing time.

Use:

A person can hang around in a place or with someone else.

Structure:

hang around [somewhere] or [with someone]

Examples:

Frank likes to hang around the pizza shop on the weekends.

Jimmy was hanging around with a bad group of kids.

Practice:

Where do you usually hang around on the weekend? Who do you hang around with?

Phrasal Verb #46: hang on

Definition:

To grasp something.

Use:

A person can hang on or hang on to something.

Structure:

hang on or hang on [to something]

Examples:

When you go on the rollercoaster, do you usually hang on, or put your hands in the air?

I was hanging on to the steering wheel of the car tightly during the snow storm.

Practice:

Do you hang on to something when you ride the train?

Phrasal Verb #47: hang out

Definition:

To spend relaxing time.

Use:

A person can hang out in a place or with someone else.

Structure:

hang out [somewhere] or [with someone]

Examples:

I was hanging out with my sister this weekend.

The teenagers like to hang out in Times Square at night.

Practice:

Where did you hang out last weekend?

Phrasal Verb #48: hold back

Definition:

To restrain from doing something.

Use:

A person or a business can hold back from doing something.

Structure:

hold back [from doing something]

Examples:

I held back from saying something to him, even though I was angry.

The company held back paying its bills due to its cash flow problems.

Practice:

Have you ever held back from doing something?

Phrasal Verb #49: hold on

Definition:

To wait a short time.

Use:

You can hold on the phone, or in person, or for a period of time.

Structure:

hold on or hold on [for some time]

Examples:

I had to hold on while the receptionist took another call.

The man at the bank made me hold on for ten minutes.

Practice:

Have you had to hold on recently?

Phrasal Verb #50: hold on to

Definition:

To grasp something.

Use:

A person can hold on to something physical or emotional.

Structure:

hold on [to something]

Examples:

Hold on to the pole when you ride the subway.

Jane is holding on to the good memories of her childhood.

Practice:

What memories do you hold on to?

Phrasal Verb #51: hook up

Definition:

To connect with someone for fun or a romance.

Use:

A person can hook up with another person.

Structure:

hook up [with someone]

Examples:

You like Jazz? You should hook up with my friend Joe. He loves jazz too.

Do you want to hook up with me after work for a drink?

Practice:

Have you hooked up with someone recently?

Phrasal Verb #52: keep on

Definition:

To continue.

Use:

A person or a group of people can keep on doing something.

Structure:

keep on [doing something]

Examples:

I need to keep on studying English in order to speak more fluently.

If you keep on eating junk food, you'll gain a lot of weight.

Practice:

Are you trying to keep on doing something?

Phrasal Verb #53: kick back

Definition:

To relax.

Use:

A person can kick back at or in a place.

Structure:

kick back [somewhere]

Examples:

I was kicking back at the bar last night with my friends.

On the weekend I like to kick back at home.

Practice:

Where do you like to kick back?

Phrasal Verb #54: kick off

Definition:

To start or begin something.

Use:

A person can kick off events like a show, a game, a meeting, etc.

Structure:

kick off [something]

Examples:

We will kick off the meeting at 10:00, so don't be late.

What time will the talent show kick off?

Practice:

Have you ever kicked off a meeting or a game?

Phrasal Verb #55: look down on

Definition:

To view disparagingly.

Use:

A person can look down on another person's behavior or status.

Structure:

look down on [something] or [someone]

Examples:

You shouldn't look down on someone or treat them badly.

The rich couple looks down on their new son-in-law because he comes from a working class family.

Practice:

What do you think of someone who looks down on someone else?

Phrasal Verb #56: look for

Definition:

To search

Use:

A person or group of people can look for something or someone.

Structure:

look for [something] or [someone]

Examples:

The police are looking for the bank robber.

I was looking for information about my ancestors online.

Practice:

Have you looked for something recently?

Phrasal Verb #57: look forward to

Definition:

To anticipate with a feeling of pleasure or excitement.

Use:

A person can look forward to something or doing something.

Structure:

look forward to [something] or [doing something]

Examples:

We are all looking forward to the party on Friday.

I'm looking forward to seeing my sister next week in New York.

Practice:

What are you looking forward to?

Phrasal Verb #58: look into

Definition:

To check or investigate something.

Use:

A person or a group of people can look into something.

Structure:

look into [something]

Examples:

The company always looks into the background of all potential employees.

The bank balance is not correct. I need to look into it.

Practice:

Have you looked into something recently?

Phrasal Verb #59: look like

Definition:

To resemble someone physically.

Use:

A person or an animal can look like another .

Structure:

look like [someone] or [something]

Examples:

I think I look like my mother, and my sister looks like my father.

That cloud looks like an aligator.

Practice:

Who do you look like?

Phrasal Verb #60: look out for

Definition:

To be diligently aware of something.

Use:

A person can look out for something or someone.

Structure:

look out for [someone] or [something]

Examples:

When you cross the street, look out for oncoming traffic.

Look out for the postman. I am expecting a package today.

Practice:

Do you need to look out for someone or something?

Phrasal Verb #61: look over

Definition:

To review something.

Use:

A person or a group of people can look over something.

Structure:

look over [something] or look [something] over

Examples:

Can you look over this report for me?

Joe was looking his phone bill over and found some incorrect charges.

Practice:

What have you looked over recently?

Phrasal Verb #62: look up to

Definition:

To admire someone.

Use:

A person can look up to another person.

Structure:

look up to [someone]

Examples:

Little Tommy looks up to his father very much.

I always looked up to my parents when I was a kid.

Practice:

Who did you look up to when you were young?

Phrasal Verb #63: luck out

Definition:

To experience luck.

Use:

A person, animal, or business can luck out.

Structure:

[someone] lucks out

Examples:

Lori lucked out and won the lottery!

Apple really lucked out when it released the iPod.

Practice:

Do you know someone who lucked out recently?

Phrasal Verb #64: make up

Definition:

To reconcile.

Use:

People can make up after a disagreement.

Structure:

make up or make up with [someone]

Examples:

I'm glad Steve made up with his wife. They are such a nice couple.

After two weeks of arguing the couple finally made up.

Practice:

Do you know two people who have recently made up?

Phrasal Verb #65: mix up

Definition:

To confuse.

Use:

A person can mix up a situation or a thing.

Structure:

mix up [something] or mix [something] up

Examples:

The bank mixed up my first and last names on my account.

I mixed the time of today's meeting up with tomorrow's meeting time.

Practice:

Have you mixed up something recently?

Phrasal Verb #66: pick out

Definition:

To choose.

Use:

A person can pick out something or pick something out.

Structure:

pick out [something] or pick [something] out

Examples:

I picked out a nice tie to wear with my blue suit.

I have to go to the bakery and pick a cake out for Gloria's birthday.

Practice:

What have you picked out recently?

Phrasal Verb #67: pick up

Definition:

To retrieve.

Use:

A person can pick up an object or another person.

Structure:

pick up [something/someone] or pick [something/someone] up

Examples:

Please help me pick up the trash from the floor.

I am going to pick Jodi up from the train station at 3:00.

Practice:

Have you picked someone up recently? Has someone picked you up recently?

Phrasal Verb #68: put away (1)

Definition:

To store.

Use:

A person can put away something somewhere.

Structure:

put away [something] or put [something] away

Examples:

Please put away your toys when you finish with them.

I'm going to put my sweaters away until next winter.

Practice:

Did you put something away recently?

Phrasal Verb #69: put away (2)

Definition:

To consume, as in eat or drink.

Use:

A person can put away a food or drink.

Structure:

put away [something] or put [something] away

Examples:

Greg put four cocktails away in a half hour!

I love pizza so much I can easily put away four slices.

Practice:

How many slices of pizza can you put away?

Phrasal Verb #70: put down (1)

Definition:

To insult.

Use:

A person can put down another person or put them down.

Structure:

put down [someone] or put [someone] down

Examples:

Don't put me down. I am trying as hard as I can to hit the ball.

The bully tried to put me down, but I refused to let him bother me.

Practice:

Has someone tried to put you down recently?

Phrasal Verb #71: put down (2)

Definition:

To lay or set

Use:

A person can put down an object in a lower position.

Structure:

put down [something] or put [something] down

Examples:

Put down your knife when you finish cutting the steak.

I put the boxes down on the kitchen floor.

Practice:

What was the first thing you put down when you got home yesterday?

Phrasal Verb #72: put off

Definition:

To postpone.

Use:

A person can put off something for a later time.

Structure:

put off [something] or put [something] off

Examples:

We put off the golf game until next week.

I heard Jenny put her wedding off because her mom needed an operation.

Practice:

Have you put off something recently?

Phrasal Verb #73: put on

Definition:

To wear.

Use:

A person can put on their clothes.

Structure:

put on [something] or put [something] on

Examples:

It was cold today so I put on my heavy coat.

I put my pajamas on and relaxed in front of the fireplace.

Practice:

What did you put on this morning?

Phrasal Verb #74: put out (1)

Definition:

To extinguish.

Use:

A person can put out a fire or some burning object.

Structure:

put out [something] or put [something] out

Examples:

Please put out your cigarette. There is no smoking here.

The fire department put the fire out in less than one hour.

Practice:

Did you ever put out a fire?

Phrasal Verb #75: put out (2)

Definition:

To publish or make available for sale.

Use:

A person or a business can put out something.

Structure:

put out [something] or put [something] out

Examples:

That company put out a new catalog last week.

I heard Sony will be putting a new tablet out next month.

Practice:

What did your favorite company put out this year?

Phrasal Verb #76: put together

Definition:

To assemble.

Use:

A person or a business can put together something.

Structure:

put together [something] or put [something] together

Examples:

I put the furniture from Ikea together in the afternoon.

The bank put together a special package for new customers.

Practice:

Have you put something together recently?

Phrasal Verb #77: put up

Definition:

To hang or display something.

Use:

A person or a business can put up something.

Structure:

put up [something] or put [something] up

Examples:

The new coffee shop put up fliers all over town.

I'm going to put this poster up on the wall in my office.

Practice:

If someone gave you a painting, where would you put it up?

Phrasal Verb #78: put up with

Definition:

To tolerate.

Use:

A person can or can not put up with something or someone. Usually used in a negative sentence.

Structure:

put up with [someone] or [something]

Examples:

I can't put up with the noise from my neighbor's apartment any more.

Joe is a lazy guy. How can you put up with him?

Practice:

Is there someone or something you can't put up with?

Phrasal Verb #79: run away

Definition:

To escape.

Use:

A person or an animal can run away from somewhere.

Structure:

run away [from someone] or [from something]

Examples:

My dog tried to run away from me, but I caught her.

The bank robber ran away, but was caught later in the day.

Practice:

Did you ever have a pet that ran away?

Phrasal Verb #80: run into (1)

Definition:

To meet by chance.

Use:

A person can run into another person.

Structure:

run into [someone]

Examples:

I ran into an old friend from high school last night.

Who did you run into at your family reunion?

Practice:

Have you run into someone recently?

Phrasal Verb #81: run into (2)

Definition:

To collide.

Use:

A person or an object can run into a person or object.

Structure:

run into [something] or [someone]

Examples:

I ran into the lamp post with my car and damaged the bumper.

Don't ride your bicycle here. You may run into someone.

Practice:

Did you ever run into something and hurt yourself?

Phrasal Verb #82: run out of

Definition:

To use or exhaust the supply of.

Use:

A person or a business can run out of something.

Structure:

run out of [something]

Examples:

I ran out of milk, so I need to go to the store.

The ice cream shop ran out of chocolate ice cream!

Practice:

Have you run out of something recently?

Phrasal Verb #83: run over (1)

Definition:

To review.

Use:

A person can run over something.

Structure:

run over [something]

Examples:

I ran over the meeting schedule with Jack today.

The boss wants to run over the itinerary for the trade show.

Practice:

Have you run over something with someone recently?

Phrasal Verb #84: run over (2)

Definition:

To use more time than was allotted.

Use:

A person or an event (meeting, ceremony, etc.) can run over.

Structure:

[something] runs over

Examples:

The CEO's speech ran over, so we need to extend the meeting a few more minutes.

I think if we only schedule two hours for the party we will surely run over.

Practice:

Have you ever been to an event which ran over?

Phrasal Verb #85: show up

Definition:

To arrive.

Use:

A person or a vehicle (bus, train, etc.) can show up.

Structure:

[someone] or [something] shows up

Examples:

The bus showed up twenty minutes late.

Jack shows up on time for work every day.

Practice:

Do you show up for work or school on time?

Phrasal Verb #86: sleep in

Definition:

To intentionally wake up later than usual.

Use:

A person can choose sleep in, so it is different from oversleeping which is unintentional.

Structure:

[someone] sleeps in

Examples:

I feel like sleeping in today. It's Sunday.

Do you usually sleep in on the weekend?

Practice:

Do you like to sleep in? Did you sleep in today?

Phrasal Verb #87: take after

Definition:

To have a similar personality.

Use:

A person can take after a parent or other relative.

Structure:

[someone] takes after [someone]

Examples:

I take after my mother, and Lori takes after my father.

Little Tommy takes after his grandfather.

Practice:

Who do you take after?

Phrasal Verb #88: take apart

Definition:

To disassemble.

Use:

A person can take something apart.

Structure:

take apart [something] or take [something] apart

Examples:

I took apart my computer this morning.

Jack took his car apart and rebuilt it.

Practice:

Have you taken something apart recently?

Phrasal Verb #89: take back (1)

Definition:

To return something to the place of purchase.

Use:

A person can take back something that was purchased.

Structure:

take back [something] or take [something] back

Examples:

I took back my shirt and got a refund.

This item is final sale, so you can't take it back.

Practice:

Have you tried to take something back to a store recently?

Phrasal Verb #90: take back (2)

Definition:

To retract something that was said.

Use:

A person can take back something that was said.

Structure:

take back [something] or take [something] back

Examples:

You should take back what you said to her. She is very upset.

You shouldn't talk to your mother like that. Take it back.

Practice:

Do you need to take back something you said recently?

Phrasal Verb #91: take off (1)

Definition:

To undress.

Use:

A person can take something off.

Structure:

take off [something] or take [something] off

Examples:

Please take off your shoes when you enter the house.

I took my jacket off and hung it up on the hook.

Practice:

What was the first thing you took off when you got home yesterday?

Phrasal Verb #92: take off (2)

Definition:

To leave the ground and begin flight.

Use:

A bird, an airplane, or a flight can take off.

Structure:

[something] takes off

Examples:

The flight took off on time today.

The whole flock of birds took off together.

Practice:

Have you ever seen a plane take off?

Phrasal Verb #93: take out

Definition:

To extract.

Use:

A person can take out something.

Structure:

take out [something] or take [something] out

Examples:

The dentist took out my wisdom tooth.

I took a pizza out of the freezer for dinner.

Practice:

Have you taken something out of the freezer recently?

Phrasal Verb #94: tell off

Definition:

To sharply criticize.

Use:

A person can tell off another person.

Structure:

tell off [someone] or tell [someone] off

Examples:

The boss told off the receptionist for not giving him an important message.

Joe's wife told him off when he came home late for dinner.

Practice:

Has someone told you off recently? Have you told someone off?

Phrasal Verb #95: think over

Definition:

To consider over a short period of time.

Use:

A person can think over something.

Structure:

think over [something] or think [something] over

Examples:

Thanks for giving me the suggestion. Let me think it over.

I need some time to think over what you said.

Practice:

Have you thought over something recently?

Phrasal Verb #96: think up

Definition:

To create in the mind.

Use:

A person can think up something.

Structure:

think up [something] or think [something] up

Examples:

I thought up this book while I was having a lesson.

I love pizza. I wonder who the first person was to think it up.

Practice:

Have you ever thought up a new dish? What was it?

Phrasal Verb #97: throw away

Definition:

To dispose of.

Use:

A person can throw away something.

Structure:

throw away [something] or throw [something] away

Examples:

I threw away my trash after lunch.

Don't leave your trash here. Throw it away.

Practice:

What did you throw away today?

Phrasal Verb #98: try on

Definition:

To test how clothing fits.

Use:

A person can try on clothes, shoes, eyeglasses, etc.

Structure:

try on [something] or try [something] on

Examples:

I tried on three hats and then finally found one I like.

The sneakers don't fit. I should have tried them on before I bought them.

Practice:

What did you try on recently? Did you buy it?

Phrasal Verb #99: turn away

Definition:

To avert.

Use:

A person can turn away.

Structure:

[something] or [someone] turns away

Examples:

I turned away from the bright light.

She turned away during the scary scene in the movie.

Practice:

What have you turned away from recently?

Phrasal Verb #100: turn back

Definition:

To reverse direction; to retreat.

Use:

A person or a vehicle can turn back.

Structure:

[something] or [someone] turns back

Examples:

The hikers turned back when the storm approached.

The road was closed so I turned back and took a different route.

Practice:

Have you needed to turn back because of weather or some other reason?

Phrasal Verb #101: turn down (1)

Definition:

To decrease volume or brightness.

Use:

A person can turn down a TV, radio, light, music, etc..

Structure:

turn down [something] or turn [something] down

Examples:

Please turn down the TV, I am trying to study.

I turned the light down and took a nap.

Practice:

Do you turn down or turn off the lights when you go to sleep?

Phrasal Verb #102: turn down (2)

Definition:

To reject.

Use:

A person or a business can turn down a person or thing.

Structure:

turn down [something/someone] or turn [something/someone] down

Examples:

The bank turned down my loan application.

I asked her to marry me, but she turned me down.

Practice:

Has someone turned you down recently? Have you turned someone down recently?

Phrasal Verb #103: turn off

Definition:

To stop the electric current; to stop an electric item.

Use:

You can turn off a TV, radio, light, music, etc.

Structure:

turn off [something] or turn [something] off

Examples:

I turned off all the lights before leaving the office.

Can you please turn off the radio? I want to watch TV.

Practice:

Do you turn off your computer at night or just put it to sleep?

Phrasal Verb #104: turn on

Definition:

To start the electric current; to start an electric item.

Use:

You can turn on a TV, radio, light, music, etc.

Structure:

turn on [something] or turn [something] on

Examples:

I turn on the TV every morning to check the weather.

I always turn the radio on in the car.

Practice:

Do you like to turn on the radio in the car?

Phrasal Verb #105: turn out

Definition:

To result or end.

Use:

A situation or a person can turn out in a certain way.

Structure:

[someone] [something] turns out

Examples:

I heard you baked a cake. How did it turn out?

The meeting turned out to be a success. Now, both labor and management are happy.

Practice:

Have you cooked or tried to do something recently? How did it turn out?

Phrasal Verb #106: turn up (1)

Definition:

To increase the volume or brightness.

Use:

You can turn up a TV, radio, light, music, etc.

Structure:

turn up [something] or turn [something] up

Examples:

Turn up the TV. I can't hear it well.

That is my favorite song. Please turn the radio up.

Practice:

Do you like to turn up the volume when you hear a good song?

Phrasal Verb #107: turn up (2)

Definition:

To arrive.

Use:

A person or a vehicle (bus, train, etc.) can turn up.

Structure:

[something] or [someone] turns up

Examples:

Jack turned up late for work and the boss was so angry.

The busses in this town never turn up on time.

Practice:

Do you usually turn up on time or early for appointments?

Phrasal Verb #108: wipe off

Definition:

To clean the surface of something.

Use:

A person can wipe off something.

Structure:

wipe off [something] or wipe [something] off

Examples:

Mom wiped off the spilled milk from the table.

You should wipe that beach chair off before you sit down. It has a lot of sand on it.

Practice:

Do you wipe off the seats in a restaurant or station before sitting down?

Phrasal Verb #109: work out

Definition:

To exercise.

Use:

A person can work out with something or at a certain place.

Structure:

[someone] works out

Examples:

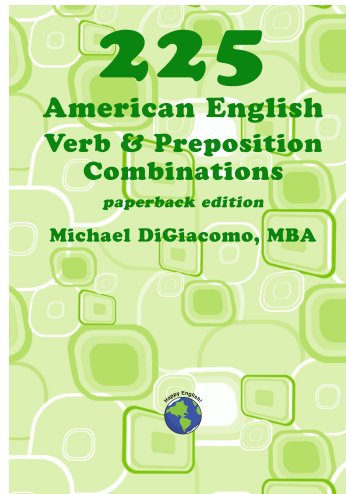
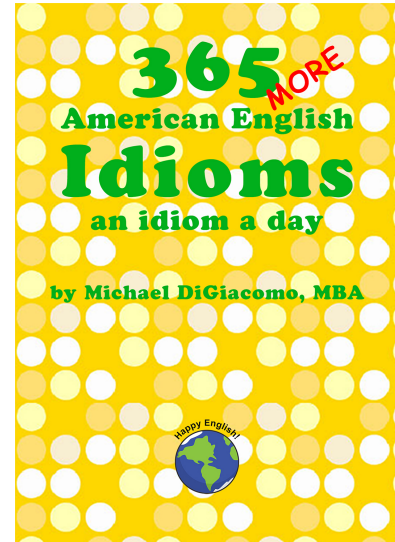
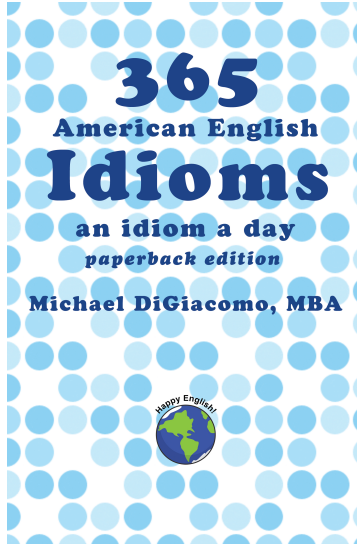
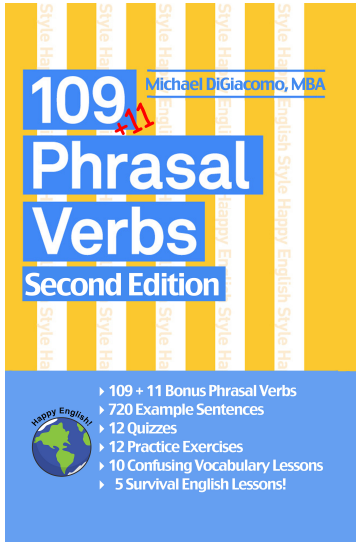
I was working out this morning and I feel good.

Lori works out with weights at the gym.

Practice:

Do you like to work out? How often do you work out?

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