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«БАРАНОВИЧСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

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ФРАЗОВЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

ENGLISH PHRASAL VERBS

В 2 частях

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Данное издание ставит своей целью способствовать эффективному изучению одной из наиболее интересных и трудных тем английской грамматики «Фразовые глаголы английского языка». Пособие является первой частью учебного комплекса и представляет собой систему упражнений, разработанных с целью формирования у изучающих английский язык умений адекватно воспринимать, различать и употреблять фразовые глаголы в устном и письменном дискурсе. Алгоритм заданий включает следующие этапы: семантизацию глаголов с помощью сопоставления их словарного значения с иллюстративным примером, перевод, толкование особенностей близких или противоположных по значению глаголов, фиксация их оттенков значений в диаграмме, использование синонимов и/или антонимов, перифраз и множественный выбор. Выбор глаголов, представленных в пособии в алфавитном порядке (более 70), осуществлялся с учетом их частотности употребления в аутентичных английских учебниках и пособиях для собственно-промежуточного (intermediate) и промежуточно-продвинутого (upper intermediate) уровня владения языком. Всего в пособии рассматривается немногим более 500 двух- и трехсловных фразовых глаголов.

Издание предназначено для студентов факультетов иностранных языков, может быть использовано как для внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы, так и в аудитории в качестве учебного или справочного пособия.

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СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

<i>Введение</i>	5
Ask (asked, asking)	9
Back (backed, backing)	11
Be (was/were, been)	13
Part one	13
Part two	16
Blow (blew, blown, blowing)	20
Boil (boiled, boiling)	24
Break (broke, broken, breaking)	26
Bring (brought, bringing)	32
Brush (brushed, brushing)	38
Build (built, building)	40
Burn (burnt/burned), burning)	42
Burst (burst, bursting)	44
Call (called, calling)	46
Carry (carried, carrying)	52
Catch (caught, catching)	55
Change (changed, changing)	58
Check (checked, checking)	59
Clean (cleaned, cleaning)	61
Clear (cleared, clearing)	62
Close (closed, closing)	64
Come (came, come, coming)	66
Part one	66
Part two	70
Cut (cut, cutting)	77
Die (died, dying)	81
Do (did, done, doing)	83
Draw (drew, drawn, drawing)	86
Drop (dropped, dropping)	88
Dry (dried, drying)	89
Eat (ate, eaten, eating)	91
Fall (fell, fallen, falling)	93
Feel (felt, feeling)	98
Fill (filled, filling)	99
Follow (followed, following)	101
Get (got, getting)	103
Part one	103
Part two	107
Give (gave, given, giving)	112
Go (went, gone, going)	116
Part one	116
Part two	119
Grow (grew, grown, growing)	124
Hand (handed, handing)	127
Hang (hung, hanging)	130
Have (had, having)	133
Hear (heard, hearing)	135
Hold (held, holding)	137
Keep (kept, keeping)	140
Knock (knocked, knocking)	143
Leave (left, leaving)	146
Let (let, letting)	148
Lie (lay, lain, lying)	151
Live (lived, living)	153
Lock (locked, locking)	156

Look(looked, looking)	158
Part one	158
Part two	161
Make (made, making)	165
Move (moved, moving)	169
Pass (passed, passing)	172
Pay (paid, paying)	175
Pick (picked, picking)	178
Plan (planned, planning)	182
Point (pointed, pointing)	184
Pull (pulled, pulling)	186
Put(put, putting)	190
Part one	190
Part two	193
Run (ran, run, running)	199
Part one	199
Part two	203
See (saw, seen, seeing)	206
Sell (sold, selling)	209
Set (set, setting)	211
Shake (shook, shaken, shaking)	214
Show (showed, shown, showing)	215
Sign (signed, signing)	216
Shut (shut, shutting)	217
Stand (stood, standing)	218
Stay (stayed, staying)	220
Step (stepped, stepping)	222
Think (thought, thinking)	224
Throw (threw, thrown, throwing)	227
Turn (turned, turning)	231
Wash (washed, washing)	236
Wear (wore, worn, wearing)	239
Wipe (wiped, wiping)	241
Work (worked, working)	243
References	246

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

1 Фразовые глаголы и их характеристики

В английском языке существует большая группа глаголов, состоящая из двух или трех слов, получивших в англоязычных учебниках и пособиях по грамматике название “*phrasal verbs*” (фразовые глаголы). Например, *put up*, *put off*, *put up with* и др. Их характерной особенностью является *идиоматичность*, заключающаяся в невозможности вывести значение глагола из значений составляющих его слов. То есть, такие глаголы «ведут себя» как фразы или устойчивые выражения. Проиллюстрируем это на примере глагола *put up with* и попытаемся вывести его значение из известных нам значений его компонентов.

То *put* — класть, положить; *up* — вверх; *with* — с. Как видно, такой подход не дает нужного результата, следовательно, нужно смотреть значение глагола в словаре: *терпеть, мириться, сносить*. Очевидно, что компоненты фразового глагола *up* и *with* изменяют значение базового глагола (*put*), который, как видно из определения, обозначает *физическое действие*, и расширяют его до сферы умственной деятельности. *I can't put up with it any longer. — Больше не могу с этим мириться.*

О сложности данного явления свидетельствует тот факт, что в научной литературе не существует единого названия для обозначения глаголов данной категории. Кроме термина **фразовые глаголы** используются такие, как **глагольная фраза** (verb phrase), **сложный/составной глагол** (compound verb), **сочетание «глагол—наречие»** (verb-adverb combination), **конструкция «глагол—частица»** (verb-particle construction): понятие *частица* (particle) включает в себя, предлог и наречие; **двухчастное слово/двухчастный глагол** (two-part word/verb) и **трехчастное слово/трехчастный глагол** (three-part word/verb), **многословный глагол** “multi-word verb” и некоторые другие.

Естественно, что разные названия отражают различные точки зрения на понятие *фразовый глагол*, однако многие исследователи выделяют ряд критериев, которые служат понятийными характеристиками данного явления:

- фразовые глаголы это устойчивые (идиоматические) сочетания глагола и наречия или глагола и предлога (или глагола с наречием и предлогом одновременно), значения, которые нельзя вывести из составляющих их компонентов: *This legend has been handed down from father to son. — Эта легенда передается от отца к сыну.* Доказательством семантического единства фразового глагола является его способность быть замещенным другим *однокомпонентным* глаголом: *call up — telephone; come by — obtain; put off — postpone* и т. д. Однако данный критерий не является общим для всех фразовых глаголов, так как эквивалентом многих фразовых глаголов является словосочетание: *break down — stop functioning, make up — apply cosmetics* и т. д.

- фразовые глаголы могут употребляться как в прямом, так и переносном значении, причем в прямом значении о значении глагола можно догадаться по его компонентам, а переносное значение всегда идиоматично: *He put his heavy bag down on the ground. — Он поставил тяжелую сумку на пол. The troops put down the rebellion. — Войска подавили восстание.* Правда, существуют случаи, когда трудно догадаться о значении глагольной конструкции, сочетая лишь значения их составляющих, особенно когда первая часть фразовых глаголов не может существовать самостоятельно. Например, во фразовом глаголе *sum up* — резюмировать, суммировать — отдельного глагола *sum* просто не существует.

- в дополнение к буквальному и фигуральному значениям фразовые глаголы могут иметь целый ряд контекстуальных значений: *Pick up the book. — Возьми книгу. He picks up foreign languages fairly easily. — Ему легко даются иностранные языки. Some men go to dances just to see if they can pick up with a girl. — Некоторые мужчины ходят на танцы только для того, чтобы подцепить девочку. The police picked up the bank robber. — Полиция поймала грабителя банка. He picked her up to the work. — Он подвез ее до работы.*

- фразовые глаголы могут образовывать пассивные конструкции: *This medicine must be measured out exactly. — Это лекарство нужно точно отмерять.* Однако не все фразовые глаголы (или не во всех значениях) могут обладать данными свойствами. Сравните два предложения с фразовыми глаголами **break in** и **break into**: *Burglars broke in and stole my jewellery. Burglars broke into the house and stole my jewellery.* (Воры залезли в дом и украли мои драгоценности). Являясь, практически, идентичными предложениями по смыслу, они отличаются друг от друга следующим: в первом глаголе **in** является наречием и не образует пассивную конструкцию, в то время как во втором глаголе **into** является предлогом, требующим дополнения, которое может быть выражено существительным или местоимением, и может употребляться в страдательном залоге: *Our house was broken into and my jewellery was stolen.*

- от фразовых глаголов могут образовываться существительные, хотя данными свойствами обладают не все глаголы. Например, *runaway* (беглец) — *от run away (убегать); makeup* (макияж) — *от make up (краситься); upbringing* (воспитание) *от bring up* и т. д.

Границы использования фразовых глаголов очень размыты, так как они могут использоваться в различных ситуациях и стилях. Самое широкое употребление фразовых глаголов характерно для разговорной речи. Сюда мы можем отнести язык фильмов, романов, юмористических зарисовок и т. д. Это объясняется тем, что они выполняют нужную функцию, благодаря большей сжатости и в то же время большей выразительности и эмоциональности.

Однако фразовые глаголы широко используются не только в разговорном английском языке. Многие из них стали неотъемлемой частью языка газет, юриспруденции и экономики. Это объясняется тем, что многие фразовые глаголы с течением времени изменили «свое лицо», т. е. перешли из одного стилистического пласта в другой, обрели новые значения и утратили старые, причем некоторые фразовые глаголы получили более частое употребление, чем «простые» глаголы, являющиеся их синонимами.

С другой стороны, многие исследователи предостерегают изучающих английский язык от их неразборчивого использования, поскольку некоторые из них могут быть слишком экспрессивными и даже жаргонными (вульгарными).

2 Классификация фразовых глаголов

В зависимости от того, что берется за основу классификации, выделяются следующие критерии: поликомпонентности (многословности), значение послелога, значение глагола, критерий разделяемости. Приводимая ниже таблица дает представление о некоторых существующих классификациях подобных глаголов и их типах.

Классификация 1	Классификация 2
Многословные глаголы (<i>multi-word verbs</i>)	Фразовые глаголы (<i>phrasal verbs</i>)
непереходные фразовые глаголы (<i>intransitive phrasal verbs</i>)	непереходные фразовые глаголы с наречиями (<i>intransitive phrasal verbs with adverbs</i>)
переходные фразовые глаголы (<i>transitive phrasal verbs</i>)	непереходные фразовые глаголы с предлогами (<i>intransitive phrasal verbs with prepositions</i>)
переходные предложные фразовые глаголы (<i>transitive prepositional phrasal verbs</i>)	переходные фразовые глаголы (<i>transitive phrasal verbs</i>)
другие структуры с многословными глаголами (<i>other multi-word verb constructions</i>)	трехсловные непереходные фразовые глаголы (<i>intransitive 3-word phrasal verbs</i>)
	трехсловные переходные фразовые глаголы (<i>transitive 3-word phrasal verbs</i>)

Две первые классификации очень похожи и имеют много общего. В их основе лежит принцип переходности, многозначности и значение послелога. Следует отметить, что это всего лишь схема, пытающаяся описать элементы живого разговорного языка.

Наиболее широким понятием является термин *многословные глаголы* (*multi-word verbs*), так как он включает в себя не только фразовые глаголы, но и другие типы глаголов, такие, как сочетание «глагол—частица», конструкция «глагол + предлог» и др.

Непереходные фразовые глаголы (*intransitive phrasal verbs*) — термин, которым обозначаются конструкции с *отсутствующим дополнением*: *The plane took off very late.* — Самолет вылетел очень поздно. *He broke down and cried.* — Он потерял самообладание и расплакался. Как видно из примеров, такие фразовые глаголы состоят из двух компонентов: базового глагола (*take, break*) и наречия (*off, down*), что соответствует термину, указанному во второй классификации — *непереходные фразовые глаголы с наречиями*. Они, как правило, идиоматичны и не поддаются «расшифровке» по их отдельным словам.

В некоторых случаях непереходности фразового глагола употребление предлога или наречия обуславливается контекстом. К ним относятся такие глагольные сочетания как, например, *ask around, come through, go down, see round go without* и др. В случаях, когда ситуация, о которой идет речь, может быть понятна из контекста, употребляется предлог. Но если существует потребность в уточнении ситуации или какого-либо объекта, используется наречие: *I could hang around your office.* —

Я могу подождать у тебя в офисе. We'll have to **hang around** for a while. — Нам придется подождать немного.

Основной характеристикой *переходного* фразового глагола, что и отличает его от *непереходного*, является наличие *прямого дополнения* (*direct object*), на которое направлено его действие, причем дополнение, как правило, выражается *именной фразой* (*noun phrase*), в состав которой обычно входит *существительное* (*noun*) с *определяющими словами* (*determiners*) или *личное местоимение* (*personal pronoun*) в косвенном падеже (*objective case*). К переходным фразовым глаголам относятся, например, *add on, bring out, bring up, hand in, try on, take back* и другие глаголы.

Как и *непереходные* фразовые глаголы, *переходные* в разных речевых ситуациях также идиоматичны и многозначны. Большинство из них употребляются в разговорном стиле и стиле художественной литературы, а некоторые из них в равной степени употребляются как в устной, так и письменной речи, формальном и неформальном стиле.

Существует большая группа фразовых глаголов, которые могут употребляться как *непереходные*, так и *переходные*. К ним можно отнести такие глагольные сочетания, как, например *add up, keep on, pick up, stow away, run down, give up* и т. д. Это явление объясняется многозначностью фразовых глаголов. Например, фразовый глагол *break in* всегда будет *непереходным*, если употребляется в значении «войти куда-то, используя силу». Однако если данный глагол употребляется в значении «привыкнуть к ситуации», он обладает *переходностью*: *Burglars broke in and stole my jewellery.* — Воры залезли в дом и украли мои драгоценности (*непереходный глагол*) и *A good horse can be ruined if it is not carefully broken in.* — Хорошую лошадь можно испортить, если ее неправильно объезжать (*переходный глагол, страдательный залог*).

Однако не только глаголы, обладающие многозначностью, могут относиться к данной группе глагольных сочетаний. Существует ряд фразовых глаголов, которые имеют только одно значение, но могут быть и *переходными*, и *непереходными*. К ним относятся: *answer back, call back, help out, take over* и др. Возможность использования данных глаголов как *непереходных* появляется в случаях, когда объект, о котором идет речь, очевиден или о его значении можно догадаться из контекста: *It won't take me a moment to clear away* — Я мигом уберу (со стола). *Brody began to clear away the soup bowls* — Броди стала убирать со стола тарелки из под супа.

Фразовые глаголы с предлогами, как видно из названия, состоят из базового глагола с наречием (*фразовый глагол*) плюс предлог. Например, в глаголе *look forward to: look* является базовым глаголом, *forward* — наречием, а *to* — предлогом: *I'm looking forward to the weekend.* — С нетерпением жду наступления выходных. Так как эти глаголы заканчиваются предлогом, за ними всегда следует их собственное прямое дополнение, что указывает на *непереходность* глагола, входящего в состав данной глагольной конструкции: *His girlfriend walked out on him.* — Его девушка бросила его.

Существует ряд *трехсловных фразовых глаголов*, которые содержат в своей структуре *переходный глагол*. Их немного: *do out of, let in for, put down to, take out of*. Прямое дополнение в предложениях, содержащих такие конструкции, следует сразу за глаголом. Второе дополнение, как правило, стоит после предлога: *Kroop tried to talk her out of it* — Круп пытался отговорить ее от этого. Как и простые фразовые глаголы, состоящие из глагола с предлогом, они, в основном, не могут разделяться, хотя исключения, как мы видим в вышеприведенных примерах, тоже встречаются.

В английском языке выделяют ряд глагольных конструкций, которые получили название «*эргативные фразовые глаголы*». К ним относится небольшая группа фразовых глаголов: *back up, get off, open up, shut up, wear out, move on* и др. Суть данного феномена заключается в том, что в некоторых предложениях возможно использовать дополнение *переходного глагола* как подлежащее *непереходного*: *The guerrillas blew up the restaurant* — Партизаны взорвали ресторан. *The gasworks blew up* — Газовый завод взорвался.

Как указывалось выше, одним из критериев классификации фразовых глаголов является *разделяемость* и *неразделяемость* компонентов фразовых глаголов (*глагола* и *послелого*), согласно чему выделяют *неразделяемые* (*Inseparable Phrasal Verbs*) и *разделяемые* (*Separable Phrasal Verbs*) фразовые глаголы. К первой группе относятся практически все *непереходные* фразовые глаголы (*burst into, worry at, come upon*) и некоторые *переходные*, например, *run into*: *He ran into the tree.* — Он врезался в дерево.

К *разделяемым* глаголам относятся практически все *переходные* (*let down, put on, give back*) и некоторые *непереходные* глаголы (*take off, set up, start out*). В случае, когда дополнение является *существительным*, оно может располагаться как между глаголом и послелогом, так и после него: *I took my shoes off* или *I took off my shoes*. Когда же вместо *существительного* используется *местоимение*, то последнее обязательно ставится между глаголом и послелогом: *I took them off*. В предложениях с двумя дополнениями фразовый глагол обязательно должен быть разделен: *She*

put a blanket on the bed. Некоторые предложения имеют в своем составе дополнение, состоящее из большой именной группы. В таких случаях удобнее ставить ее после предлога или наречия, чтобы избежать разделения глагольного сочетания. В результате, внимание концентрируется не на втором составляющем фразового глагола, а на информации, содержащейся в именной группе.

*The authorities have **turned down** a request by the Argentine Embassy to examine the wreckage of the plane* — *Власти отказали аргентинскому посольству в просьбе осмотреть обломки самолета*.

Исследователи фразовых глаголов указывают на их непрерывный рост в английском языке и частоту их использования в различных стилях, а не только разговорном. Характерной особенностью данных глаголов является их свойство *категоризовать* действительность с точки зрения пространственных отношений, изучая которые можно предвидеть метафорические значения, развиваемые теми или иными послелогами.

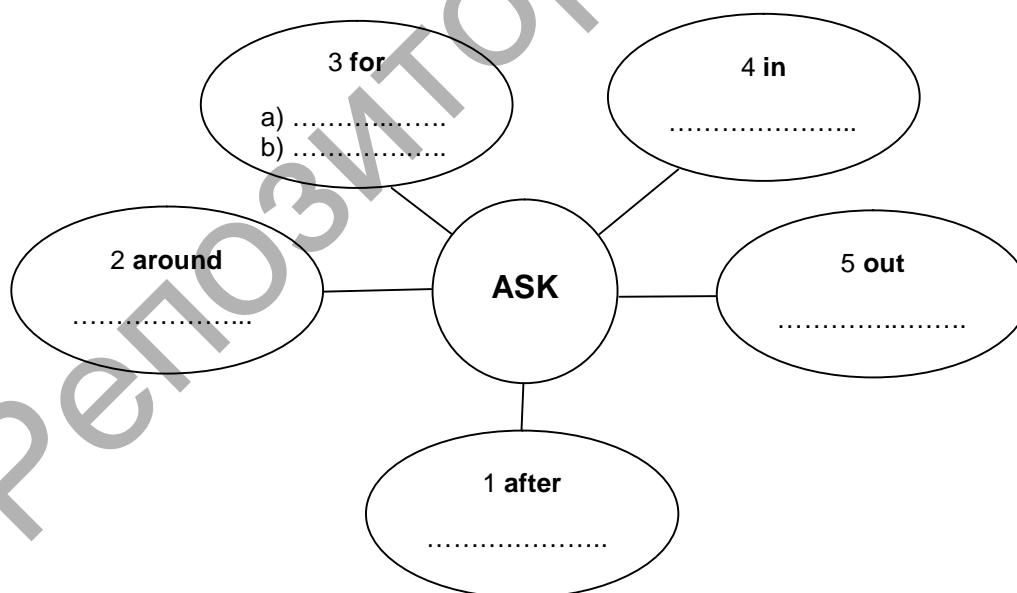
Данное пособие является первой частью учебного комплекса English Phrasal Verbs (Фразовые глаголы английского языка) и представляет собой систему упражнений, разработанных с целью формирования у изучающих английский язык умений владения данными глаголами в письменном дискурсе. В настоящем пособии используется свыше 70 базовых глаголов, от которых образуются свыше 500 двух- и трехсловных фразовых глаголов. Все они отобраны по принципу частотности использования в аутентичных англоязычных методических разработках для собственно-промежуточного (intermediate) и промежуточно-продвинутого (upper intermediate) уровня владения языком.

ASK (ASKED, ASKING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 ask after (<i>intr</i>)	Tell your father I was asking after him.	спрашивать, справляться, осведомляться (о ком-л. чем-л.) ask for information or news about someone, especially about their health
2 ask around (<i>intr</i>)	I don't know of any vacancies in the company but I'll ask around .	расспрашивать (людей) make inquiries
3 ask for (<i>intr</i>)	a) Has anyone asked for me? b) The miners are asking for another increase in pay	a) спрашивать, хотеть видеть; просить к телефону (кого-л.) say that you would like to see or speak to someone b) требовать; желать demand, request
4 ask in (<i>tr</i>)	I'd ask you in for a coffee but I have to get up early for work in the morning.	пригласить кого-л. (войти) в дом, комнату и т. д. ask someone to come into your house, room, etc.
5 ask out (<i>tr</i>)	Mark would like to ask her out , but he's too shy.	пригласить пойти куда-нибудь, на увеселительное мероприятие или поужинать); назначить свидание invite out, take out

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

В данной серии 3 фразовых глагола имеют значение *спрашивать, расспрашивать о ком-либо*. Их отличие в следующем:

- **ask after** — расспрашивать кого-либо об отсутствующем человеке: *как тот поживает, как его здоровье и т. д.*;
- **ask for** — спросить кого-либо с целью увидеть данное лицо;
- **ask around** — расспрашивать людей, чтобы узнать о чем-либо.

3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To ask for information about somebody
2. To say that you would like to see or speak to someone
3. To demand, to request
4. To make enquiries
5. To ask somebody to come into your home
6. To take somebody out

4. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на соответствующие фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

Example: The guest *wanted to see* the manager. — The guest **asked for** the manager.

1. I spoke to James today. He was asking *how you were getting on*.
2. There are fine meals to be had if you *make inquiries*.
3. There's a woman at the door. She *would like to see* Mr Sharp.
4. She hopes he'll *invite her out*.
5. Why don't you *ask him to come into the house*?
6. The workers *demand*ed a 5 — per cent pay rise.
7. Johnny *invited* Helen to a dance on Saturday.
8. She's great to work for — I really couldn't *wish to have* a better boss.
9. When you arrive, *say that you would like to see* Jane.

5. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. There is a visitor to see you, sir. — Okay. (*Попросите его войти*) ____ .
2. Some people find it difficult (*просить*) ____ help.
3. It's the third time he has (*пригласил ее погулять с ним*) ____ .
4. My mother (*спрашивала, как Вы себя чувствуете*) ____ .
5. He is always (*просит у меня*) ____ money.
6. The strikers are (*требуют*) ____ pay rise.
7. Did anyone (*спрашивал*) ____ me while I was out?
8. I saw Peter today. He was (*спрашивал о тебе*) ____ .

BACK (BACKED, BACKING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

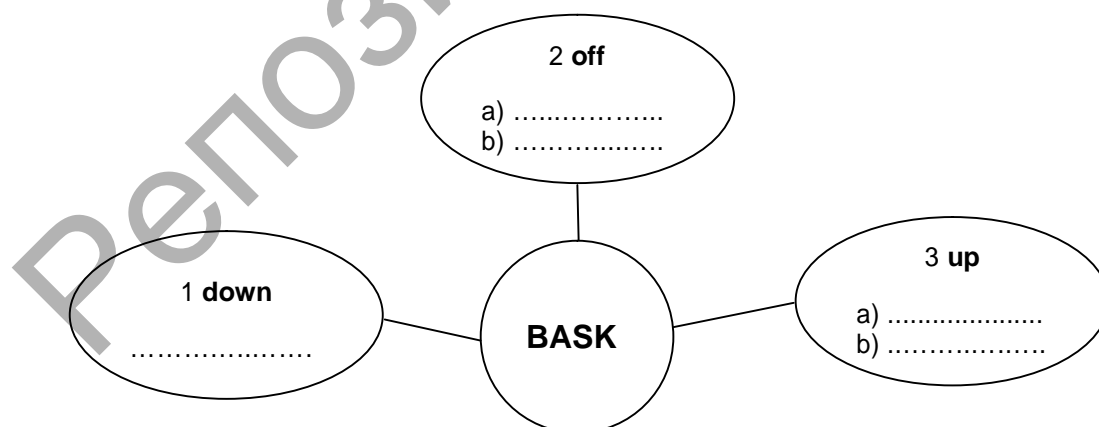
phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 back down (intr)	a) Rosen backed down when he saw how big the other guy was. b) Both sides have refused to back down .	a) отступать (потясь) перед лицом угрозы или чего-л. неприятного move backwards b) уступать (в споре) отступаться; отказываться (от своей претензии, пойти на уступки admit that you were wrong; give in, yield
2 back off (intr)	a) Back off a little, you're too close. b) She started to criticize me, and then she suddenly backed off .	a) отстраняться, отступать; двигать(ся) назад move away from something, to retreat b) отступать; идти на попятный give in, yield, back down
3 back up (tr/intr)	a) He had evidence on video to back up his claim. b) Make sure you back up every day.	a) поддерживать, подтверждать, подкреплять что-л.; support morally or verbally b) делать резервную копию файла, системы, диска и т. п. make a copy of (a data file)

Примечание.

Фразовые глаголы **back down** и **back off** употребляются как в прямом значении (*двигаться назад, пятиться*), так и в переносном (*уступить в споре, отказаться от претензий и т. д.*).

В прямом смысле послелог **down** указывает на необходимость отступить *в результате грозящей опасности или неприятности*, а послелог **off** на необходимость отступить, *чтобы дать дорогу или расступиться*. В переносном смысле оба глагола имеют схожие значения. Значения глагола **back up** понятны из приведенных примеров.

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To admit that you were wrong; to give in, to yield

2. To move away from something; to yield

3. To support what someone is doing or saying, or show that it is true
4. To make a copy of a file, etc.

4. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на соответствующие фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

E x a m p l e: The speaker's words persuaded his opponent to *admit that he was wrong*. — The speaker's words persuaded his opponent to **back down**.

1. The crowd *moved backwards* as the soldiers charged.
2. Just *leave us alone* and let us do this on our own, will you?
3. We need further facts *to support* our statements.
4. I saw a knife in his hand and moved backwards.
5. Remember *to make a copy of* your research paper.
6. In spite of all our efforts he refused *to give in*.
7. Jane would *support me* if she were here.

5. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. Eventually, Roberto (*отстал*) ____ and apologized.
2. He had evidence on video (*чтобы подкрепить*) ____ his claim.
3. Local residents have forced the local council (*отступить*) ____ from its plans to build a night club.
4. You'll have to (*спускаться вниз*) ____ carefully, the ladder is not steady.
5. (*Отстань*) ____ John! Let me run my own life!
6. Jerry (*пошел на попятную*) ____ when he realized how much work was involved.
7. These theories have not been (*подтверждены*) ____ by research.
8. She (*попятилась*) ____ and then turned and ran.

6. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

1. When he took a gun out, everyone backed ____ nervously.
2. The writer doesn't back ____ his opinions with examples.
3. The headmaster never backed ____ his staff. If a parent complained about a teacher he assumed that the teacher was in the wrong.
4. The rebels backed ____ their demands with threats.
5. She refused to back ____ on a point of principle.
6. The press have agreed to back ____ and leave the couple alone.
7. The government backed ____ from a confrontation.
- 8 It's a good idea to back ____ your files onto a memory stick.

BE (WAS/WERE, BEEN)

Part one

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 be about (<i>intr</i>)	a) He was about to leave when the phone rang. b) He is somewhere about .	a) собираться (сделать что-л.). be going to do smth, be on the point of doing smth b) быть поблизости, рядом be near you in the place you are now
2 be after (<i>intr</i>)	The police were after the thief.	искать (кого-л./что-л.); преследовать be looking for someone; chase smb
3 be against (<i>intr</i>)	I'm against doing anything till the police arrive.	быть против, возражать be opposed to smth
4 be away (<i>intr</i>)	Can I see Mr Johnson? — I'm afraid he's away for the weekend.	отсутствовать; уехать (минимум до следующего утра) be away from home, office, etc. for at least a night
5 be back (<i>intr</i>)	I'll be back in time.	вернуться, возвратиться to have returned after a long or short absence
6 be down on (<i>tr</i>)	Why is Mark so down on her at the moment?	сердиться, злиться; придирааться, ругать be angry with smb, to find faults with smb, to scold smb
7 be down with (<i>intr</i>)	John is down with the flu.	болеть (конкретной болезнью) be/get ill
8 be for (<i>intr</i>)	They are for the proposal to build a leisure centre	быть «за» что-л., защищать что-л., поддерживать кого-л., что-л. be in favour of smth, support smb/smith
9 be in (<i>intr</i>)	a) You are never in when I call. b) Long skirts are in at the moment.	a) быть дома, на работе или в помещении, где следует быть be at home, in the office, in this building, etc. where one should be b) быть модным, в моде be in fashion/vogue

Примечание.

В данной серии выделяются несколько фразовых глаголов, образующих антонимические пары: *отсутствие — присутствие, местонахождение*:

– **be away** — *отсутствовать, уехать* (в командировку, на выходные и т. д.);

– **be back** — *вернуться* (после отсутствия);

– **be about** — *находиться где-то поблизости, рядом* (например, в помещении, здании, на территории);

– **be in** — *находиться внутри* помещения (дома, у себя в кабинете и т. д.)

Следующая антонимическая пара — «за» — «против»:

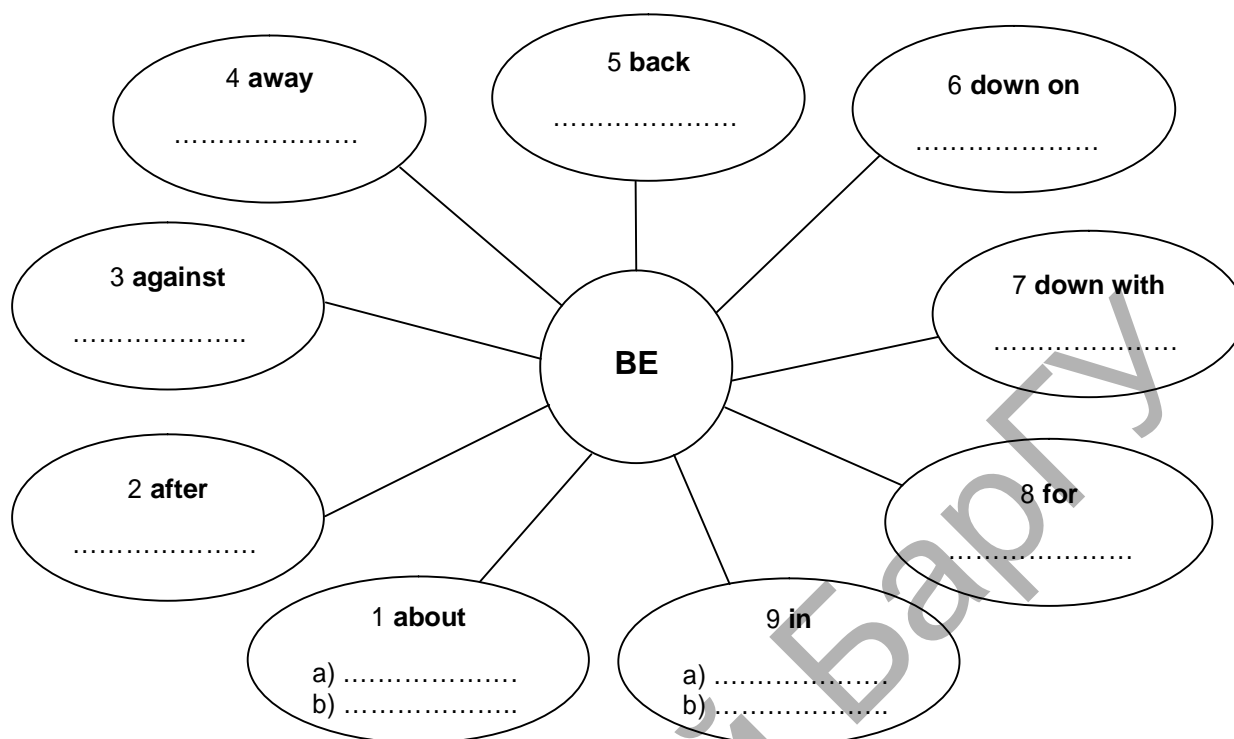
– **be for** — *быть «за»*;

– **be against** — *быть «против»*.

Значения фразовых глаголов **be down on** и **be down with** понятны из таблицы.

Некоторые из данных глаголов могут также употребляться в переносном значении, о чем будет сказано во второй части серии фразовых глаголов с базовым глаголом BE.

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

- To be going to do something very soon
- To be near to you or in the same place as you
- To look for somebody or something
- To chase, to follow smb.
- To be opposed to smth
- To have returned
- To find faults with
- To be sick, to be ill
- To support, to be in favour of
- To be at home, in the office, etc.
- To be in fashion

4. Выберите из глаголов в рамке противоположные по смыслу фразовые глаголы и запишите их в нужной строке.

<i>be about</i>	<i>be after</i>	<i>be against</i>	<i>be away</i>	<i>be back</i>	<i>be down on</i>	<i>be down with</i>	<i>be in</i>
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- To be far away
- To have gone (on business)
- To be out
- To be for smth
- To be fit and healthy
- To praise smb

5. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на соответствующие фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

Example: I was *on the point of* giving up the search when something caught my eye in the bushes. — **I was about to give up** the search when something caught my eye in the bushes.

1. Quick, hide me! The police *are following me*.
2. He must *be somewhere* in the house. Look in the basement.
4. She always *finds faults with him* for no reason at all.
5. Jane *got a cold* last week, so she didn't come to work.
6. Do you *support* the chairman's plan?
7. I'm afraid Mr Stewart won't be *in his office* until tomorrow morning.
8. Hats are again *in fashion* this year.
9. We are not going anywhere tonight. We're staying *at home*.

6. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. I (*уже собирался*) ____ to leave the house, when the telephone rang.
2. Why is the dog running so fast? Она (*гонится*) ____ a rabbit.
3. (*Мистер Блек у себя?*) ____ . — He's gone out for lunch. He'll (*вернется*) ____ in half an hour.
4. They say that hats will (*будут снова в моде*) ____ this season.
5. I'm (*против того, чтобы*) ____ doing anything till the police arrive.
6. Why is the teacher so (*придирается к*) ____ Mike?
7. He is (*где-то*) ____ here. Look downstairs.
8. They say long hair is (*в моде*) ____ again this year.
9. My wife is just (*вернулась*) ____ from holiday in Paris. She says it was great fun.
- 10 I'm (*за*) ____ the proposal to have a barbeque in out of town.

Part two

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

<i>phrasal verb</i>	<i>examples</i>	<i>meanings/synonyms</i>
10 be in for (<i>intr</i>)	We are in for bad weather.	ожидать (как правило, что-то плохое) expect (smth unpleasant)
11 be off (<i>intr</i>)	a) He is off for 2 days. b) The wedding is off . c) The fish is off . I won't buy it.	a) отсутствовать (на работе, в школе и т. д.) be absent from work, school, etc. b) отменить to cancel c) испортиться (о еде) get spoilt
12 be on (<i>intr</i>)	There's a good film on at the cinema tonight.	идти (о фильме, спектакле и т. д.) be shown at the cinema, theatre, etc.
13 be out (<i>intr</i>)	a) Tom's out . He should be back soon. b) Long skirts are out this season. c) The fire is out , that's why it's cold in here.	a) быть не дома, в офисе и т. д., выйти на короткое время be away from home, office, etc. for a short time b) быть не в моде be out of fashion c) перестать гореть, светить и т. д.; кончиться о еде, бензине и т. д. go out, stop burning; run out of
14 be over (<i>intr</i>)	The film starts at 8.00 and is over at 10.00.	заканчиваться(ся) to be finished
15 be through with (<i>intr</i>)	a) I'm through with Tom; he's so selfish. b) When you're through with that book, will you lend it to me?	a) прекращать с кем-л. отношения to end one's relationship with someone else b) заканчивать (что-л. делать) to finish doing smth
16 be up (<i>intr</i>)	a) What time do you have to be up tomorrow? b) Jane's temperature is up again. c) What's up ? You look pale.	a) встать, проснуться to be out of bed b) увеличиться, повыситься increase, grow c) случаться, происходить to happen
17 be up to (<i>intr</i>)	a) Let's take the train — I don't think I'm up to driving so far. b) The children must be up to something — they're very quiet. c) You can pay weekly or monthly — it's up to you.	a) быть способным сделать что-л. (часто с отрицанием) be physically or intellectually strong enough to do smth b) делать (как правило, что-л. плохое); затевать be busy or occupied with some mischievous act c) решать, принимать решение it is someone's responsibility or duty

Примечание.

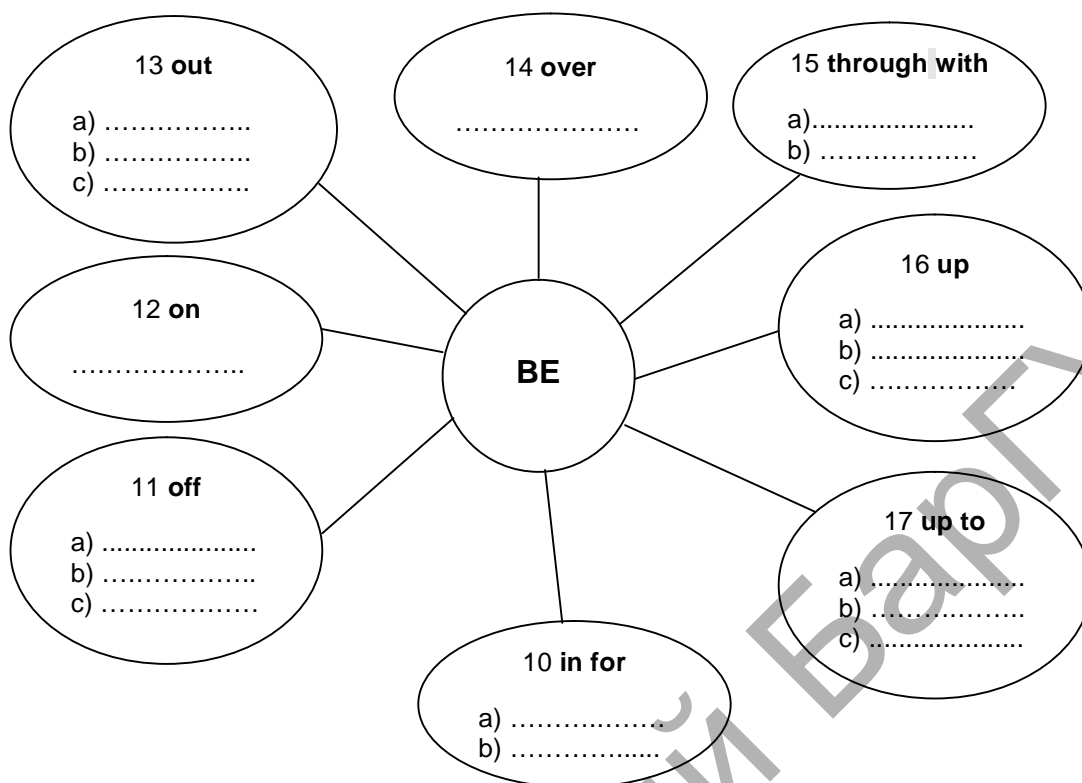
В данной серии глагол **be out** образует антонимическую пару с глаголом из первой части **be in** в прямом и переносном смысле, а также синоним к глаголу **be away**:

- **be in** — находиться внутри помещения (дома, у себя в кабинете и т. д.); быть в моде;
- **be out** — выйти из помещения (дома, кабинета и т. д.) на короткое время; выйти из моды;
- **be away** — отсутствовать, уехать (в командировку, на выходные и т. д.).

Глаголы **be over** и **be through** отличаются следующим:

- **be over** — оканчиваться (о чем-либо: уроке, концерте и т. д.);
- **be through with** — оканчивать, заканчивать (о человеке что-либо делать: уроки, сочинение, и т. д.)

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

- To expect something bad or unpleasant
- To be away from your home, office etc
- To be shown on TV or at the cinema
- To be absent briefly from office, school, etc.
- To be canceled
- To be not fresh enough to eat
- To go out of fashion, not to be fashionable
- To stop burning (of light, fire, etc.)
- To be finished
- To end the relationship, job, activity

4. Выберите из глаголов в рамке противоположные по смыслу фразовые глаголы и запишите их в нужной строке.

be through with be off be in be in for be up be out be up to

- To be out or away
- To be fresh and tasty
- To be in fashion
- To begin doing smth
- To decrease or go down
- To be incapable of doing smth
- To go to bed

8. To behave oneself
9. To start one's relationship with smb
10. To expect smth good

5. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на соответствующие фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

Example: Anyone who thinks that bringing up children is easy *will have* a big shock. — Anyone who thinks that bringing up children is easy *will be in for a big shock*.

1. I was down with the flu so *I didn't go to work for 4 days*.
2. The picnic *will not take place* due to the rain.
3. What *play do they show* at the Bolshoi Theatre today?
4. *Neither of my parents is at home* at the moment.
5. You can't wear that — maxi skirts *are no longer fashionable*.
6. We almost *have no gas left*.
7. The rain will soon *stop*. Look, it's clearing up.
8. Simon and Mary *have stopped seeing each other*.
9. *Have you finished this exercise*, John?
10. Mother hasn't been *able to do* much recently, while her leg was bad.
11. I'd better go into the children's room and see what *they're doing there*.
12. What's *wrong*? Has anything happened?
13. What time do you have *to get up* tomorrow?
14. It's *for you to decide* whether to go or stay.

5. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. It looks like (*нас ждет*) ____ bad weather.
2. (*Его нет на работе*) ____ for a week.
3. (*Что идет*) ____ on TV tonight?
4. The lesson (*окончен*) ____ You may go.
5. (*У меня с Сэмом все кончено*) ____ . He is so mean.
6. (*Вы закончили*) ____ this exercise? Now read the text.
7. Long skirts (*не в моде*) ____ these days.
8. (*Я не в состоянии*) ____ finishing this essay tonight. I'm very tired.
9. (*Вы чем здесь, дети, занимаетесь?*) ____ . — We're watching TV.
10. Look. The meat (*испорчено*) ____ . It smells.

6. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола.

1. Please have a seat — the meeting is ____ to start.
a) after b) after c) about d) off
2. The firefighters arrived, and within minutes the fire was ____ .
a) over b) out c) through d) off
3. As soon as the examinations are ____ we are going away on holiday.
a) off b) through c) out d) over

4. Pass me the newspaper. I want to see what is ____ at the cinema tonight.
a) on b) off c) in d) after
5. We may be ____ a cold winter this year.
a) up b) up to c) in d) in for
6. You can't wear that — maxi skirts have been ____ for years.
a) out b) in c) down d) over
7. Are all present here? — No, Johnny is ____ . He is ill.
a) out b) away c) after d) in
8. I am ____ doing the washing up first and watching TV afterwards.
a) after b) over c) for d) in for

8. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

1. It's ____ ____ him to make that decision.
2. If you don't give the children something to do, they'll be ____ ____ some mischief.
3. Shall I marry him? — Well, it is ____ ____ you. I can't very well decide for you.
4. When winter is ____ I am going to have the house painted.
5. She's ____ ____ him for no reason at all.
6. You aren't allowed to leave the auditorium until the concert is ____ .

BLOW (BLEW, BLOWN, BLOWING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

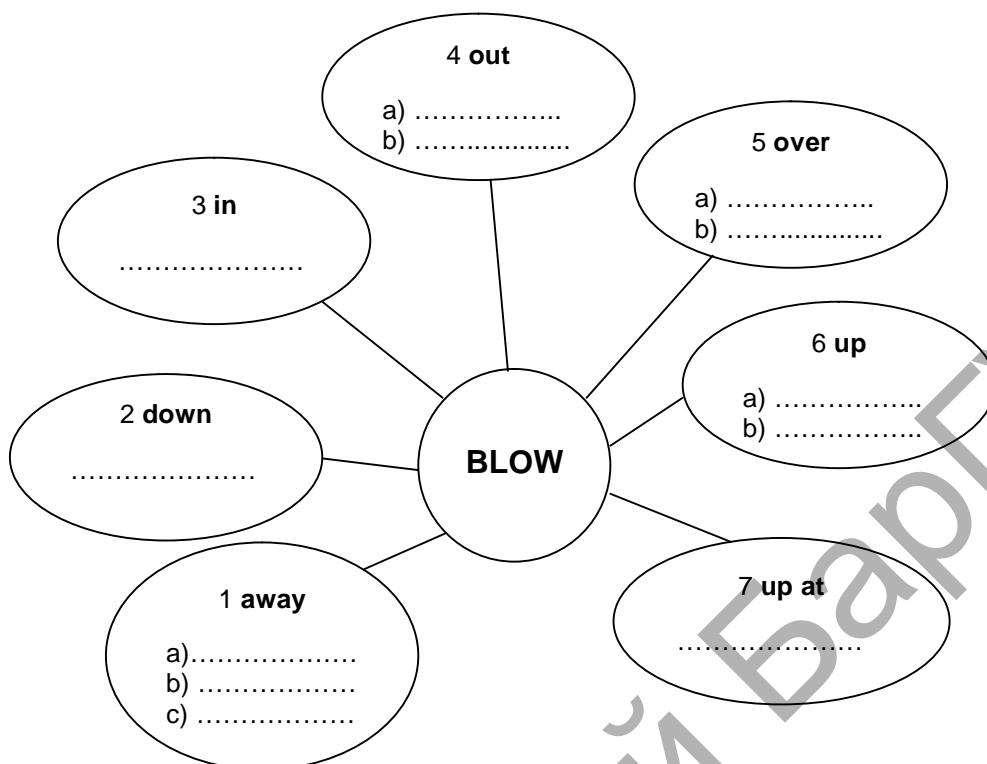
phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 blow away (tr)	a) He drew his gun and blew him away . The bad news really blew me away . b) The music about blew me away . c) Nancy blew away the rest of the skaters.	a) сленг : убить (в прямом и переносном смысле (прикончить, уложить, сразить наповал и т. д.) kill b) удивлять, поражать, вызывать восторг, (балдеть и т. д.) completely surprise someone c) победить (разбить, разгромить и т. д.) defeat, smash
2 blow down (tr/intr)	The storm blew several trees down in the park. The garden gate has blown down .	повалить, снести (что-л.; о ветре); быть поваленным, снесённым (ветром) bring down, throw down
3 blow in (intr)	When I blew in , nobody was there. Jim has just blown in . We weren't expecting him till Tuesday.	разговорный : придти или приехать неожиданно (заявиться, заскочить, заглянуть и т. д.) turn up, appear, drop in
4 blow out (tr/intr)	a) Blow out all the candles. The match blew out in the wind. b) The tyre blows out .	a) задувать, гасить, тушить (свечу); гаснуть (о свече, огне) extinguish a flame by blowing b) лопнуть, спускать (о колесе, мяче) have a flat tyre
5 blow over (tr/intr)	a) The hurricane blew some palm trees over . b) I hope your troubles will soon blow over . They weren't speaking to each other, but I think it's blown over now.	a) повалить, снести (что-л.; о ветре); быть поваленным, снесённым (ветром) bring down, throw down b) миновать, проходить; забываться pass, be over
6 blow up (tr/intr)	a) Rebels attempted to blow up the bridge. The plane blew up in mid-air. b) Can you blow up this balloon? We'll blow the tyres up. c) Jenny's father blew up when she didn't come home last night. I just knew you'd blow up .	a) взорвать; взорваться explode, be destroyed b) надуть; накачать (воздухом) fill with air, inflate, pump up c) сильно рассердиться (не сдержаться, придти в ярость, взорваться и т. д.) fly into a rage, burn
7 blow up (at) (tr)	I'm sorry I blew up at you.	наорать, накричать (на кого-л.) shout, bawl at smb

Примечание.

В данной серии фразовые глаголы **blow down**, **blow out**, **blow over** и **blow up** являются **эргативными**, то есть **переходными** при наличии прямого дополнения и **непереходными**, когда прямое дополнение становится подлежащим. Сравните: *Rebels attempted **to blow up** the bridge* (Повстанцы пытались **взорвать** мост). *The bridge **blew up*** (Мост **взорвался**).

Глаголы **blow down** и **blow over** являются синонимами в значении **повалить, снести, сорвать** (что-либо; о ветре, стихии и т. д.); **быть поваленным, снесённым и т. д.** (например, о дереве, воротах, калитке).

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

- To shoot somebody dead, to kill
- To affect smb emotionally
- To defeat somebody decisively
- To be destroyed by the wind, storm, etc.
- To arrive or enter a place unexpectedly
- To extinguish the flame by blowing
- To be forgotten, to no longer excite strong feelings
- To explode, to destroy by explosion
- To inflate by blowing air into smth
- To shout at smb angrily

4. Выберите из глаголов в рамке противоположные по смыслу фразовые глаголы и запишите их в нужной строке.

<i>blow away</i>	<i>blow out</i>	<i>blow over</i>	<i>blow up</i>	<i>blow up at</i>
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- To save one's life
- To light a candle
- To keep in memory
- To remain calm or placid
- To talk to smb in a soft voice
- To be behind the rest
- To leave, to go away

8. To deflate the balloon
9. To inflate a tyre
10. To start smth

5. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на соответствующие фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

Example: *I'm really surprised at the way everyone's so friendly round here.* — *It blows me away that everyone's so friendly here.*

1. One move and I'll *kill you*.
2. *John was far better than* the other contestants.
3. Several trees *were uprooted* in the night.
4. The garden gate *has been carried from its hinges*.
5. Jim *arrived unexpectedly* about an hour ago.
6. You have *to put out* all the candles or your wish won't come true.
7. Our fence *was broken* in the storm.
8. I hope that the incident will soon *be forgotten*.
9. Firefighters were called when a gas tank *exploded* in the back yard of a home on Clayton Road.
12. In 1949 the USSR *exploded* its first atomic bomb.
13. Her father *got extremely angry* when she arrived home in the morning.
14. I was surprised at the way he *roared* at Hardy.

6. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. Yesterday's storm (*повалила*) ____ the fence and the garden gate.
2. This music just (*приводит меня в экстаз*) ____ .
3. The wind was so strong that the fire (*погас*) ____ .
4. The wind was so strong that it (*загасил*) ____ the fire.
5. Soon (*заявился Том*) ____ , though we hadn't expected him.
6. The hurricane (*разрушил*) ____ several wooden houses and (*повалил*) ____ some old trees.
7. I'm sorry about yesterday. I just (*не сдержался*) ____ .
8. They were not speaking to each other, but I think that everything (*уже улеглось*) ____ .
9. One of the balloons deflated and I had to (*надуть*) ____ it again.
10. The guerillas attempted (*взорвать*) ____ the bridge but failed.
11. I saw that the tyres on my bike were flat, so I had to (*накачать*) ____ them.
12. Suddenly he (*разорался на меня*) ____ for no reason at all.

7. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола.

1. A suicide bomber blew himself ____ near a crowded market.
a) away b) down c) in d) up
2. It was so windy that the tent nearly blew ____ .
a) away b) up c) out d) in

3. Don't worry, it'll soon blow ____ .
a) away b) down c) up d) over
4. I was surprised at the way he blew ____ Hardy.
a) in b) up c) up at d) away
5. Somebody opened the door and the candle blew ____ .
a) out b) away c) out d) down
6. The tyres on my bike need blowing ____ .
a) out b) up c) in d) over
7. The scandal will soon blow ____ .
a) up b) in c) out d) over
8. He blew ____ when the reporter asked him about his drinking.
a) up b) down c) over d) out

8. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

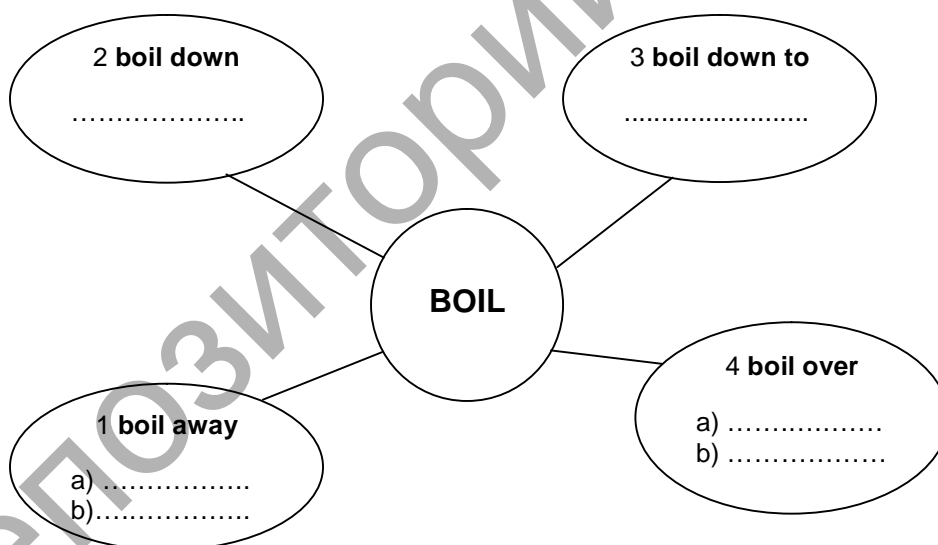
1. More volunteers are needed to blow ____ the balloons.
2. The wind blew the fence ____ .
3. She blew ____ the candle.
4. All the matches blew ____ almost as soon as I lit them.
5. They had only just escaped when the car blew ____ .
6. The soldiers blew ____ the bridge.
7. Don't leave the newspaper outside. The wind will blow it ____ .
8. The picnic wasn't much fun. It was really windy, and everything kept blowing ____.

BOIL (BOILED, BOILING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 boil away (<i>intr</i>)	a) All the water had boiled away . b) His excitement soon boiled away when the work actually started.	a) выкипать; улетучиться, исчезнуть (о жидкости) evaporate b) иссякнуть, испариться (о чувствах, эмоциях) disappear, run out
2 boil down (<i>tr</i>)	Use plenty of vegetables because the cooking boils them all down to a small quantity.	уваривать(ся), выпаривать(ся), сгущать(ся) cook down
3 boil down to (<i>intr</i>)	It all boils down to how much money you have.	сводиться к (чему-л.) come to
4 boil over (<i>intr</i>)	a) Turn off the gas, the milk is boiling over . b) Anger eventually boils over into words and actions that are later regretted.	a) перекипать, уходить через край boil and flow over the sides of a pan b) кипеть, негодовать, возмущаться; выливаться в, перерастать в (о чувствах) boil with anger, be indignant(at), be outraged

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечания:

1. Фразовые глаголы с **boil** ассоциируются с *жидкостью* в прямом значении и с *человеческими чувствами и эмоциями* в переносном. Послелог изменяет значения фразовых глаголов следующим образом:

- **away** — обозначает *полное* выкипание жидкости;
- **down** — *уменьшение* его объема;
- **over** — *переливание* жидкости через края емкости при выкипании.

2. Чувства, эмоции:

- **away** — *иссякнуть, исчезнуть*;
- **over** — *вылиться во внешнее проявление* (слова, поступки и т. д.).

3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To evaporate
2. To disappear, to run out
3. To cook down, to come to
4. To boil away
5. To boil and flow over the sides
6. To be indignant or outraged

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. The water had all (*выкипела*) ____ .
2. The whole matter (*сводиться к*) ____ a struggle between the trade union and the directors.
3. The milk (*убежало*) ____ and there was a terrible smell of burning.
4. Spinach tends to (*увариваться*) ____ a lot.
5. The soup's almost (*выкипел*) ____ .
6. All the bitterness of the last two years seemed to (*испарилась*) ____ .
7. It (*сводится*) ____ to a question of priorities.
8. The milk was (*выкипало*) ____ on the stove behind her.

5. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола.

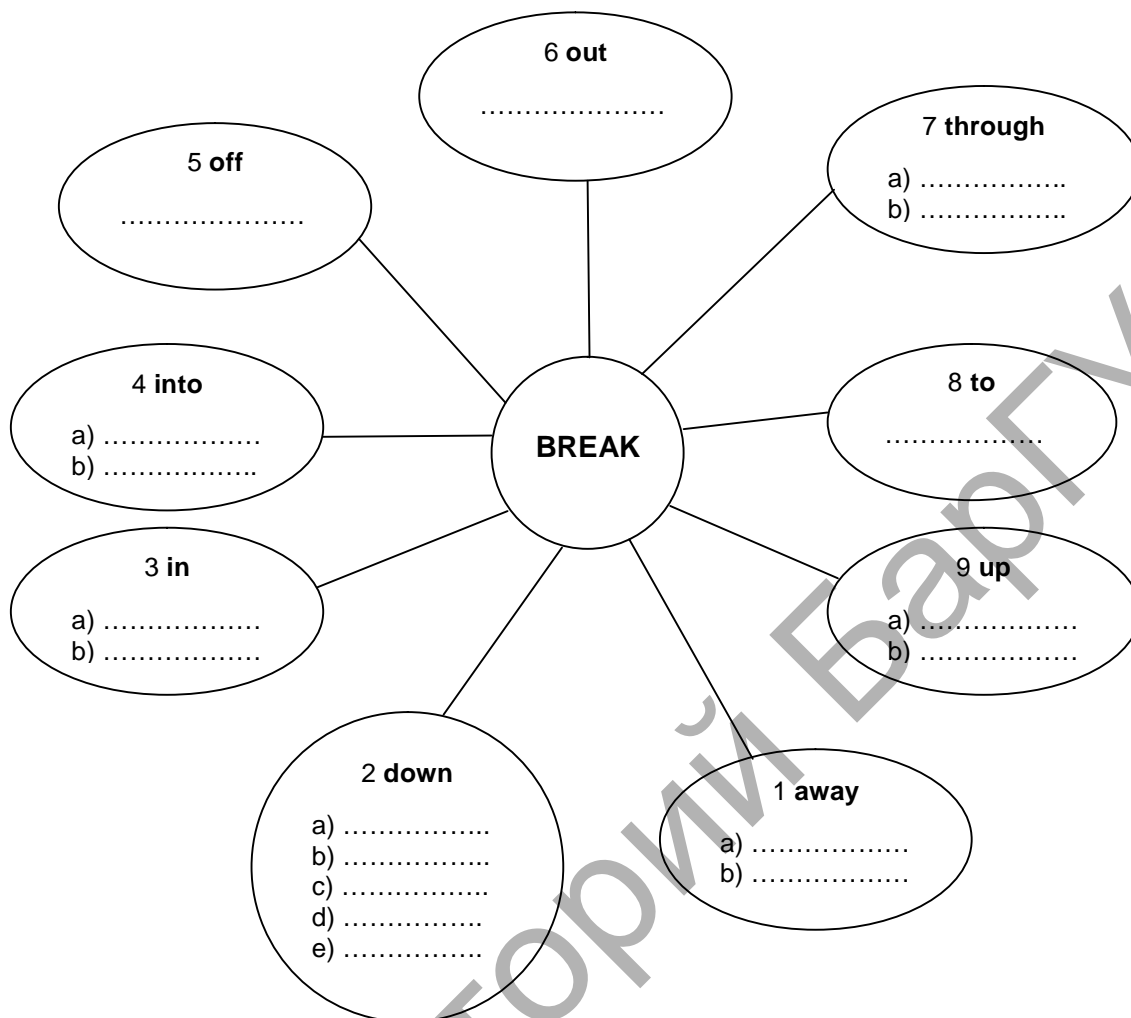
1. The water had all boiled ____ and the pan was burnt.
a) away b) down c) over d) up
2. The original speech I had written got boiled ____ to about ten minutes.
a) away b) down c) over d) up
3. Check that the milk has not boiled ____ .
a) away b) down c) over d) up
4. Racial tension finally boiled ____ in the inner city riots.
a) over b) away c) up d) down
5. She boiled ____ a large pan of water.
a) down b) up c) away d) over
6. Think of the money you can make — that's what it all boils ____ .
a) down to b) down c) away d) over
7. I could feel anger boiling ____ inside me.
a) away b) up c) down d) down to
8. Look! The milk is boiling ____ .
a) down b) over c) down to d) up
9. When I returned, the water had all boiled ____ .
a) up b) down c) over d) away
10. In the end, what it all boils ____ is money, or the lack of it.
a) up b) down c) down to d) over

BREAK (BROKE, BROKEN, BREAKING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте примеры с фразовыми глаголами. Обратите внимание на их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 break away (from) (<i>intr</i>)	a) She broke away from him and ran to the door. b) More than 30 Labour MPs broke away to form a new left-wing party.	a) вырваться (из чьих-л. рук) escape from someone's hold b) выйти (из состава организации и т. д.) отделиться от withdraw from
2 break down (<i>intr/tr</i>)	a) The car broke down so we missed the ferry. The police broke the door down . b) She broke down when she was told her father was dead. c) Negotiations broke down and war was declared. d) He carried on the business alone for years before his health broke down . e) He broke the list down into categories.	a) сломаться, выйти из строя (о машинах, механизмах и т. п.); сломать, взломать (of a machine or motor vehicle) suddenly cease to function b) не выдержать, потерять самообладание, не перенести (печальное событие); разрыдаться, расплакаться lose control and cry c) провалиться; потерпеть неудачу fail d) ухудшаться, сдавать (о здоровье) fail, collapse e) делить, подразделять, классифицировать divide into
3 break in (<i>intr/tr</i>)	a) Burglars broke in and stole my jewellery. b) I went for a walk to break in my new boots. A good horse can be ruined if it is not carefully broken in .	a) вламываться, врываться (в дом, квартиру) в помещение enter illegally by force b) опробовать что-л. новое: разносить обувь, обкатывать машину, обезджывать лошадь и т. д. run in
4 break into (<i>intr</i>)	a) He broke into the villa and stole all the money. Burglars broke into the house and stole some jewellery. b) She broke into their conversation to ask something.	a) вламываться, врываться, влезть (в дом, квартиру и т. д.) в помещение enter illegally by force b) прервать (разговор), вмешаться и т. д. interrupt
5 break off (<i>intr</i>)	She broke off her relationship with Jack.	внезапно прекращать, обрывать (разговор, дружбу, знакомство и т. п.) end a relationship
6 break out (of) (<i>intr</i>)	a) War broke out between the two countries. b) The three men who broke out of prison yesterday were later recaptured.	a) вспыхивать, разражаться (о войне, эпидемии, грозе, огне и т. п.) start to happen b) сбежать; вырваться escape from
7 break through (<i>intr</i>)	a) The soldiers broke through the enemy lines. b) He's a very talented young actor who's just ready to break through .	a) прорваться, пробиться penetrate b) добиться успеха, совершить прорыв в чем-л. (несмотря на трудности) succeed in smth in spite of difficulties
8 break (news) to (<i>tr</i>)	He had to break the bad news to John.	сообщать, объявлять (о печальных или неприятных известиях и т. п.). tell unpleasant news
9 break up (<i>intr</i>)	a) Schools break up on the 23 rd for Christmas. b) Sue and Paul are no longer together. They broke up last week.	a) закрываться на каникулы close for a holiday b) распадаться, разваливаться, расходиться (о семье и т. п.) disintegrate; end a relationship; be through with smb.

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

За небольшим исключением в данной серии фразовых глаголов выделяются слова с *явно выраженным* или *скрытым отрицательным значением* как прямым, так и переносным. Обратите внимание, как послелоги меняют значения глаголов:

- **away** — вырваться, сбежать/порвать с кем-либо/чем-либо;
- **down** — сломаться/потерять самообладание/провалиться/сдать (о здоровье);
- **in/into** — влезть в дом, квартиру;
- **off/up** — порвать отношения;
- **out (of)** — начаться (о войне, эпидемии, пожаре и т. д.); сбежать (из тюрьмы).

Следует обратить внимание на пары следующих глаголов:

- **break in** — непереходный глагол: Burglars **broke in** and stole my jewellery.
- **break into** — непереходный глагол с прямым дополнением: Burglars **broke into my house** and stole my jewellery.
- **break off** — непереходный глагол с прямым дополнением: She **broke off her relationship** with Jack.
- **break up** — непереходный глагол: She and Jack **broke up** last week.

3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To free yourself from smb who is holding you
2. To leave a group of organization and form another group
3. (Of machinery) to stop working

4. To fail or stop working in a successful way
5. To analyze something by dividing into parts
6. To enter a building by using force, in order to steal something
7. To enter a building or place forcibly and usually illegally
8. To begin using something new
9. To interrupt something that is being said or discussed
10. To end a relationship
11. To happen or begin suddenly and strongly
12. To manage to get past or through something that is in your way
13. To manage to do smth successfully overcoming difficulties
14. To tell someone about something bad that has happened
15. To stop for holidays
16. To end a relationship

4. Выберите из глаголов в рамке противоположные по смыслу фразовые глаголы и запишите их в нужной строке.

<i>break down</i>	<i>break in</i>	<i>break into</i>	<i>break away</i>	<i>break off</i>	<i>break up</i>
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1. To get hold of smb
2. To join a group or organization
3. To be working perfectly well
4. To control one's emotions and behaviour
5. To put smth together
6. To hold talks, negotiations, etc
7. To enter a house (2 verbs)
8. Not to interrupt somebody
9. To have or continue a relationship — 2 verbs

5. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на соответствующие фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

Example: They *left* the national union and set up their own local organization. — They **broke away from** the national union and set up their own local organization.

1. She *released herself from his hold* and ran away.
2. My car *stopped running* and I had to take it to a garage.
3. Talks with business leaders *failed* last night.
4. She *lost control of herself* and cried.
5. The question can *be divided* into two parts.
6. The thieves waited until it was dark enough *to enter the house by force*
7. I went out to *try* my new shoes.
8. The children *interrupted our* conversation with demands for attention.
9. She says she *is through* with Tom.
10. Does everyone know what to do if a fire *suddenly starts*?
11. Demonstrators tried *to make their way through* police lines.
12. Scientists *have succeeded* in finding a remedy against this disease.
13. Who's going *to tell the bad news* to her?
14. My girlfriend *has stopped seeing* me.
15. When do you *stop working for* Easter?

6. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

- Mercian diplomats have (*разорвали*) ____ diplomatic relations with Northumbria.
- According to the police report, the thieves (*проникли в дом*) ____ through the back door.
- There was mass panic when cholera (*разразилась*) ____ in the city.
- They became annoyed with Sam, who kept (*вмешивался в*) ____ their conversation.
- I'm not surprised Sally and Kim (*расстались*) ____; they kept quarreling.
- Thousands of villagers fled when war (*началась*) ____ in the north of the country.
- On seeing the pictures, he (*не выдержал*) ____ and confessed to his crimes.
- Can you (*разделить*) ____ the report into five separate sections?
- He took a deep breath before (*сообщить*) ____ the bad news ____ Miss Jones.
- Someone (*залез в*) ____ my car and stole the radio.
- Thieves (*залезли в дом*) ____ and stole £10,000 worth of computer equipment.
- The printing machines are (*вечно ломаются*) ____ .

7. Кроме устойчивых значений одни и те же фразовые глаголы приобретают значения, о которых можно догадаться исходя из контекста.

Определите значения данных глаголов в следующих предложениях и запишите их в правой колонке.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Food is broken down in the stomach. | <i>разлагаться</i> |
| 2. You will break down if you work too hard. | <i>потерять здоровье</i> |
| 3. Her face suddenly broke into a smile. | ..... |
| 4. American companies are trying to break into Eastern European markets. | ..... |
| 5. She broke off a piece of cheese. | ..... |
| 6. One of the car's wing mirrors had broken off. | ..... |
| 7. Two inmates broke out of prison and murdered a police officer. | ..... |
| 8. The ship broke up on the rocks. | ..... |
| 9. She's broken up with Glen. | ..... |
| 10. Three policemen were needed to break up the fight. | ..... |
| 11. Yugoslavia under Tito soon broke with Stalin's Russia. | ..... |
| 12. We used shovels to break up the soil. | ..... |

8. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола.

- The prisoner broke ____ from his guards.
a) away b) off c) out d) up
- He broke ____ and wept when he heard the news
a) out b) down c) through d) up
- The young horse was not yet broken ____ .
a) up b) down c) off d) in
- The back section of the plane had broken ____ .
a) through b) out c) off d) into

5. The people of the province wished to break ____ and form a new state.
a) up b) off c) in d) away
6. Sugar and starch are broken ____ in the stomach.
a) off b) in c) down d) up
7. She broke ____ a piece of chocolate and gave it to me.
a) down b) off c) away d) out
8. Scientists think they are beginning to break ____ in the fight against cancer.
a) through b) up c) away d) down
9. Their marriage has broken ____ .
a) down b) up c) in d) into
10. Burglars had broken ____ while we were away.
a) into b) in c) off d) up
11. Several prisoners broke ____ the jail.
a) out of b) out c) away from d) down
12. Police were called in to break ____ the fight.
a) out b) out of c) off d) up
13. Each lesson is broken ____ into several units.
a) down b) up c) in d) out
14. Demonstrators broke ____ the police cordon.
a) out b) out of c) off d) through
15. When do you break ____ for Christmas?
a) in b) up c) away d) off
16. She's just broken ____ with her boyfriend.
a) up b) in c) out d) out of
17. We broke ____ on the freeway.
a) away b) into c) off d) down
18. They had escaped to America shortly before war broke ____ in 1939.
a) down b) out c) in d) off
19. Fire broke ____ during the night
a) out b) down c) away d) through
20. Expenditure on the project breaks ____ as follows: wages \$10m, plant \$4m, raw materials \$5m.
a) in b) into c) down d) off

9. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогоми.

1. My car broke ____ on the way to work.
2. She moved back to America when her marriage broke ____ .
3. Imelda broke ____ in tears at the funeral.
4. Burglars broke ____ during the night and took the stereo.
5. They broke ____ the room through the back window.
6. The US has broken ____ diplomatic relations with Iran.
7. She broke ____ their engagement a week before they were due to be married.
8. Nine months later, war broke ____ in Korea.
9. Demonstrators tried to break ____ police lines.
10. They plan to break the company ____ into several smaller companies.
11. Troy and I broke ____ last month.
12. When do you break ____ for Easter?
13. The telephone system has broken ____ .
14. They decided to break ____ the partnership.

Репозиторий Баргу

BRING (BROUGHT, BRINGING)

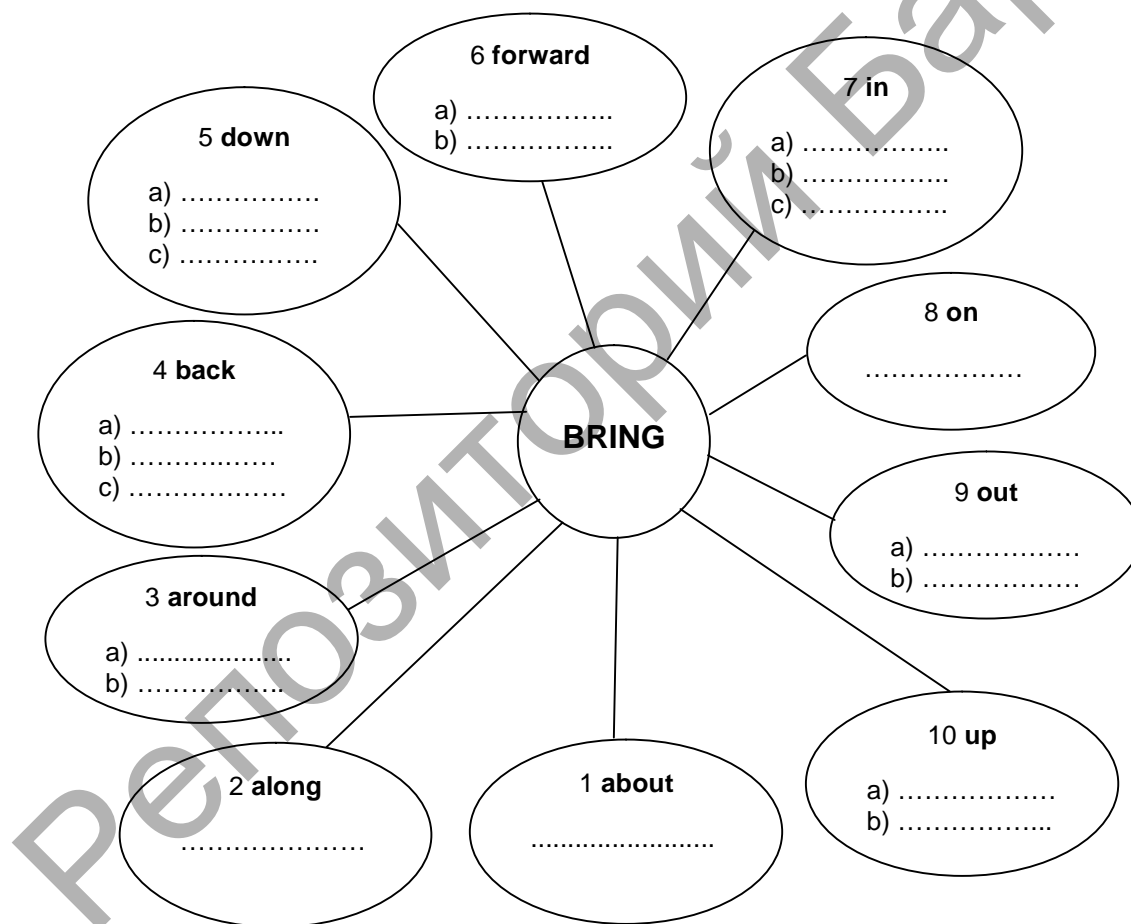
1. Внимательно прочитайте примеры с фразовыми глаголами. Обратите внимание на их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 bring about (intr)	The war brought about huge political and social changes.	вызывать; влечь за собой make something happen, cause
2 bring along (tr)	You're welcome to bring along a friend.	приводить; приносить take or bring someone with you somewhere
3 bring a/round (to) (tr)	a) We must bring the rest of the committee around to our point of view. b) Peter has fainted, try to bring him round .	a) убедить кого-л. изменить мнение; склонить к чему-л. persuade someone to accept a previously opposed suggestion b) приводить (кого-л.) в сознание. make someone conscious again
4 bring back (tr)	a) The city council has decided to bring back the old electric trams. b) The trip brought back a lot of happy memories. c) He dad brought her back a present from France.	a) восстановить, ввести вновь (идею, практику, закон); start using smth again that was used in the past b) вызывать, воскрешать в памяти, напоминать, навевать воспоминания make someone remember something c) привезти, принести return from somewhere with something or someone
5 bring down (tr)	a) At the next vote, we must try to bring down the government. b) Better farming methods have brought down the price of food. c) An enemy plane was brought down by rocket launchers.	a) победить, свалить (врага, политического оппонента и т. д.) throw down b) снизить (цену, стоимость, затраты и т. д.) reduce the price, costs, etc. c) сбить; подстрелить. (самолет, птицу и т. д.); сбить с ног, повалить (на землю человека) shoot down, make smth or smb fall
6 bring forward (tr/intr)	a) The meeting was brought forward to Wednesday. b) The government has brought forward new proposals to tackle the problem of increasing crime.	a) перенести (на более ранний срок) arrange for something to happen at an earlier time than was originally planned b) выдвинуть (план, предложение и т. д.) put forward
7 bring in (tr)	a) A new law has been brought in recently. b) His plan brought in a lot of money. c) The FBI were brought in to help with the search.	a) вводить, внедрять новый закон, метод, правило и т. д. officially start a new system, method, or rule for the first time b) приносить (прибыль, деньги, доход) earn or produce an amount of money c) привлекать (к совместной работе в чем-л.) ask someone to take part in something in order to help with a problem
8 bring on (tr)	Stress can bring on an asthma attack.	вызывать (боль, неприятные ощущения, ситуации и т. д.) cause a pain or illness

The table termination

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
9 bring out (tr)	a) The new dress brought out her hidden beauty. b) He's bringing out a new album next month.	a) выявлять, обнаруживать; показывать, подчеркивать (какие-либо свойства или черты) make someone show the best or worst part of their character b) производить (что-л.) produce and begin to sell a new product
10 bring up (tr)	a) My aunt brought up four children. b) Why did you have to bring up the subject of money	a) воспитывать, растить (о детях) и т. д. raise, educate and train children b) поднимать (вопрос); заводить (разговор) mention, raise a problem

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

Обратите внимание на разницу в следующих значениях:

- **bring about** — вызывать изменения, события и т. д.;
- **bring on** — вызывать боль, болезнь и т. д.;
- **bring along** — приводить с собой кого-л. или приносить какую-либо вещь;
- **bring back** — привезти откуда-нибудь вещь, подарок или гостя;
- **bring in** — вводить, внедрять новую систему, метод, правило (первые);
- **bring back** — повторно ввести то, что уже раньше было, например, закон, правило и т. д.

3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To make something happen, to cause
2. To take someone or something with you to a place
3. To persuade someone to do something or to agree with you
4. To start using something again that was used in the past, to restore
5. To cause the downfall of a person, group, or institution
6. To move an appointment or an event to an earlier date or time
7. To introduce a new law
8. To make something bad or unpleasant happen
9. To make something easier to notice
10. To make someone become conscious again

4. Выберите из глаголов в рамке близкие по смыслу фразовые глаголы и запишите их в нужной строке.

<i>bring back</i>	<i>bring around</i>	<i>bring up</i>	<i>bring in</i>	<i>bring down</i>	<i>bring forward to</i>	<i>bring out</i>
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1. To make someone remember something
2. To take something with you when you come back from somewhere
3. To reduce something to a lower level
4. A person or animal fall
5. To suggest something for consideration
6. To earn a particular amount or produce a particular amount of profit
7. To produce something that will be sold to the public
8. To raise a subject for discussion

5. Выберите из глаголов в рамке противоположные по смыслу фразовые глаголы и запишите их в нужной строке.

<i>bring back</i>	<i>bring around</i>	<i>bring up</i>	<i>bring in</i>	<i>bring down</i>	<i>bring forward to</i>	<i>bring out</i>
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1. To talk somebody out of doing something
2. To cancel something
3. To fall into oblivion
4. To take away
5. To elect a government
6. To raise, to increase something
7. To launch a rocket
8. To put off the meeting
9. To reject a proposal
10. To repeal a law
11. To conceal, to hide
12. To lose conscience

5. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на соответствующие фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

Example: How can we *cause* a change in attitudes? — How can we **bring about** a change in attitudes?

1. It was my idea *to ask him to come with me*.
2. She won't listen to me. Let's see if Sue can *persuade* her.
3. Some people want *to reinstate* the death penalty.
4. This melody *reminds* me of my childhood.
5. The rebels tried *to overthrow* the lawful government.
6. The government hopes these measures will help *to reduce* inflation.
7. A bomber had been *shot down* by anti-aircraft fire.
8. The meeting *was rescheduled* for Thursday.
9. A plan *was suggested* to allow workers to share in the profits.
10. It was very good *to pass* a special law for that.
11. I'd like *to invite* Doctor Hall here and ask him his views.
12. The sale of the house didn't *earn them* a lot of money.
13. Stress can *cause* a headache.
14. Becoming a dad *has revealed* the best in Dan.
15. They've *produced* a new perfume called 'Desire'.
16. They poured cold water on his face *to make him regain conscience*.
17. She *was raised* by her grandmother as her parents were abroad.
18. Why did you have *to mention* the subject of money?
29. Please *return* all library books by the end of the week.
20. They were *taught as children* to respect authority.

6. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. The end of the war (*вызвало*) ____ great changes.
2. May I (*привести*) ____ some friends?
3. I'm sure I can (*убедить его*) ____ to our point of view.
4. (*Восстановление*) ____ the death penalty has done absolutely nothing to reduce crime.
5. The trip (*навевляла*) ____ a lot of happy memories.
6. Her dad (*привез*) ____ her ____ a present from France.
7. In American football, you have to try to (*свалить на землю*) ____ your opponent.
8. Shopkeepers have been asked to (*снизить*) ____ their prices.
9. Doctors want to (*уменьшить*) ____ the number of deaths from this disease.
10. The hunter (*подстрелил*) ____ a deer.
11. The football match has been (*перенесен*) ____ to Sunday.
12. The government has (*выдвинуло*) ____ new proposals to tackle the problem of increasing crime.
13. The police were (*привлечена*) ____ to investigate the matter.
14. The council will (*введет*) ____ new regulations to restrict parking.
15. His plan (*принес*) ____ lots of money.
16. The sudden cold weather (*вызвала*) ____ his fever again.
17. Alcohol just (*проявляет*) ____ the worst in her.
18. But only last year, at age 31, did she (*выпустила*) ____ her first solo album.
19. I slapped his face a couple of times to try to (*привести его в чувство*) ____ .
20. Меня (*воспитывали*) ____ to respect law.

21. She wished she'd never (*поднимала*) ____ the subject of money.
22. We aim (*снизить*) ____ prices on all our computers.
23. Twelve enemy fighters had been (*сбиты*) ____ .
24. The meeting has been (*перенесен*) ____ from 10 May to 3 May.
25. Most people are against (*восстановления*) ____ the death penalty.

7. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола.

1. What did you bring the kids ____ from Italy?
a) about b) back c) along d) around
2. He was brought ____ by his aunt.
a) down b) in c) out d) up
3. They want to bring ____ a bill to limit arms exports.
a) in b) up c) down d) on
4. The scandal may bring ____ the government.
a) about b) along c) forward d) down
5. He was brought ____ in the penalty area.
a) up b) down c) in d) out
6. His freelance work brings him ____ about \$20,000 a year.
a) up b) down c) in d) round
7. He was suffering from stress brought ____ by overwork.
a) about b) down c) on d) up
8. A crisis brings ____ the best in her.
a) up b) out c) round d) down
9. The band have just brought ____ their second album.
a) forward b) out c) in d) round
10. The pilot managed to bring the plane ____ in a field.
a) down b) up c) in d) out
11. What brought ____ the change in his attitude?
a) about b) on c) out d) in
12. The photographs brought ____ many pleasant memories.
a) about b) in c) forward d) back
13. I brought a T-shirt ____ for Mark.
a) down b) up c) back d) along
14. He brought ____ the bear with a single shot.
a) down b) up c) in d) around

15. The garage sale brought ____ about £200.

a) in

b) out

c) on

d) up

9. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

1. The director's death brought ____ the collapse of the company.

2. Many schools are bringing ____ uniforms for children.

3. Heavy smoking brought ____ his death.

4. The nurse brought the patient ____ by putting cold water on his face.

5. The sale of the painting will bring ____ several thousands pounds.

6. Please bring ____ the subject of politics in class.

7. This tune brings ____ memories of my childhood.

8. They tried to bring ____ the government by starting a revolution.

9. They should bring ____ the old system.

10. Competition has brought the price of mobile phones ____

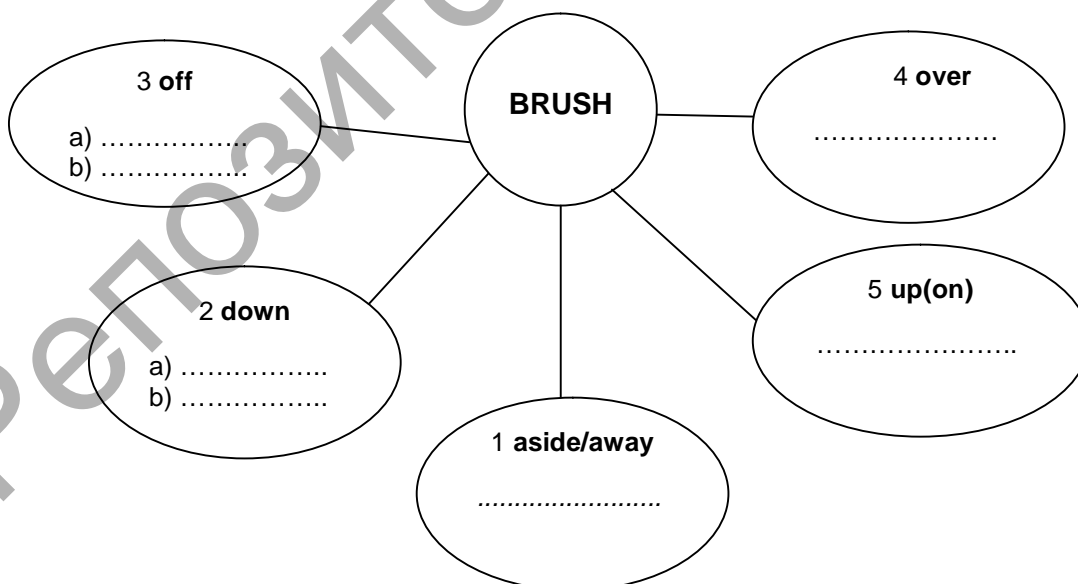
Репозиторий Баргу

BRUSH (BRUSHED, BRUSHING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте примеры с фразовыми глаголами. Обратите внимание на их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 brush aside (away) (tr)	He simply brushed all my objections aside .	игнорировать, не замечать; отмахиваться ignore, refuse to listen to or consider someone's opinion
2 brush down (tr)	a) He was brushing the pony down . b) I could hear the director brushing Sam down for being late again.	a) чистить, отчищать (щеткой) и т. д. clean smth using a brush b) отчитывать, делать выговор, ругать (кого-л.) за провинность reprimand, scold
3 brush off (tr)	a) The committee brushed off his enquiries with their usual "It's under control, don't worry." b) She brushed him off . (inf)	a) отмахиваться, отказываться слушать, разговаривать refuse to listen to someone or their ideas, especially by ignoring them or saying something rude b) давать отставку, от ворот поворот (ухажёру) dismiss or ignore the person especially rudely
4 brush over (tr)	The chairman brushed over the question of your appointment.	коснуться (чего-л.) вскользь (при разговоре) touch upon
5 brush up (on) (intr)	I have to brush up (on) my French before I go to Paris.	освежать (знания); улучшать, совершенствовать (ся); подзаниваться (языком) revise, polish, practise and improve your knowledge of smth

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

В основном, данные фразовые глаголы употребляются в переносном смысле. Три глагола имеют приблизительно одинаковое значение «не обращать внимания» (*отмахнуться, отказываться слушать*): **brush aside (away)** и **brush off**. Первые два глагола имеют одинаковое значение, а последний предполагает отказ, сделанный эмоционально или в грубой форме.

3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To refuse to listen to someone or consider something
2. To scold somebody, to tell somebody off
3. To clean something using a brush
4. To refuse to listen to someone especially by being rude to them
5. To behave rudely or unfriendly
6. To mention something casually
7. To practise and improve your skills of something

4. Выберите из глаголов в рамке противоположные по смыслу фразовые глаголы и запишите их в нужной строке.

<i>brush away/aside</i>	<i>brush off</i>	<i>brush down</i>	<i>brush over</i>
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1. To consider something
2. To praise somebody
3. To accept something
4. To take a fancy to somebody
5. To give some consideration to the matter

5. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. Impatiently, he (*отбросил*) ____ the thought and concentrated on his own problems.
2. He was (*чистил*) ____ his horse.
3. The boss (*отчитал*) ____ him for being late for work again.
4. Colman (*отверг*) ____ accusations that he had acted dishonestly.
5. She (*дала ему от ворот поворот*) ____ .
6. He (*отмел*) ____ all criticism.
7. Don't just (*отмахивайся от меня*) ____ Answer me!
8. I've just bought a book called ("*Совершенствуйте свой английский.*") ____ .

6. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

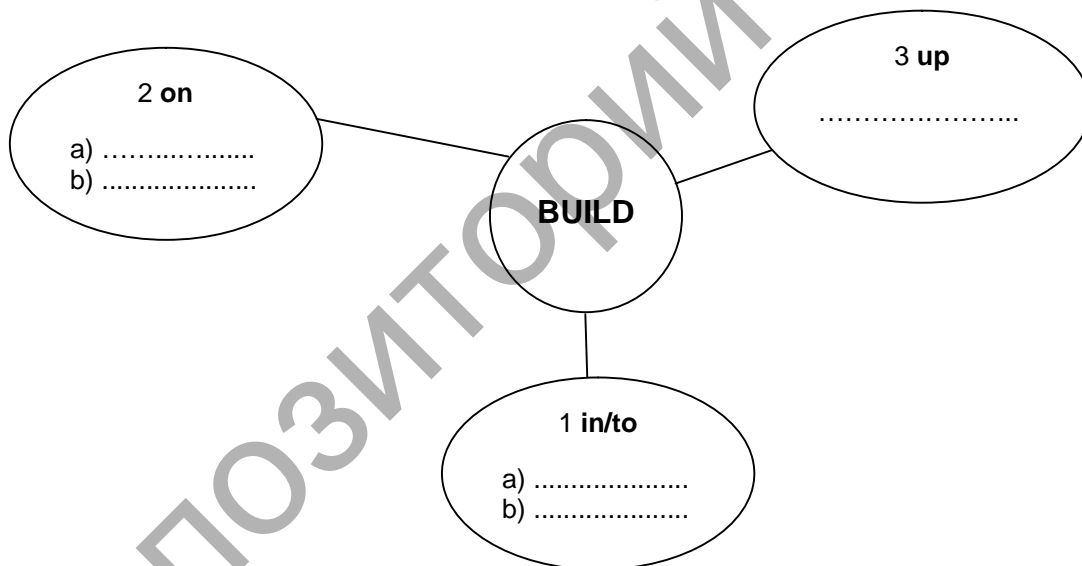
1. I have already said how little I knew about history, and I now began to brush ____ ____ it.
2. He simply brushed all my objections ____ .
3. Give me a couple of minutes, will you? Brush yourself ____ while you're waiting.
4. Public libraries frequently have computers that people can use to brush ____ ____ their skills.
5. She brushed his protests ____ .
6. I want to brush ____ my English because I haven't studied it for 5 years.
7. He brushed ____ my fears.

BUILD (BUILT, BUILDING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте примеры с фразовыми глаголами. Обратите внимание на их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 build in/to (intr/tr)	a) There are three cash machines built into the wall. b) The rate of pay was built into her contract.	a) встраивать, вделывать, вмонтировать construct as an integral part b) (быть) неотъемлемой частью чего-л. be a permanent part of something else
2 build on/to (intr/tr)	a) We hope to build on what we learned last year. b) They've built an extension on .	a) основывать, базировать be based, be founded on b) пристроить (здание) add to (a building)
3 build up (tr)	You need to build your strength up after your illness.	укреплять, восстанавливать; наращивать, нарастать, накапливать strengthen, gradually increase smth, be on the rise

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. Smth which is a permanent part of a wall, room
2. To be an integral part of a document, agreement, contract
3. To be based on smth
4. To gradually increase smth

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. Our relationship is (*основываются на*) ____ trust.
2. A physical training program is (*является неотъемлемой частью*) ____ the course.

3. They've (создали) ____ the business over a number of years.
4. The clouds are (сгущаются) ____ .
5. These cupboards have been (встроены) ____ .
6. If you don't express your feelings, frustration and anger can (накапливаться) ____ .
7. The insurance business is (основывается на) ____ trust.
8. You could (встроить) ____ a wardrobe with mirrored doors.
9. The new plan will (основываться на) ____ the success of the previous program.
10. Don't (строй) ____ your hopes (на) ____ the chairman's promises.

5. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола.

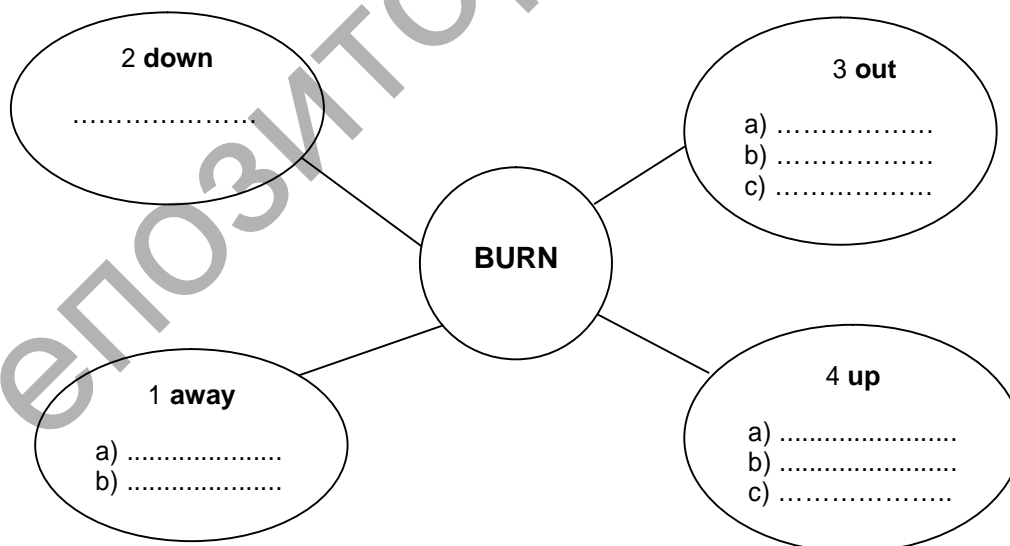
1. We're having new wardrobes built ____ .
a) in b) into c) on d) up
2. Manufacturers are now building modems ____ new computers.
a) in b) into c) on d) up
3. This study builds ____ earlier work.
a) in b) into c) on d) up
4. The music builds ____ to a rousing climax.
a) on b) in c) up d) into
5. Build yourself ____ to peak performance on the day of the exam.
a) up b) on c) in d) into
6. The new wing was built ____ the hospital last year.
a) in b) on c) onto d) up
7. We will continue to build ____ our previous success.
a) up b) on c) into d) onto
8. The gallery has built ____ a fine collection of contemporary art.
a) in b) into c) on d) up
9. The pipes were built ____ the concrete.
a) into b) in c) onto d) up
10. She's built ____ a very successful business.
a) up b) in c) on d) into
11. A certain amount of flexibility is built ____ the system.
a) in b) into c) onto d) up
12. If the TV was built ____ the ceiling, you could lie there while watching your favourite programme.
a) into b) onto c) up d) in
13. The clouds are building ____ .
a) on b) in c) up d) into
14. The insurance business is built ____ trust.
a) up b) onto c) into d) on

BURN (BURNT /BURNED), BURNING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 burn away (<i>intr</i>)	a) His hair burnt away in the fire. b) The gas fire was burning away all night.	a) сгорать в огне, сильно обгорать be destroyed by fire b) гореть, сгорать keep burning
2 burn down (<i>tr/intr</i>)	She burnt down her flat by accident. The candle burnt down .	спалить дотла; сгореть дотла; догореть; сжечь, поджечь be destroyed or destroy by fire
3 burn out (<i>intr/tr</i>)	a) The building was burnt out and only the walls remained. b) The family were burnt out of their home twice last year. c) You'll burn yourself out if you work too hard.	a) выгореть be destroyed by fire b) погореть, остаться без жилья после пожара be left homeless as a result of a fire c) истощать, истощать; подрывать (здоровье, способности, талант); сгореть (на работе т. д.) ruin one's health, talent, etc.
4 burn up (<i>intr</i>)	a) Put some more wood on the fire to make it burn up . b) Physical activity helps burn up calories. c) Feel his forehead — he's burning up .	a) начинать гореть сильнее, вспыхивать, разгораться b) сжигать, расходовать; сгореть spend c) гореть (о лице и т. д.) feel very hot because one is ill

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

Данные фразовые глаголы являются *эргативными*, то есть они могут быть переходными, если действие направлено на прямое дополнение, и непереходными, когда прямое дополнение переходного глагола является подлежащим. Сравните: She **burnt down** her flat by accident и The flat **burnt down**. Они также употребляются в прямом и переносном смысле.

Обратите внимание, какие оттенки значения *гореть* придают разные послелогии:

— **away** — указывает на завершенность действия или его длительность: *сгореть* (о сигарете, костре и т. д.), *обгореть* (об одежде, волосах и т. д., *гореть* (процесс: весь день и т. д.)

- **down** — имеет оттенок значения *сгореть или сжечь полностью или дотла* (обычно о наземных постройках);
- **out** — *гореть изнутри, выгореть*, а также *догорать* (о костре, свече и т. д.);
- **up** — имеет два значения: *усиливать процесс горения, разгораться или израсходовать что-л.* в результате процесса горения — *сгорать* (часто о воздушном объекте: самолете, спутнике и т. д.)

3. В следующих предложениях определите значение фразового глагола. Дайте ему русский эквивалент.

1. The skin on his shoulders **has burnt away**.
2. The British soldiers tried to **burn down** the White House.
3. The plane was completely **burnt out** after the crash.
4. Jet engines **burn up** fuel at a tremendous rate.
5. Pay up or we'll **burn** your shop **down**.
6. My face is **burning up**.
7. The poet's ability **burned out** before he was thirty.
8. The hotel **burnt down** before help came.

обгореть

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4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. The meteor (*сгорел*) ____ in the atmosphere.
2. Though most of Chicago (*сгорело*) ____ in 1871, a few buildings survived.
3. His hair (*обгорели*) ____ in a fire.
4. It's a high-pressure job and you could (*сгореть*) ____ young.
5. She was worried that the house might (*сгореть*) ____ while they were away.
6. The rocket's fuel will (*сгорит*) ____ after only forty seconds.
7. The barn got hit by lightning, and it (*сгорел*) ____ .
8. Let's leave the fire (*догорать*) ____ and go into our tents.

5. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

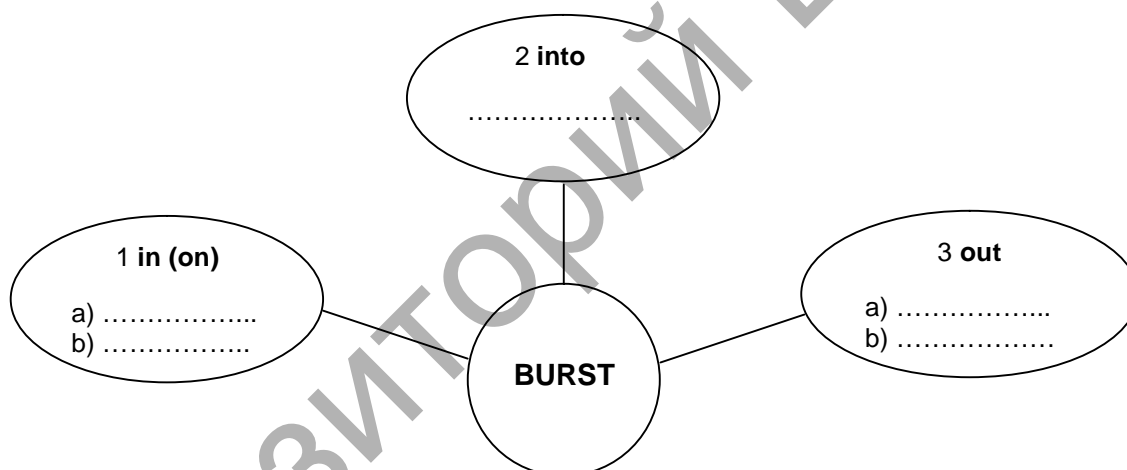
1. He just burns ____ money!
2. The owner was arrested for deliberately burning his factory ____ .
3. There's no more coal. We burned it all ____ .
4. The mob burnt the embassy ____ .
5. The sun burnt ____ the mist.
6. He will burn himself ____ unless he gets some sleep.
7. There isn't anymore firewood; it's all burned ____ .
8. He burned ____ too young.
9. Half the candle had burnt ____ .
10. The fire had burnt ____ before the fire engines arrived.

BURST (BURST, BURSTING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 burst in (on) (intr)	a) Suddenly the door opened and the children burst in . b) I'm sorry to burst in on you like this.	a) ворваться, вломиться break in/to b) прерывать; вмешиваться (в разговор) interrupt someone suddenly and noisily, cut in
2 burst into (intr)	The car hit a tree and burst into flames.	начинаться (о каком-л. процессе) suddenly begin to make a sound, especially to start sing, crying or laughing
3 burst out (intr) burst out+ ing	a) The epidemics burst out suddenly. b) The other girls burst out crying at the sight of the coffin.	a) вспыхивать, разражаться (о войне, эпидемии) break out b) залиться слезами; рассмеяться start crying, laughing, etc.

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

Фразовые глаголы **burst in** (непереходный) и **burst in on** (переходный) в прямом значении означают *неожиданно ворваться, вломиться с шумом в помещение* (комнату, здание и т. д.).

В переносном смысле эти глаголы имеют значение *вмешаться в разговор или прервать его, громко или шумно выражая эмоции*, например, *воскликнуть* и т. д.

Глагол **burst out** в переносном смысле обозначает *внезапное и громкое выражение эмоций как реакция на что-нибудь* (закричать, завопить и т. д.).

Глагол **burst into** с с именным дополнением после предлога обозначает *внезапное или бурное начало какого — либо процесса*. Например, **to burst into blossom** — расцвести, **to burst into flame/s** — вспыхнуть пламенем, **to burst into tears/laughter** — разразиться слезами, смехом и т. д.

Подобное значение имеет глагол **burst out** с герундием. Например, **to burst out laughing** — рассмеяться, **to burst out crying** — расплакаться, залиться слезами и т. д.

3. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола.

1. Suddenly the door flew open and Jo burst ____ .

a) in

b) into

c) in on

d) out

2. Jenna burst ____ the room.
a) in b) into c) in on d) out
3. I'm sorry to burst ____ you like this
a) in b) into c) in on d) out
4. The aircraft crashed and burst ____ flames.
a) out b) on c) in d) i nto
5. "Don't hit me!" she burst ____ .
a) out b) in c) into d) in on
6. Karen burst ____ laughing.
a) into b) out c) in on d) in
7. He burst ____ us.
a) in b) in on c) out d) into
8. The news was so sad that she burst ____ tears.
a) out b) in c) into d) in on
9. I'm sorry to burst ____ you like this, but I have an urgent message.
a) into b) out c) in on d) in
10. "For heavens' sake!" he burst ____ .
a) out b) in c) into d) in on
11. He burst ____ the meeting.
a) in b) in on c) into d) in
12. It was unbearably hot, so it seemed that the grass was ready to burst ____ flame.
a) out b) in c) into d) in on

4. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогоми.

1. "But I was there!" Jane burst ____ .
2. Suddenly, the group burst ____ laughter.
3. The children burst ____ laughing.
4. Claire looked as if she were about to burst ____ tears.
5. The side door of the pub flew open and three men burst ____ .
6. Their car crashed and burst ____ flames.
7. The other girls burst ____ crying at the sight of the coffin.
8. I'm sorry to burst ____ ____ you like this, but I have an urgent message.
9. Lydia burst ____ song.
10. Everyone in the room burst ____ laughing.
11. The epidemic burst ____ suddenly.
12. The firemen could enter the burning house only by bursting the door ____.

CALL (CALLED, CALLING)

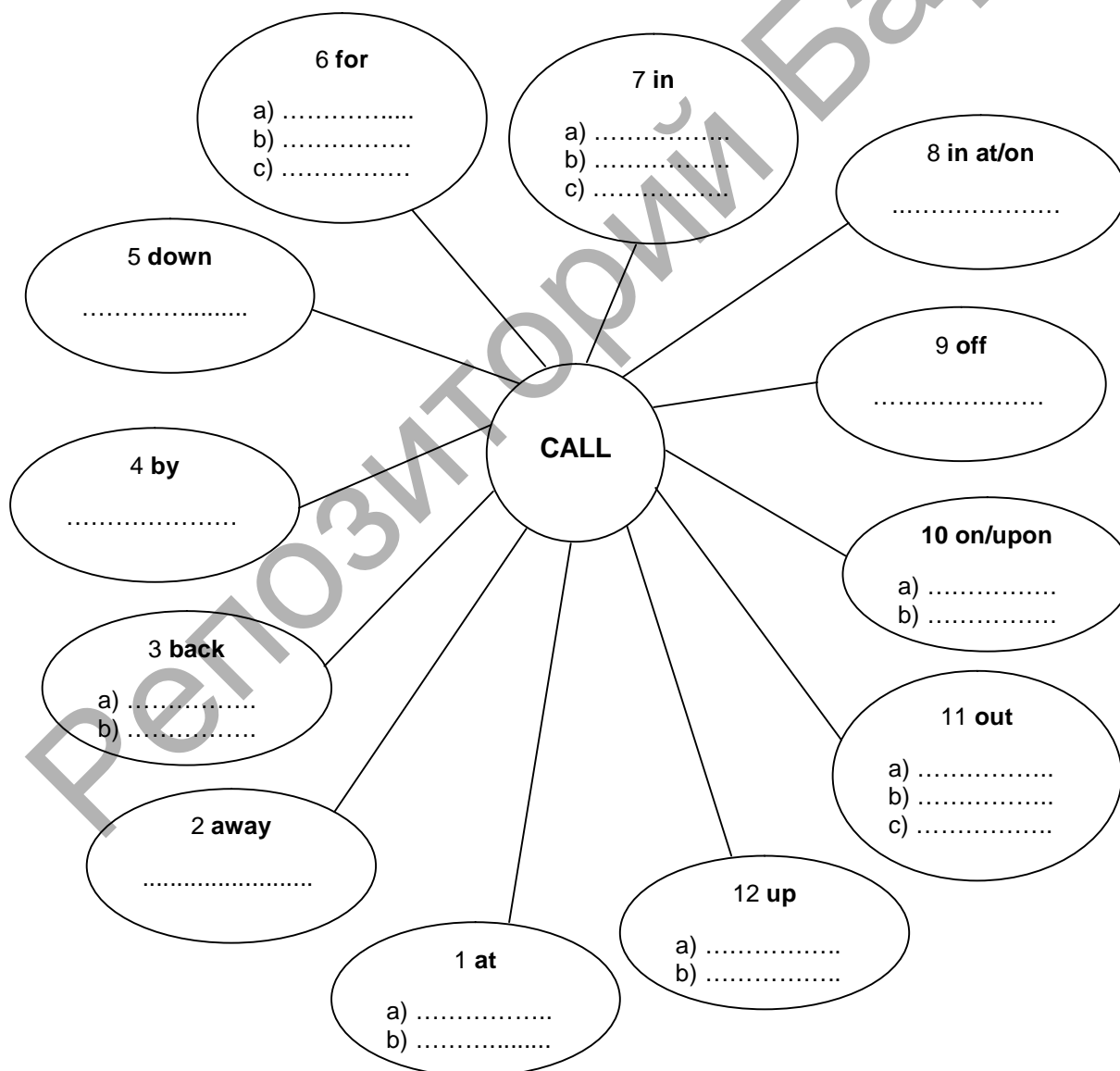
1. Внимательно прочитайте примеры с фразовыми глаголами. Обратите внимание на их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 call at (<i>intr</i>)	a) I called at the bank and arranged to transfer some money. b) The ship calls at several ports to pick up passengers before crossing the ocean.	a) заходить (куда -л с кратким визитом) pay a short visit b) заходить в порт (о корабле), делать остановку о поезде enter port, stop at a place for short time
2 call away (<i>tr</i>) (passive voice)	I'm sorry, Mr Sharp is not in the office at the moment, he's been called away to attend a meeting.	вызывать (по делу) summon
3 call back (<i>intr/tr</i>)	a) Our representative in Paris must be called back . b) She's having lunch. Can you call back later?	a) отзывать recall b) перезвонить phone later, ring back
4 call by (<i>intr</i>)	I thought I'd call by and see how you were.	заходить; навещать, наносить визит кому-л., проходя мимо pay a short visit while on your way to somewhere else
5 call down (<i>tr</i>)	The newspapers called down Tom's latest book.	раскритиковать; ругать, порицать, делать выговор, бранить, распекать scold, dress down
6 call for (<i>intr</i>)	a) The situation called for drastic measures. b) Human Rights groups are calling for the release of political prisoners. c) Will you call for my dress at the cleaner's?	a) требовать/ся, быть необходимым (require, demand) b) призывать, требовать demand that smth happens c) зайти, заехать (за кем-л., чем-то) go to a place in order to collect smb or smth
7 call in (<i>intr/tr</i>)	a) She called in last Monday to see our new house. b) Why don't you call all your friends in and have a party? c) They called in a TV repair man.	a) зайти к кому-л. на некоторое время pay smb a short visit b) приглашать invite b) вызывать специалиста: электрика, сантехника, доктора и т. д.)
8 call in at (<i>intr</i>)	I want to call in at one of those hotels to check something.	зайти, заскочить (к кому-л.) по пути в другое место drop in at
call in on (<i>intr</i>)	Could you call in on Mum on your way home?	зайти, забежать, заскочить (к человеку) visit smb for a short time
9 call off (<i>tr</i>)	The game was called off .	отменять; прекращать; откладывать, переносить cancel; postpone, put off
10 call on/upon (<i>intr</i>)	a) He called on/upon all housewives in the area and asked them to sign the petition. b) The president called upon his people to make sacrifices for the good of their country.	a) зайти, навестить кого-л.; нанести официальный визит, посетить b) призывать demand or need something

The table termination

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
11 call out (tr/intr)	a) Trouble can call out a person's best qualities. b) "Where's Dr. Cook?" "She's been called out ." c) "Hey!" she called out to him.	a) выявлять, обнаруживать reveal, expose b) вызывать (часто полицию, войска, пожарных) ask someone to come and deal with something c) выкрикнуть, окликнуть, громко произнести, вызывать по имени say smth loudly
12 call up (tr)	a) He called me up to tell me about it. b) I was called up three months after war broke out.	a) звонить по телефону phone smb b) призывать (на военную службу) conscript into military service, draft

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

В данной серии заметно выделяются три группы фразовых глаголов со значением 1) *нанести краткий визит* 2) *вызывать* и 3) *звонить* (по телефону). Первая группа включает такие глаголы, как **call at, call by, call for, call in, call in at** и **call in on**. Смысловые различия между ними следующие:

– **call at/call in at** — зайти в какое-либо учреждение (магазин, банк, офис и т. д.) — непереходный глагол;

– **call by** — зайти к кому-либо по пути, по дороге — непереходный глагол;

– **call for** — зайти (заехать) за кем-либо или чем-либо — непереходный глагол;

– **call in** — зайти к кому-либо — непереходный глагол;

– **call on/upon** — зайти к кому-либо или посетить что-либо официально — непереходный глагол.

Вторая группа состоит из следующих глаголов: **call away, call back, call in** и **call out**. Смысловые различия между ними следующие:

– **call away** — вызвать кого-либо куда-то без указания причины; употребляется в страдательном залоге;

– **call back** — отозвать кого-либо откуда-то (из командировки, отпуска) — переходный глагол;

– **call in** — вызвать специалиста (электрика, телевизионного мастера, врача, полицию и т. д. для выполнения ими профессиональной деятельности) — переходный глагол;

– **call out** — вызвать специалиста (специалистов) для разрешения проблемной ситуации (полицию, войска, пожарников и т. д. или врача по той же причине) — переходный глагол, часто употребляется в страдательном залоге.

Третья группа глаголов:

– **call up** — звонить кому-либо по телефону — переходный глагол;

– **call back** — перезвонить кому-либо, позвонить потом — переходный глагол.

3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To make a brief visit somewhere
2. To be asked to come somewhere on business
3. To phone somebody again
4. To stop and visit someone when you are near the place where they live or work
5. To need or require something
6. To make a demand for something
7. To arrive and pick up somebody
8. To visit somebody briefly
9. To invite somebody to your house
10. To ask somebody to come and give help
11. To visit a person while you are on your way to somewhere else
12. To decide that a planned event will not take place, to cancel
13. To formally ask someone to do something
14. To visit someone for a short time
15. To say something loudly
16. To ask smb for help, especially in a difficult or dangerous situation
17. To telephone somebody
18. To be ordered to join the army, navy or air force

4. Выберите из глаголов в рамке противоположные по смыслу фразовые глаголы и запишите их в нужной строке.

call back	call for	call out	call down	call off
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1. To send smb somewhere
2. Not to be required or necessary
3. To say something in a soft voice

4. To praise smb
5. To arrange an activity
6. To conceal, hide smth

5. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на фразовые глаголы в скобках в соответствующей грамматической форме.

Example: Can you ask John to (*telephone me later*) when he gets in? — Can you ask John to **call me back** when he gets in.

1. I thought I'd (*pay you a short visit*) and see how you are.
2. The situation (*demands*) immediate action.
3. I got up the next day and I (*canceled*) the fight.
4. He said he would (*pick me up*) at 6.
5. I (*visited*) some friends in Plymouth.
6. Just leave your contact information below and we will (*call you later*).
7. I (*visited*) you earlier but there was no reply and I could see the place was in darkness.
8. I decide (*to have some friends in*) for tea.
9. The President (*appealed to*) the Parliament to quickly choose a new prime minister.
10. Someone (*called me by my name*).
11. The army was (*summoned*) to help fight fires.
12. Why don't you (*telephone*) Susie now?
13. Thousands of young men were (*summoned for military services*) during World War One.

6. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. Someone (*выкрикнул*) ____ my name.
2. Okay, I'll (*перезвоню*) ____ around three.
3. Congressmen are (*требуют*) ____ an investigation into the scandal.
4. The game was (*отменена*) ____ due to bad weather.
5. The army have been (*вызваны*) ____ to fight the rebellion.
5. The Opposition (*призвала*) ____ the Prime Minister to stop the arms deal.
6. We (*вызвали*) ____ the police.
7. I'll (*заеду за*) ____ you at about eight.
8. Controlling a class (*требует*) ____ all your skill as a teacher.
9. Every evening I'm (*мне звонят*) ____ by charities asking for money.
10. We can't (*отменить*) the party ____ — it's going to start in half an hour.
11. This train (*делает остановку*) ____ at Didcot and Reading.
12. She was (*вызвали*) ____ from the meeting to take an urgent phone call.
13. She said she'd (*перезвонит*) ____ .
14. I'll (*зайду за*) ____ you at 7 o'clock.
15. "I've been promoted." "This (*следует*) ____ a celebration!"

7. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола.

1. Where is John? — He's been ____ to attend a meeting.
a) called in b) called for c) called away d) called up

2. It's a project that ____ careful planning
a) calls back b) calls for c) calls off d) calls down
3. Let's leave our suitcases in the left luggage office and ____ them later on when we have a car.
a) call for b) call upon c) call in d) call up
4. The garden party was ____ because of the rain.
a) called at b) called down c) called on d) called off
5. Each person stepped forward as his name was ____ .
a) called in b) called off c) called out d) called in on
6. In countries where there is conscription men are ____ at the age of eighteen.
a) called down b) called up c) called off d) called out
7. Jane ____ when she saw her friend across the street.
a) called in b) called off c) called on d) called out
8. You've got the job. This ____ celebration!
a) calls for b) calls in c) calls down d) calls off
9. When the local police couldn't handle the riot, the National Guard was ____ .
a) called in b) called back c) called off d) called down
10. When the fog got thicker the search was ____ .
a) called in b) called off c) called up d) called upon
11. The director ____ Jim ____ for being late again.
a) called ... up b) called ... in c) called ... off d) called ... down
12. The workers ____ strike action.
a) are calling out b) are calling in c) are calling for d) are calling at
13. The UN has ____ both sides to observe the ceasefire.
a) called for b) called on c) called out d) called up
14. Ms. Brinston is on another line. Can she ____ you ____ later?
a) call ... up b) call ... in c) call ... on d) call ... back
15. Congressmen ____ an investigation into the scandal.
a) are calling on b) are calling for c) are calling at d) are calling down
16. They ____ the immediate release of the hostages.
a) called up b) called in c) called on d) called for
17. The game was ____ because of bad weather.
a) called on b) called off c) called for d) called on
18. Nick often ____ on his way home from work.
a) calls in b) calls on c) calls for d) calls out

19. She ____ for help.

- a) called up b) called on c) called out d) called in

20. The UN ____ both sides to start peace talks.

- a) has called out b) has called in c) has called off d) has called on

8. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

1. Sorry, she's busy. Can she call you ____ later?

2. This project that calls ____ careful planning.

3. The UN has called ____ both sides to start peace talks.

4. The doctor's been called ____ to an emergency.

5. We had to decide whether classes should be called ____ .

6. The declaration called ____ an immediate ceasefire.

7. The situation calls ____ immediate action.

8. The meeting was called ____ due to the President's sudden illness.

9. Janice left a message asking me to call her ____ .

10. Call ____ on you way home and tell me how the interview went

11. The boss called me ____ for being late again.

12. Desperate times call ____ desperate measures.

13. If you know the answer, put your hand up, don't call ____ .

14. He was called ____ at the age of eighteen and spent a year in the army.

15. I'm going to a pop concert with Tom. He is calling ____ me at eight so I must be ready then.

16. She called ____ for a few minutes to return a book.

17. Mrs Jones rang. She wants you to ____ her ____ .

18. Can you be ready at six? He is calling ____ us then to take us out.

19. They had to call ____ the match as the ground was too wet to play on.

20. The situation is difficult and calls ____ great tact.

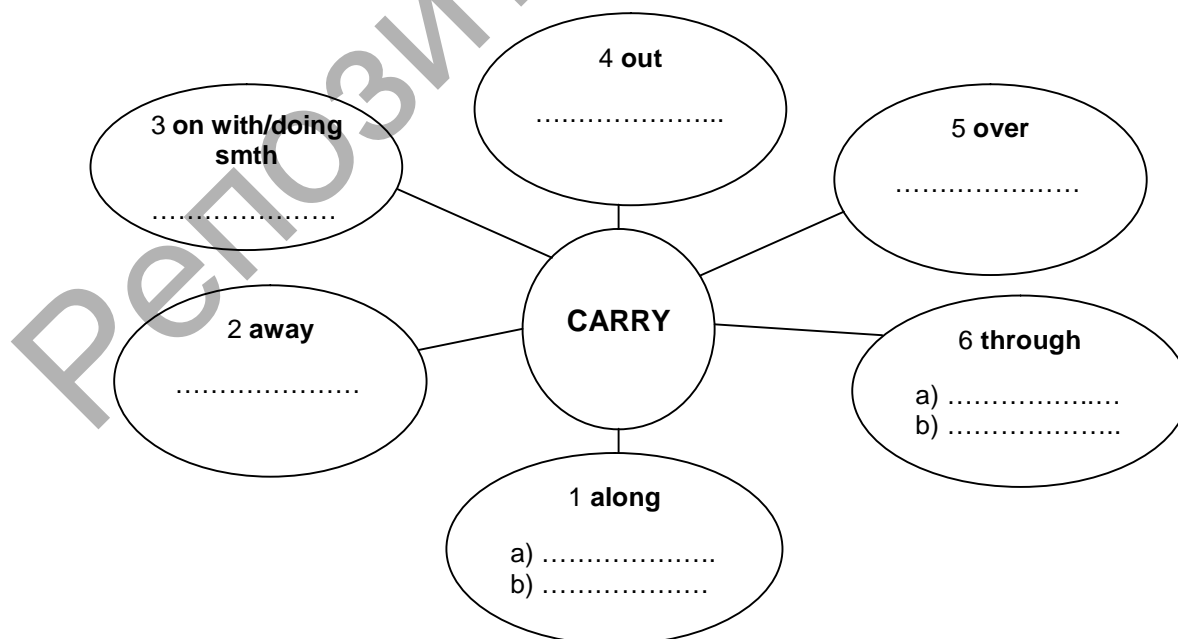
21. The relations of the dead men are calling ____ an inquiry.

CARRY (CARRIED, CARRYING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте примеры с фразовыми глаголами. Обратите внимание на их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 carry along (tr)	a) We were all carried along by his speech. b) The football team was carried along by the enthusiasm of its supporters.	a) захватывать, увлекать (о чувстве) be very excited b) морально поддерживать; ободрять, поднимать дух support morally, encourage
2 carry away (tr)	He was carried away by the music.	увлекать; охватывать (о чувстве) become so excited that you are no longer in control of what you do or say
3 carry on with/doing smth (intr)	Carry on with your work while I'm out.	продолжать (делать что-л.) continue doing smth
4 carry out (tr)	They carried out some tests to see the effects of the new drug.	выполнять, осуществлять; приводить в исполнение (приказы, распоряжения) do a task, execute
5 carry over (intr)	The concert will have to be carried over till next week because the singer is ill.	переносить (на другой день, неделю и т. д.) fix a different date for
6 carry through (tr)	a) Once he starts a project, he always carries it through . b) Only his courage carried Jim through .	a) осуществлять, доводить до конца to complete or finish something successfully b) помогать (выстоять), поддерживать (в трудную минуту) help someone to manage during an illness or a difficult period

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

В данной серии фразовых глаголов 3 глагола употребляются, как правило, в страдательном залоге с предлогом **BY**: **be carried along**, **be carried away**, **be carried over**. Глаголы **carry along** и **carry away** являются синонимами в значении *захватывать, увлечь (о чувстве)*, а глагол **carry along** имеет дополнительное значение *морально поддерживать или подбадривать кого-либо*. Кроме того **carry away** и **carry out** могут употребляться в прямом смысле *уносить и выносить*.

3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To support morally
2. To be no longer in control of what you do or say
3. To continue doing smth
4. To do a task, to execute smth
5. To fix a different date for smth
6. To complete smth successfully
7. To help smb during a difficult period

4. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на соответствующие фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

Example: You'll make yourself ill if you *continue* working like that. — You'll make yourself ill if you **carry on** working like that

1. They managed *to complete* the task *successfully* despite opposition.
2. Up to five days' holiday can be *fixed for another date* from one year to the next.
3. We all have certain duties and jobs *to do*.
4. I *got so excited* and bought three pairs of shoes.
5. The young swimmer got so tired that she wanted to stop but she was *encouraged* by the cheers of her supporters.
6. They knew I was trying to sleep, but they *went on* talking and singing anyway.
7. He read the instructions but didn't *follow* them.
8. They were all *impressed* by the performance.
9. She plans *to continue* with her career after the baby is born.

5. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. Don't let me interrupt you, just (*продолжай*) ____ .
2. Teenagers (*провели*) ____ a survey on attitudes to drugs.
3. John was completely (*увлечен*) ____ by the music and lost track of time.
4. Her sense of humour usually (*помогает*) ____ her (*выстоять*) ____ .
5. You can (*увлечься*) ____ by the atmosphere of an auction and spend more than you planned.
6. I'm determined (*довести*) ____ this (*до конца*) ____ .
7. The meeting was (*перенесено*) ____ till next month.
8. Do (*продолжай*) ____ with your work while I'm away.
9. The gunmen (*выполнили*) ____ their threat and shot the man.
10. Soldiers are trained to (*выполнять*) ____ orders without question.

6. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола.

1. The match had to be carried ____ until Sunday.
a) away b) on c) over d) out
2. Extensive tests have been carried ____ on the patient.
a) away b) on c) over d) out
3. His determination carried him ____ the ordeal.
a) over b) out c) through d) away
4. David was so drunk that we had to carry him ____ of the bar.
a) away b) out c) out d) over
5. The concert will have to be carried ____ till next week because the singer is ill.
a) over b) away c) through d) on
6. Sean will carry your duties ____ while you're on vacation.
a) through b) on c) out d) over
7. It's a difficult job but she's the person to carry it ____.
a) away b) on c) through d) over
8. He carried ____ peeling the potatoes.
a) over b) out c) through d) on

7. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

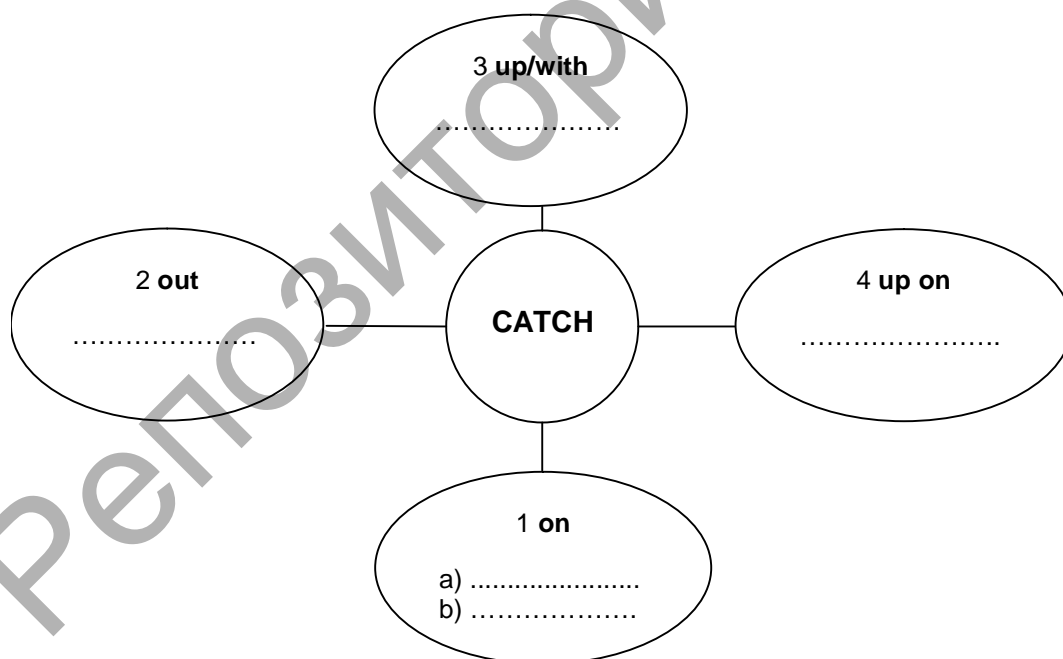
1. I'm supposed to carry ____ her instructions and report back.
2. You'll have to carry ____ for the sake of the children.
3. I just got carried ____ because it was such fun.
4. Sorry, I interrupted you. Just carry ____.
5. You'll have an accident if you carry ____ driving like that.
6. A survey is now being carried ____ nationwide.
7. It was difficult for Mrs. Nelson to carry ____ after her husband died.
8. Her confidence carried her ____.
9. The pain and violence of his childhood were carried ____ into his marriage.
10. I don't think anyone but Matt can carry this project ____.

CATCH (CAUGHT, CATCHING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 catch on (<i>intr</i>)	a) The play caught on and ran for two months. b) The best thing about the new worker is that he catches on very fast.	a) завоевать популярность; стать модным; привиться; понравиться become popular or fashionable b) понимать, улавливать, схватывать (на лету) understand or realize smth
2 catch out (<i>tr</i>)	I'm sure the prisoner isn't telling the truth; talk to him and see if you can catch him out .	поймать кого-л на лжи, подловить; завалить (на экзамене) trap a person, especially if they are doing smth wrong
3 catch up (<i>intr/tr</i>) catch up with (<i>intr</i>)	I had to run to catch up with her. We'll have to work hard to catch the other firm up .	догнать, нагнать come from behind and reach someone in front of you by going faster; improve and reach the same standard as other people in your class, group etc.
4 catch up on (<i>intr</i>)	I need to catch up on some sleep this weekend.	нагнать, наверстать (упущенное) do smth you haven't been able to do until now

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

В данной серии два фразовых глагола имеют схожие значения: **catch up/with** и **catch upon**. Различие между ними следующее:

- **catch up/with** имеет прямое и переносное значение *догнать идущего человека, чтобы поравняться с ним и догнать кого-либо, например, по учебе, чтобы достичь одного с ним уровня;*
 - **catch upon** имеет значение *наверстать упущенное, т. е. то, что не успел сделать ранее.*
- В следующем примере *I need to **catch up on** some sleep this weekend* “catch up on some sleep” (буквально *наверстать сон*) можно передать русским эквивалентом «выспаться, как следует».

3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To become popular or fashionable
2. To be quick to understand
3. To trap smb who is cheating
4. To come from behind and reach a person in front of you
5. To reach the same standard as your classmates
6. To do smth you haven't been able to do before

4. Выберите из глаголов в рамке противоположные по смыслу фразовые глаголы и запишите их в нужной строке.

catch on catch out catch up with catch up on

1. To go out of date
2. To be slow to grasp smth
3. To fall behind
4. To fail to do smth

5. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на соответствующие фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

Example: His music never *became popular* in the South. — His music never **caught on** in the South.

1. Would you mind repeating that, I didn't quite *understand*.
2. I suspected he wasn't telling me the truth, and one day I *caught him lying* when I found some letters he'd written.
3. I started last in the race but I soon *came abreast with* the others.
4. The examiners will try *to fail* you so have all your answers well prepared.
5. Explain the rules to Zoe — she *grasps* fast.
6. It takes a long time *to learn and discuss* all the local news.
7. I don't think this strange new fashion will *be in*.

6. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. I spent two weeks (*наверстывая*) ____ my studies.
2. She tried (*догнать*) ____ the other competitors, but they were just too fast.
3. This movement has already (*завоевало популярность*) ____ in other states.
4. The first thing I did when I got home was to phone up Jo and (*разузнал*) ____ all the gossip.
5. He is a smart guy and (*схватывает все*) ____ very fast.
6. You've missed a whole term; you will have to work hard to (*догнать*) ____ the rest of the class.
7. At the moment our technology is more advanced, but other countries are (*догоняют*) ____ us.
8. She tried to (*подловить меня*) ____ by asking me where I'd first met her husband.

7. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола.

1. He invented a new game, but it never really caught ____ .
a) up b) up with c) out d) on
2. They tried to catch her ____ with a difficult question.
a) up b) on c) out d) up with
3. Go on ahead. I'll catch ____ you.
a) up with b) up c) on d) out
4. The police caught ____ the thieves.
a) up with b) up c) out d) on
5. We spent the evening catching ____ each other's news.
a) out b) on c) up with d) up on
6. He is very quick to catch ____ to things.
a) up on b) on c) up with d) up
7. He's working hard to catch ____ the others after missing a term.
a) up with b) up on c) up d) out
8. I have some work to catch ____ .
a) out b) up c) up on d) up with
9. At first he was bottom of the class, but he soon caught ____ .
a) out b) on c) up d) up on
10. Detectives followed him for months hoping to catch him ____ in some deception.
a) on b) up c) up on d) out

CHANGE (CHANGED, CHANGING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

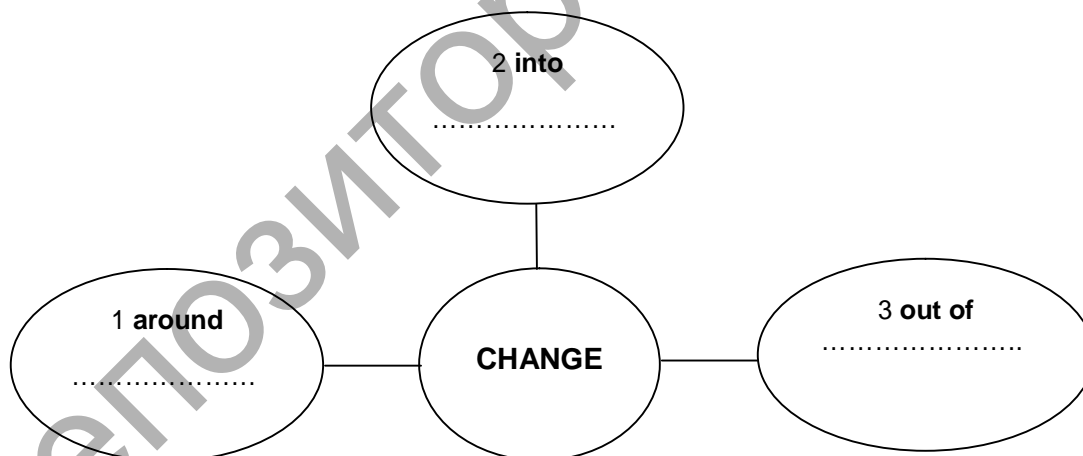
phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 change around (tr)	The room looks bigger since we changed the furniture around .	переставить (мебель, вещи и т. д.) move things so that they are in different places or positions, rearrange
2 change into (tr)	The prince was changed into a beggar.	превращаться во что-л; переодеться во что-л stop being in one state, condition or form and start being in another or make smth do this; take off the clothes or a piece of clothing you are wearing and put on different ones
3 change out of (intr)	I'll have to change out of these wet clothes.	сменить (одежду) take off the clothes or a piece of clothing and put on different ones

Примечание.

Два фразовых глагола имеют схожее значение: **change into** и **change out of** в значении *сменить одежду, переодеться*.

Послелог **into** указывает на смену одной одежды другой (буквально — из одной одежды в другую) без объяснения причины, а послелог с предлогом **out of** намекает на причину переодевания — одежда мокрая, грязная и т. д.

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогам.

- If you're not careful, the evil magician will change you ____ an ugly creature.
- She changed ____ her old shabby jeans.
- If you change the words ____ the sentence sounds better.
- The evil witch changed the beautiful princess ____ a frog.
- I'll have to change ____ ____ these dirty overalls.
- Sara changed ____ her swimsuit and ran out for a quick swim.
- I see you've changed all the furniture ____ .
- These caterpillars change ____ moths.

CHECK (CHECKED, CHECKING)

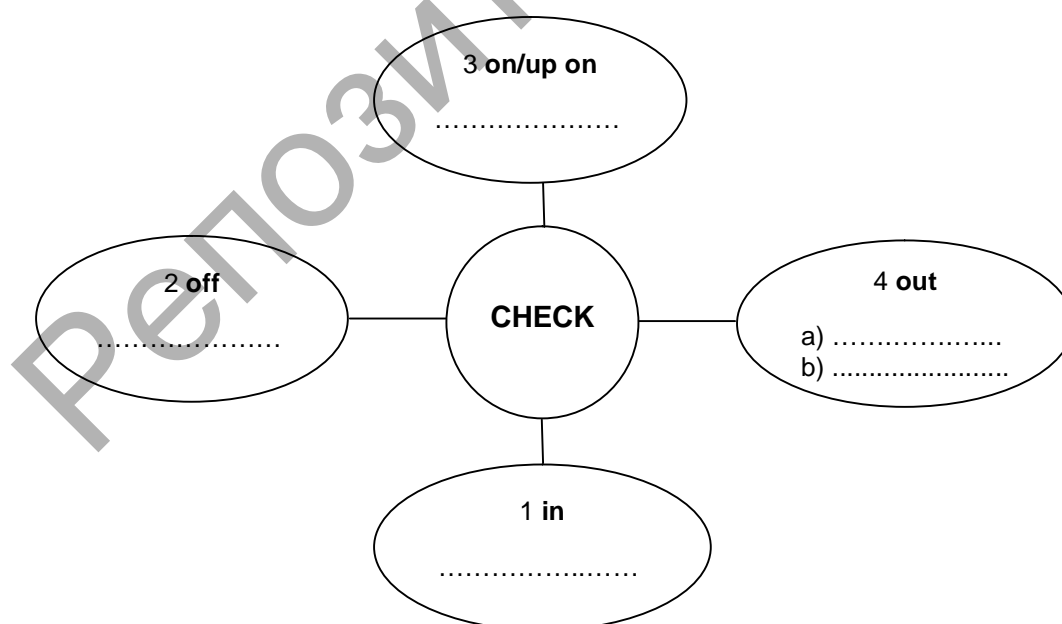
1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 check in/into (intr)	Passengers should check in an hour before departure.	регистрировать/ся (на рейс самолета, в гостинице, отмечаться по приходу на работу) arrive and register
2 check off (tr)	Check their names off the list as they arrive.	отмечать (галочкой) (проверенное, выполненное и т. д.) tick off the items or names on the list
3 check on (intr) check up on (intr)	I'll just go check on dinner. Mom is always checking up on me.	проверять (что-либо или кто чем занимается и все ли в порядке) make sure that someone is doing what they are supposed to be doing
4 check out (intr)	a) We have to check out by 12 o'clock. b) The police had to check out the call.	a) расплатиться и освободить номер в гостинице, выписаться pay the bill and leave a hotel b) проверить информацию о ком-либо/чем-либо find out information about smb or smth to make sure that everything is correct or satisfactory

Примечание.

В данной серии глаголы **check off**, **check on/up on** и **check out** имеют схожее значение *проверять*. Их отличие в следующем: **check off** — *проверять по списку что-либо и делать отметку о выполнении*; **check on** и **check up on** — *проверять что-либо или кого-либо, чтобы узнать все ли в порядке*, а **check out** — *все ли соответствует действительности*.

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. Has Mr Light (*зарегистрировался*) ____ at the hotel yet?
2. One by one he (*отметил их*) ____ on his register.
3. Let's (*расплатимся и уйдем*) ____ of this joint and find a better one.
4. He wanted to (*проверить*) ____ the girl's story.
5. Don't worry; no-one is going to (*проверять*) ____ you.
6. He felt the police were (*интересуются*) ____ him so he left the country.'
7. He (*поселился*) ____ at the Europa Hotel.
8. Airline employees were (*регистравали*) ____ passengers.

4. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола

1. Please check ____ at least an hour before departure.
a) in b) off c) on d) out
2. Check the names ____ as the guests arrive.
a) in b) off c) on d) out
3. I'll just go and check ____ the children.
a) in b) on c) off d) up on
4. We ought to check him ____ on the computer.
a) on b) off c) up on d) out
5. I'm sorry, they aren't here. They checked ____ this morning.
a) out b) in c) off d) up
6. As I packed my case I checked everything ____ on my list.
a) off b) on c) in d) out
7. We checked ____ our luggage and went through to the departure lounge.
a) out b) on c) in d) off
8. He checked ____ a top London clinic yesterday for an operation on his knee.
a) in b) into c) off d) up

5. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

1. It is always advisable to check ____ early to get a good seat on your flight.
2. Check their names ____ the list as they arrive.
3. Honey, can you go upstairs and check ____ the kids?
4. We checked ____ at noon.
5. The teacher checked the children's names ____ as they entered.
6. My neighbour comes in once a week to check ____ things and feed the fish.
7. Dustin called me to check ____ some facts.
8. You must check ____ at least one hour before takeoff.
9. Guests should check ____ of their rooms by noon.
10. The police are checking ____ his alibi.

CLEAN (CLEANED, CLEANING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

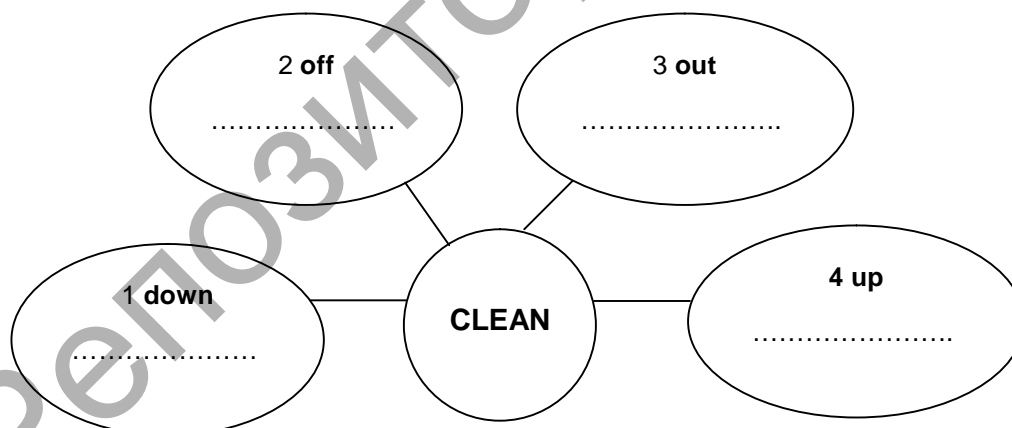
phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 clean down (tr)	We were asked to clean down the walls when we left the house that we had been renting.	счищать, убирать, сметать (пыль); мыть
2 clean off (tr)	I cleaned the mud off my shoes	счищать, отчищать поверхность (щеткой, тряпкой)
3 clean out (tr)	I hope you've cleaned out all those sticky old sweet papers and empty envelopes from your drawer this time.	очистить, опорожнить; вывести, вынести (вещи, мебель и т. д.)
4 clean up (tr/intr)	The room needs cleaning up .	прибирать (за кем-л), приводить в порядок; очистить

Примечание.

Все фразовые глаголы данной серии имеют значение *приводить что-либо в порядок* (чистить, мыть, убирать и т. д.). Определенную разницу в их значениях добавляют послелог:

- **down** обозначает *тщательную уборку, мытье* и т. д.;
- **off** обозначает *чистку поверхности* (одежда, обувь и т. д.);
- **out** указывает на *движение изнутри наружу* (очистить, вычистить, опорожнить, убрать) и ассоциируется с жилым или нежилым помещением или ящиком, коробкой (комната, чердак, гараж, ящик письменного стола и т. д.);
- **up** сигнализирует об уборке *загрязненной поверхности* (грязь, мусор, краска и т. д.).

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами

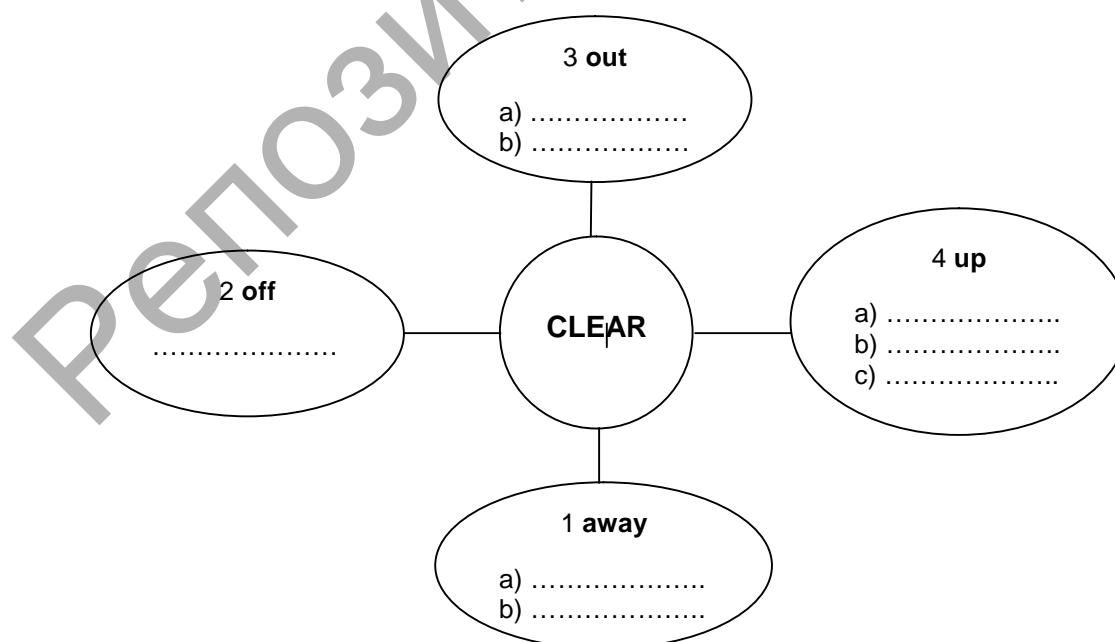
- We spent the whole of Sunday cleaning ____ the garage.
- A lot of money has been spent on cleaning ____ the region's beaches.
- I must clean ____ the spare room.
- Clean ____ any spilt paint.
- Mark was fired and told to clean his desk ____ and leave.
- These painters always clean ____ when they've finished.

CLEAR (CLEARED, CLEARING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 clear away (tr/intr)	a) Could you clear away these papers? b) The clouds soon cleared away and it became quite warm. c) When he read the letter his doubts cleared away .	a) убирать, очищать remove from the place b) рассеиваться (о тумане, облаках) disperse c) рассеивать (сомнения) blow over
2 clear off (intr)	Just clear off at once! The landlord told them to clear off/out .	уйти, убраться (команда); выгонять, прогонять turn out
3 clear out (tr/intr)	a) Clear out the cupboard, please. I need to clear out that dresser. You'll need somewhere to keep your books. I'll clear out this cupboard for you. b) " Clear out! " shouted the angry farmer to the boys in his field. (clear off)	a) вычистить, очистить от грязи, мусора; освободить от лишних вещей tidy smth by removing things b) уйти, убраться clear off
4 clear up (tr/intr)	a) We should clear up the basement before your parents visit. b) The police were trying to clear up the mystery of the man's death. c) I think it will clear up soon. Her face cleared up when she read the letter. d) I've lots of work to clear up before the weekend.	a) прибирать, убирать tidy smth by removing things b) выяснять, прояснить (вопрос устанавливать, удостоверяться make smth clear c) проясняться (о погоде, лице) become brighter d) доделать, закончить finish, complete

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

Здесь три фразовых глагола близки по значению *наводить порядок, убирать, прибирать*. Их отличие в следующем:

- **clear away** обозначает *убрать что-либо, чтобы освободить место, навести порядок или выбросить ненужные вещи*;
- **clear out** также как и фразовый глагол **clean out** подразумевает *уборку изнутри* (ящика стола, кухонного шкафчика и т. д.);
- **clear up** имеет значение *устранить беспорядок*.

3. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. The mystery hasn't been (*раскрыта*) ____ yet.
2. Please (*убери*) ____ your papers ____ so that I can serve dinner.
3. You (*убирайтесь вон*) ____ said the farmer angrily. You've no right to put your caravans in my field.
4. It was a beautiful day after the sky (*прояснилось*) ____ .
5. The mystery of his sudden disappearance was never (*разгадана*) ____ .
6. The mounted police (*разогнала*) ____ the crowds.
7. Everything's okay. It was a big misunderstanding, but it's (*разъяснилось*) ____ now.
8. (*Убери*) ____ your books. I want to set the table for lunch.
9. After the police threw tear gas, the crowd (*разбежалась*) ____.
10. The misunderstanding (*было улажено*) ____ right away after we talked about it.

4. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами

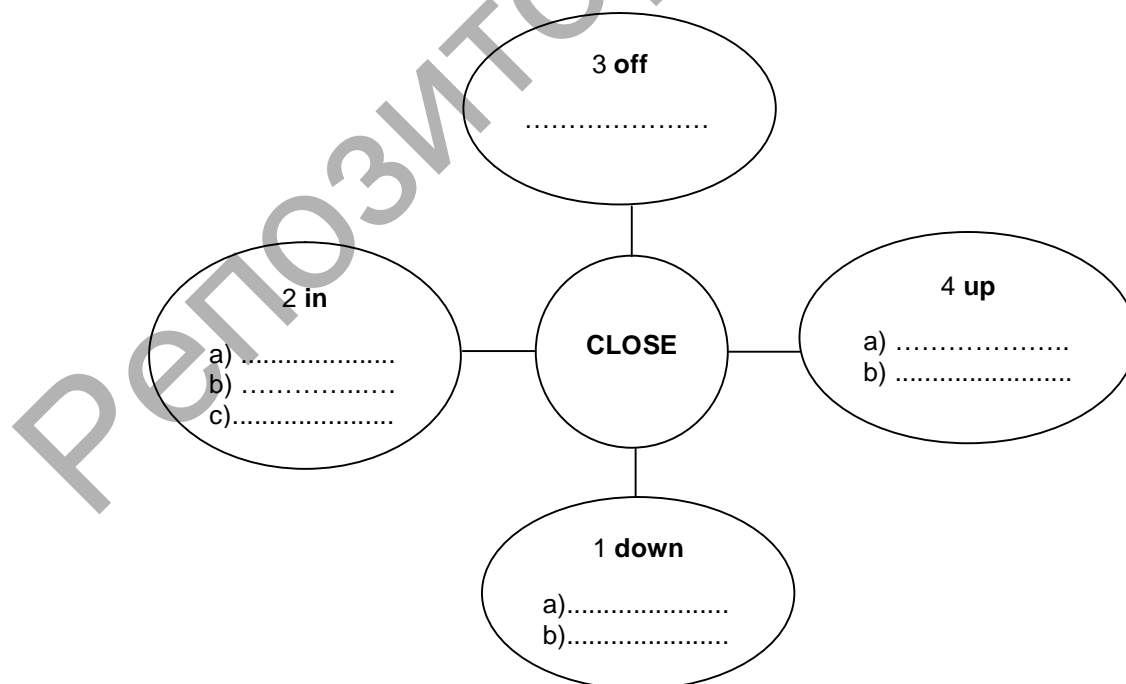
1. Jamie, will you clear your toys ____ !
2. When you've finished the meal, please ____ the kitchen.
3. Clear ____ ! This is private property.
4. I hope the weather will clear ____ soon.
5. There are one or two points I'd like to clear ____ before we begin.
6. Look how much more room we have in the attic now that we've cleared all that junk ____ .
7. Unless it clears ____ , we'll have to cancel the picnic.
8. Children, you must clear ____ the mess before you go to bed.
9. Go into the field and clear those boys ____ .
10. The car dealer had a sale so that he could clear ____ some space for the new cars.
11. He cleared ____ and made coffee.
12. We cleared ____ all our old clothes.
13. I found the letters when I was clearing ____ after my father died.
14. I'm fed up with clearing ____ after you!
15. It's time your toys were cleared ____ .
16. Clear ____ your own mess!

CLOSE (CLOSED, CLOSING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 close down (tr/intr)	a) The owner is having to close the shop down . b) This station is now closing down and we wish you all goodnight.	a) закрывать, ликвидировать (предприятие, магазин, школу и т. д.) shut down b) заканчивать теле- и радиопередачи complete, finish
2 close in (intr)	a) Night closed in . b) The enemy is closing in on the city. c) Days are closing in now that it is September	a) наступать, опускаться; обволакивать set in; envelop b) приближаться, сближаться come nearer, approach c) сокращаться (о днях), становиться короче shorten, grow short
3 close off (tr)	The police have closed off the streets so that the President can drive through the	блокировать, закрывать, перекрывать (дорогу, проход и т. д.) block off, cordon off
4 close up (intr/tr)	a) If you children closed up a bit, there'd be room for another one on this seat. b) The summer house had been closed up all year.	a) сомкнуть ряды; подвинуться close ranks; make room b) закрыть (офис, магазин и уйти) или закрыть что-л. временно (дачу на лето) shut smth completely and securely or permanently

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

Три глагола данной серии имеют схожее значение *закрывать*. Их отличие в следующем:

– **close down** — обозначает *закрытие (ликвидацию)* предприятия, учреждения и т. д.;

– **close off** — имеет значение *перекрывать, перегородить, блокировать* что-либо, чтобы преградить доступ людям;

– **close up** — может иметь значение *закрывать* (магазин, офис и т. д.) *на короткий период времени*, например, обед или *закрывать дачу на лето*, а также *закрывать что-либо в конце рабочего дня* и уйти домой.

3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To shut smth down
2. To come nearer, to approach
3. To grow short
4. To block smth off
5. To close ranks
6. To shut the shop and go home

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. Trade was so bad that many small shops (*закрылись*) ____ and big shops (*закрыли*) ____ some of their branches.
2. They huddled around the fire as the night (*наступила*) ____ .
3. The lions (*подкрались*) ____ on their prey.
4. Police (*перекрыл*) ____ about 12 blocks of a major San Francisco thoroughfare for today's march.
5. All the steelworks around here were (*закрыты*) ____ in the 1980s.
6. The entrance to the train station was (*закрыт*) ____ following the explosion.
7. The police (*перекрыла*) ____ everything.
8. Just (*закрой*) ____ the shop.
9. Our summer cottage was (*закрыт*) ____ all year.
10. The police (*заблокировала*) ____ part of the city centre.

5. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

1. The cinema will close ____ next year.
2. As the mist was closing ____ we decided to stay where we were.
3. Schools are closed ____ by the influenza epidemic.
4. November was closing ____.
5. The shop will be closing ____ for good on Saturday, so everything is half price.
6. Rebel soldiers are closing ____ on the town.
7. The captain ordered his men to close ____ .
8. Hundreds of coal mines have closed ____ since World War II.
9. The enemy is closing ____ on the city.
10. They closed ____ their London offices last year.

COME (CAME, COME, COMING)

Part one

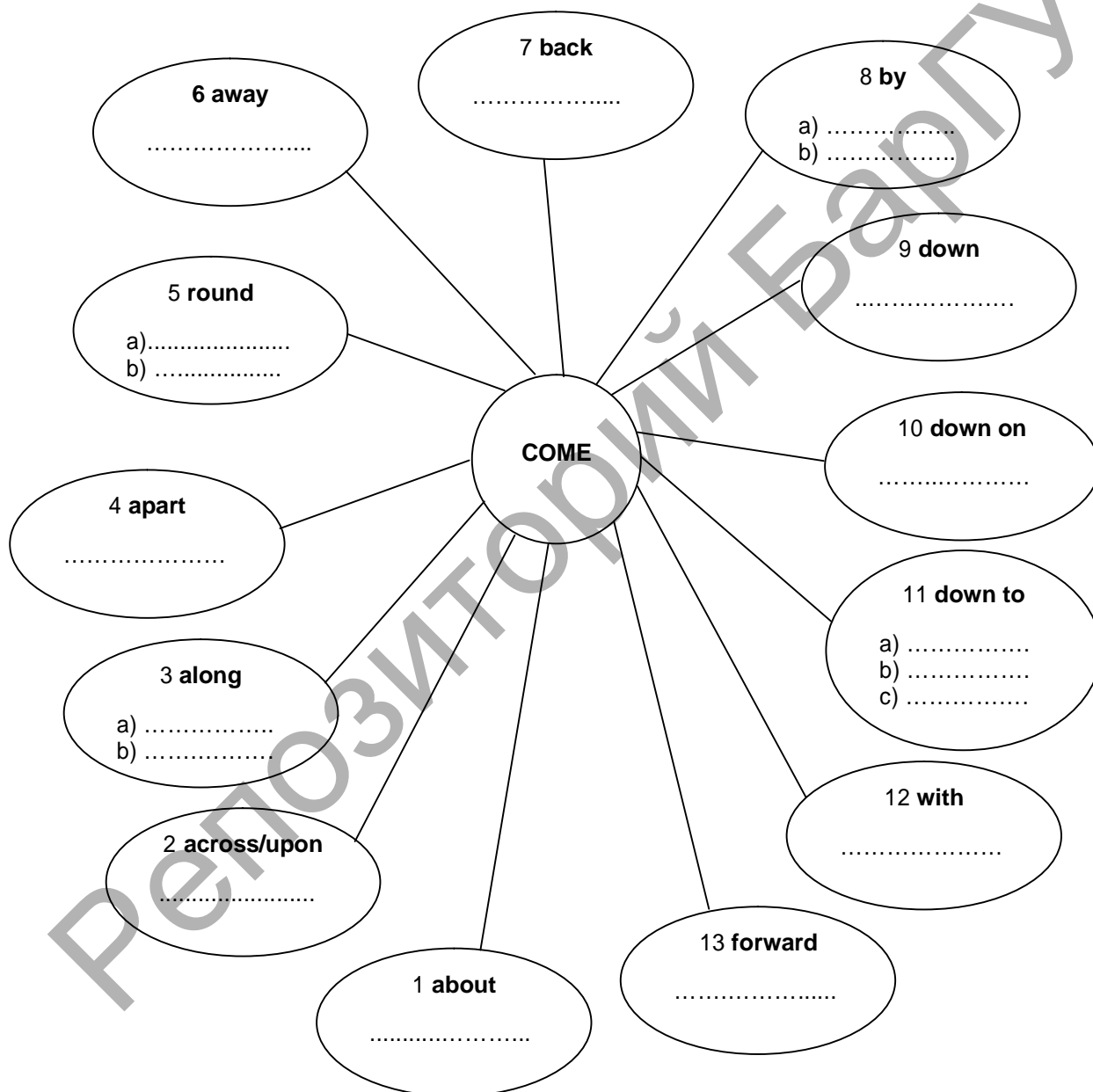
1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 come about (intr)	How did it come about that the man was dismissed?	появляться, возникать; происходить, случаться appear, emerge, happen
2 come across/upon (tr)	I came across/upon these old photos recently.	натолкнуться на (что-л.) неожиданно найти (что-л.), случайно встретить (кого-л.) find/meet by chance
3 come along (intr)	John came along with us to the cinema.	сопровождать кого-л., идти с кем-л.; давай, двигай вперёд accompany somebody, go somewhere with somebody
4 come apart (intr)	It just came apart in my hands.	ломаться, разваливаться, распадаться tear, disintegrate
5 come a/round (intr)	a) Paul is coming round to my house for tea. (come by). b) Don't worry about the chairman; he'll soon come round (to our opinion).	a) заходить, заезжать, приходить pay an informal visit, drop at b) изменять мнение, передумать; соглашаться (с кем-л., чем-л.) change your opinion or decision
6 come away (intr)	a) Come away with me on my next holiday. b) I pulled, and the handle came away from the door.	a) уходить; уезжать leave a place with a particular feeling or idea b) отламываться; отрываться; отходить, отставать break off, come off
7 come back (intr)	a) When is your sister coming back from Europe. b) Long skirts are coming back . c) Don't worry; it will all come back to you.	a) возвращаться (к прежнему состоянию) return b) снова входить в моду, становиться модным, популярным regain popularity, become popular again, be in c) вспоминаться, всплывать в памяти return to mind
8 come by (intr)	a) Why don't you come by some afternoon and have coffee with me? b) Everybody wondered how he came by so much money.	a) заходить, заглядывать к кому-л. visit, drop by b) достаться, получить obtain
9 come down (intr)	The price came down .	уменьшаться, снижаться decrease
10 come down on (intr)	The school came down hard on any students who were caught drinking.	строго наказывать, критиковать; сделать выговор, отчитывать punish or criticize smb
11 come down to (intr)	a) I never thought she would come down to asking my advice about her affairs. b) It all comes down to something very simple. c) This house came down to me after my aunt died.	a) опуститься, дойти до (до чего-л.) come to b) сводиться (к чему-л.) come to c) перейти по наследству inherit

The table termination

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
12 come down with (intr)	I think I'm coming down with flu.	заболеть чем-л. fall ill with, catch illness
13 come forward (intr)	Witnesses are asked to come forward with information about the robbery.	предлагать свои услуги offer help to someone, or offer to do something

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

В данной серии следует обратить внимание на фразовый глагол **come down** с предлогами: **come down, come down on, come down to** и **come down with**. Их значения понятны из таблицы.

3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To happen, appear
2. To meet by chance
3. To accompany smb
4. To disintegrate
5. To visit smb briefly
6. To break off, come off
7. To return
8. To regain popularity
9. To return to mind
10. To visit, drop by
11. To obtain smth
12. To decrease
13. To punish or criticize
14. To come to
15. To fall in with
16. Offer to do smth

4. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на соответствующие фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

Example: Good books *appear* as a result of hard work. — Good books **come about** as a result of hard work.

1. I *found* this photograph among some old newspapers.
2. The actress has *returned* after a two-year absence.
3. *Hurry up* children, or we'll be late!
4. The book just *fell to pieces* in my hands.
5. I'm sure he'll *change his opinion in favour of* our way of thinking.
6. When I picked up the teapot the handle *broke off* in my hand.
7. Jane has *caught* a bad cold.
8. She *criticized* me like a ton of bricks.
9. He *was at the end of his rope* selling matches on street corners.
10. I think I'm *falling ill with* flu.
11. Nobody has yet *provided* any information relating to the girl's death.

5. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. How did this extraordinary situation (*случилась*) ____ ?
2. I (*случайно увидел*) ____ a lovely old vase in that junk shop.
3. Can I (*пойти*) ____ too?
4. I had to (*уйти*) ____ before the end of the party.
5. Is the singer expected to (*вернуться (на сцену)*) ____ ?
6. Veronica (*заходила*) ____ to see me today.
7. I picked up the book and it (*развалилась*) ____ in my hands.
8. My weight has (*снизился*) ____ again.
9. The teacher (*сделал выговор*) ____ him for talking in class.
10. I (*заболел*) ____ influenza.

6. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола.

1. How did genetic engineering come ____ ?
a) across b) away c) around d) about
2. I came ____ children sleeping under bridges.
a) by b) down c) across d) down
3. I picked the magazine up and it came ____ in my hands.
a) down b) apart c) away d) around
4. I have come ____ to your way of thinking.
a) round b) down to c) along d) apart
5. Long hair on men seems to be coming ____ .
a) by b) across c) along d) back
6. Smith then came ____ with his evidence.
a) forward b) back c) round d) down
7. The director came ____ Jim for being late.
a) across b) down on c) down d) back
8. It all comes ____ money in the end.
a) down on b) down to c) down with d) along
9. Would you like to come ____ on Saturday? We'll be in all day. I'm at home all day.
a) round b) by c) down d) across
10. We'd like to come ____ here next year.
a) by b) down c) round d) back
11. Why don't you come ____ and see us one evening.
a) across b) down c) away d) by
- 12 She came ____ some old photographs in a drawer.
a) by b) across c) away d) by

Part two

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
14 come from (intr)	a) His mother came from Texas. b) Much of our butter comes from New Zealand.	a) происходить от кого-л., чего-л.; быть родом (откуда-нибудь) have as your place of birth or residence b) брать начало, происходить, возникать originate
15 come in (intr)	a) Somebody knocked at my door and I said 'Come in'. b) What time does the train come in ? c) I remember when miniskirts first came in .	a) войти (внутрь помещения, здания) enter a building, room, etc. b) приходить, прибывать; поступать (о сведениях, сообщениях, почте); arrive c) входить в моду become fashionable
16 come into (intr)	a) Come into the garden and I'll show you my roses. b) I came into some money when my grandfather died.	a) войти (внутрь помещения, здания) enter a building, room, etc. b) получать (в)наследство inherit
17 come of (intr)	We wanted to start a pop group, but nothing ever came of it.	выходить, получаться result from
18 come on (intr)	a) When does the heating come on ? b) Come on! It's far too cold to wait here any longer.	a) включаться (о приборе) ; зажигаться, загораться (о свете и т. д.) be turned on b) Данное выражение употребляется для выражение приказа, подбадривания, сомнения в словах говорящего и т. д.
19 come off (intr)	a) A button had come off his coat. b) The experiment did not come off . c) When is the wedding coming off ? — Next June.	a) отрываться, отклеиваться, отваливаться, отставать, отлетать become removed from smth b) выйти, получиться, удаваться succeed c) состояться take place
20 come out (intr)	a) Soon the whole truth came out . b) When does his new book come out ? c) Do you think this stain will come out ? d) Some of our wedding photos didn't come out .	a) обнаруживаться, проявляться (об информации, фактах); становиться известным become known ; b) выходить (о печатном издании) be published c) сходить, исчезать (о пятнах) vanish d) выходить; появляться happen
21 come out with (intr)	He came out with a string of four-letter words.	сказать что-л. неприличное или смешное, сморозить, разразиться чем-л. say smth suddenly, usually smth that surprises or shocks people

The table termination

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
22 come over (intr)	a) Can I come over to your place? b) A wave of sleepiness came over her.	a) заезжать, заходить (ненадолго), заглянуть drop in b) охватить, овладеть (о чувстве), найти (на кого-л) suddenly feel smth
23 come/around/to (intr)	a) Her father at first refused to let her study abroad but he came round (to it) in the end. b) The girl fainted, but she came a/round when we threw drops of water on her face.	a) менять мнение, убеждение; соглашаться change one's mind b) приходить в себя (после обморока, болезни) recover consciousness
24 come through (tr)	We've come through all kinds of trouble together.	перенести, пережить (что-л. неприятное или тяжёлое); пройти через что-л. go through, live through
25 come to (intr)	When I came to , I was lying on the grass.	прийти в себя, очнуться regain consciousness
26 come up (intr)	The subject didn't come up at the meeting.	упоминаться (в разговоре) be mentioned/discussed
27 come up against (intr)	We may find we come up against quite a lot of opposition from local people.	встречаться с трудностями be faced with (problems)
28 come up to (intr)	This work doesn't come up to your usual standards.	соответствовать (образцу, стандарту) to match a standard
29 come up with (intr)	They still haven't come up with a name for the baby.	придумать, предложить (идею, выход, решение план, проект) think of smth such as an idea or a plan, think of, think up

Примечание.

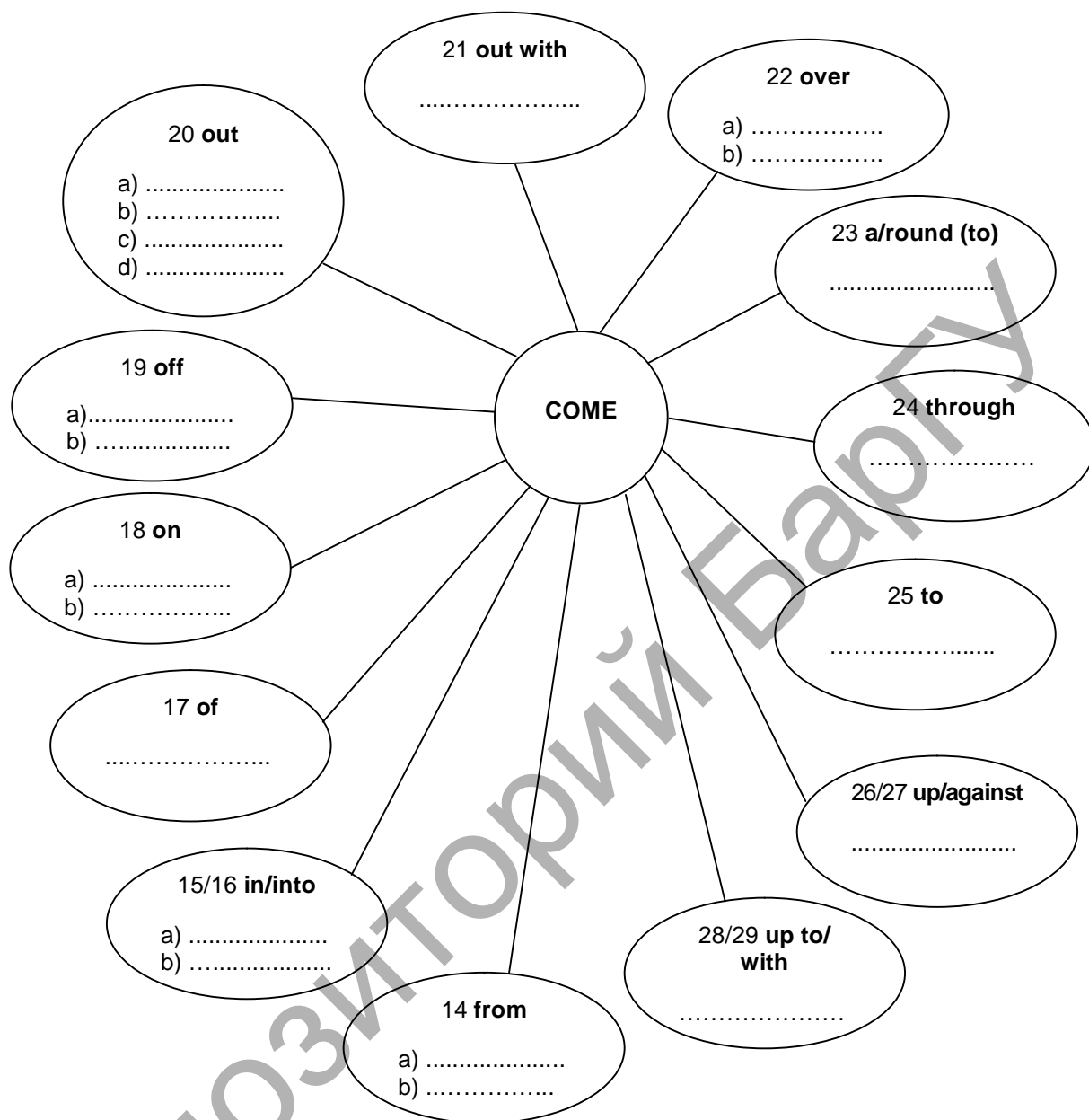
В данной серии выделяются несколько фразовых глаголов, образующих синонимические пары, и употребляющиеся в следующих значениях:

1) *входить* (внутри здания, помещения): **come in** и **come into**. В первом случае **in** является наречием и не требует дополнения: **Come in, please**, а во втором — **into** — предлогом и требует дополнения, выраженного существительным: **Come into the room, please**;

2) *получаться, выходить, удаваться* (о результате чего-либо): **come of, come off** и **come out**. В первом глаголе **of** является предлогом и требует дополнения, выраженного местоимением или существительным. Первый глагол часто употребляется с явным или скрытым отрицанием: **No good will come of it. Don't know what will come of the boy if he keeps failing his examinations**. Во втором глаголе **off** является наречием и не требует дополнения. Второй глагол **come off** употребляется в положительном и отрицательном контексте и делает акцент на успешный или неуспешный *исход чего-либо* (план, проект и т. д.): **The experiment didn't come off**. Непереходный глагол **come out** кроме прочих значений может означать *выходить, получаться* (об изображении, записи и т. д.): **Mary always comes out well in her pictures**.

Два непереходных глагола **come to** и **come a/round** имеют схожее значение *прийти в себя, в сознание* после обморока, болезни.

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To originate, to be from
2. To enter a building (2 verbs)
3. To become fashionable
4. To result from
5. To be turned or switched on
6. To become detached or removed from smth
7. To take place
8. To become known
9. To be published
10. To vanish (about stains)
11. To say smth that surprises or shocks people

12. To pay a short visit
13. To change one's mind
14. To recover consciousness (2 verbs)
15. To live through smth
16. To be mentioned
17. To be faced with problems
18. To match a standard
19. To think of, to think up
20. To succeed

4. Выберите из глаголов в рамке противоположные по смыслу фразовые глаголы и запишите их в нужной строке.

come to	come round	come of	come off	come in	come into	come out
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1. To go out (2 verbs)
2. To fail (2 verbs)
3. To appear
4. To hide
5. To faint (2 verbs)
6. To insist on smth

5. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на соответствующие фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

Example: The word 'video' *originated from* the Latin word meaning 'I see'. (use **Present Simple**) — The word 'video' **comes from** the Latin word meaning "I see".

1. The mail *is delivered* at eight.
2. She *entered* the room and sat on the sofa near the window.
3. What has *happened to* my blue bag?
4. He *inherited* a large sum of money when his grandfather died.
- 6 The handle of the teapot *broke off* in my hand as I was washing it.
5. There was some sort of property deal that *fell through*.
6. The truth will *be revealed* eventually.
7. Her new novel will be *published* in time for the Christmas sale.
8. He *made* a foolish remark that annoyed his old uncle.
9. Why don't you *come to* our place one evening.
10. I'm sure he'll change his opinion. (use *our way of thinking*)
11. To the doctor's surprise the patient *regained consciousness* quickly.
12. We've had some hard times, but we've *lived them through*.
13. His name *was mentioned* in the conversation.
14. He *thought of* a brilliant plan to save the company.

6. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. She (*происходит из*) ____ a long line of singers.
2. Reports are (*поступают*) ____ of an earthquake in Japan.

3. Flared trousers first (*вошли в моду*) ____ during the seventies.
4. He (*получил в наследство*) ____ a fortune last year.
5. I was driving at 90 kilometres per hour when the front left wheel (*отвалилось*) ____.
6. When do the exam results (*станут известны*) ____ ?
7. The book (*вышла*) ____ in June.
8. Some of the things he (*говорит*) ____ are so funny.
9. This wine stain will (*исчезнет*) ____ if you let it soak in warm water.
10. I didn't mean to be rude — it just (*получилось*) ____ like that.
11. He (*согласился с*) ____ my way of thinking after a good deal of argument.
12. It was some time before he (*пришел в себя*) ____ after being knocked down.
13. It was many hours before he (*пришел в сознание*) ____ after being wounded.
14. I'm sorry I was so rude — I don't know what (*нашло на*) ____ me!
15. Is that the best excuse you can (*придумать*) ____ ?

7. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола.

1. Charles came ____ a fortune when his father died.
a) on b) off c) out d) into
2. Look! The door handle has come ____ .
a) up b) through c) off d) out
3. After her death, it came ____ that she'd lied about her age.
a) in b) out c) of d) off
4. The photos didn't come ____ because the room was so dark.
a) out b) up c) to d) round
5. When we found him he was unconscious but he came ____ in half an hour and explained that he had been attacked and robbed.
a) through b) up to c) up with d) round
6. You've got no idea of what you're going to come ____ .
a) up b) up against c) up to d) up with
7. An important point came ____ at the meeting.
a) over b) up c) out d) off
8. Your behavior doesn't come ____ the expected standard.
a) up to b) up with c) up d) through
9. You'll have to come ____ something to tell her.
a) up against b) up to c) up with d) up
10. It took me all night, but I came ____ the answer.
a) out b) in c) up to d) up with

8. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

1. Jane had a difficult childhood. She came ____ a poor family.
2. When he saw me, he immediately came ____ to my table and said hello.
3. When you push this button, the engine comes ____ .
4. I'm afraid the scheme of yours won't come ____ It needs more capital than you have available.
5. The mark on the carpet won't come ____
6. Tanya came ____ some stupid remarks.
7. Jim comes ____ to my house every night.
8. Come ____ You've made all this story up!
9. It's no use trying to keep it a secret; it's sure to come ____ in the end.
10. The band's new CD came ____ last month, and it's already number one on the charts.

9. Кроме устойчивых значений одни и те же фразовые глаголы приобретают значения, о которых можно догадаться исходя из контекста.

Определите значения данных глаголов в следующих предложениях и запишите их в правой колонке.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. Betty came through the door and sat down at our table. | ..... |
| 2. My grandparents came over from Sweden in 1904. | ..... |
| 3. The most wonderful aroma came out of the kitchen. | ..... |
| 4. It's 2:00 A.M., you come home smelling like beer, and you say you were working late at the office? Oh, come off it! | ..... |
| 5. Mother's Day is coming up , so I need to buy my mother a gift soon. | ..... |
| 6. The TV announcer told the audience what was coming up after the commercial. | ..... |
| 7. Hank certainly has come down in life — he lost his job, house, and family because of his gambling problem. | ..... |
| 8. When the right opportunity comes along , she'll take it. | ..... |
| 9. We were scared to death when we heard voices coming from the attic. | ..... |
| 10. I saw Dan driving a Mercedes. He's really coming up in the world. | ..... |

10. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами (Parts A and B).

1. Come ____ We're late.
2. Long hair for men seems to be coming ____
3. The book just came ____ in my hands.
4. Your mother hasn't yet come ____ from the anesthetic.
5. The plaster had started to come ____ from the wall.
6. You came ____ very late last night.
7. It's all coming ____ to me now.
8. Would you like to come ____ tonight?
9. I won't buy her car unless she comes ____ to \$ 12,000.
10. When the last test results came ____ she was quite disappointed.
11. The word "admiral" comes ____ an Arabic word.

12. On the trail, we came ____ some hikers from Australia.
13. Don't worry, we'll come ____ ____ something.
14. I don't feel well. Maybe I'm coming ____ ____ something.
15. The party came ____ well. Everyone had a lot of fun.
16. My grandmother said, "If you don't wear an undershirt, you'll come ____ ____ pneumonia.
17. He comes ____ Alaska, so he's used to cold weather.
18. When the truth came ____ there was public outrage.
19. Once you've been in France a few days, your French will soon come ____ .
20. I'm afraid we've come ____ ____ a problem we can't solve.
21. I'm glad you came ____ .
22. He must have been drugged — we'll have to wait till he comes ____ .
23. Lydia wants to come ____ ____ a great idea for the party.

CUT (CUT, CUTTING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

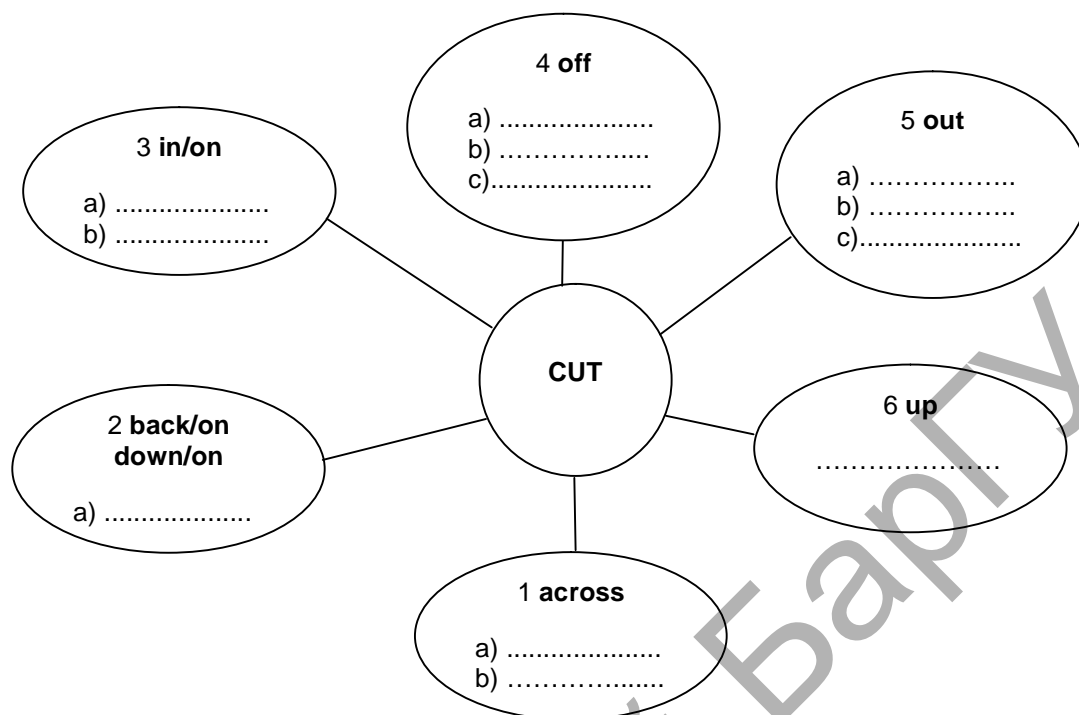
phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 cut across (intr/tr)	a) Shane cut across three lanes of traffic to the exit. b) The drug problem cuts across all social classes.	a) сокращать путь, идти напрямик, срезать take a shorter way b) охватывать, включать include, embrace
2 cut back on/ cut down on (intr) cut down (intr)	a) I'm trying to cut back (on)/ down on my drinking. b) Half the forest was cut down to make room for the new road.	a) сокращать, снижать, уменьшать reduce b) рубить (лес, деревья) fell
3 cut in (intr) cut in on (intr)	a) Mark cut in to ask if I'd seen his keys. b) We were driving peacefully along the road when this red car cut in (on us) forcing us to slow.	a) вмешаться (в разговор), прервать беседу; разбить танцующих interrupt smb when they are speaking, butt in b) вклиниваться между машинами; стараться прорваться сквозь пробку, затор уличного движения; подрезать (машину) move suddenly in front of another car
4 cut off (tr)	a) They'll cut off your electricity if you don't pay the bill. b) Cut the top off the pineapple. c) The army was cut off from its supplies.	a) отключать, прекращать подачу (воды, электричества и т. д.); разъединить говорящих по телефону disconnect b) отрубить, отсечь; отрезать, обрезать chop off c) отрезать (путь); быть отрезанным (от внешнего мира) isolate (places)
5 cut out (tr/intr)	a) Cut a circle out of the piece of card. b) We were halfway up the hill when the engine cut out . c) I wasn't really cut out to be a teacher.	a) вырезать remove smth by cutting it with a knife or scissors b) выключаться, отключаться, переставать работать,глохнуть (о приборе, двигателе) fail c) быть подходящим, годиться (для чего-л.) be suited for (a job, profession)
6 cut up (tr)	Could you cut the pizza up , please?	порезать (на мелкие куски), разрезать; разрубить cut into small pieces

Примечание.

В прямом значении фразовые глаголы с базовым глаголом **cut** имеют значение *делить, отделять что-либо острым предметом* (ножом, топором и т. д.), а послелоги придают им дополнительные значения:

- **cut down** — *делать меньше: рубить, срубить* (дерево, растение);
- **cut off** — *удалить часть чего-либо: отрубить, отрезать, отсечь*;
- **cut out** — *вырезать что-либо (из бумаги, картона и т. д.), а также в переносном смысле — например, вырезать текст, запись и т. д.*;
- **cut up** — *порезать на мелкие части, кусочки и т. д.*

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To take a shorter route somewhere
2. To fell trees
3. To interrupt smb when they are speaking
4. To move suddenly in front of another car
5. To stop supply smth (water, gas, electricity, etc)
6. To fail (about an engine)
7. To be suited for a job, position, etc.
8. To cut smth into small pieces

4. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на соответствующие фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

Example: I usually *take a shorter route going through* the park on my way home. — I usually **cut across** the park on my way home.

1. If we don't sell more we'll have *to spend less*.
2. She kept *interfering into* our conversation.
3. Our water supply has been *disconnected*.
4. She feels very *lonely and isolated* living in the country.
5. He's not *suited* to be a teacher.
6. "May I join you?" a loud voice *interrupted*.
7. Smoking is the first thing you've got *to give up* if you want to improve your health.
8. They cut down the tree and *cut it into smaller pieces* for firewood.

5. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. (*Иди напрямик через*) ____ this field if you are in a hurry.
2. My explanation was (*прервано*) ____ by loud protests.
3. We must (*сократить*) ____ expenses or we'll be getting to debt.
4. This article is too long, said the editor. (*Сократите его*) ____ to 2,000 words.
5. The company has (*отключило*) ____ our electricity supply because we haven't paid our bill.
6. I don't think I'm (*гожусь*) ____ for teaching.
7. Please (*порежь*) ____ the meat for the dog as his teeth are bad now.
8. We were (*прервали*) ____ in the middle of our conversation.
9. You should (*срубить*) ____ that dead tree ____ before it falls on your house.
10. This plane has only one engine, so if it (*заглохнет*) ____, we're in big trouble.
11. I (*вырезал*) ____ an interesting story (*из*) ____ of the newspaper to show to my father.
12. The flood (*отрезало*) ____ the village for a week.
13. I won't have a cigarette, thanks — I'm trying (*меньше курить*) ____.
14. Don't (*перебивай*) ____ while I'm talking.
15. He (*порезал*) ____ the meat on his plate.
16. We need (*сократить*) ____ the article ____ to 1000 words.
17. The doctor told him (*меньше*) ____ his drinking.
18. The new factory (*загораживает*) ____ our view of the hills.
19. The child likes to play with figures (*вырезанных*) ____ of paper.
20. (*Порежьте*) ____ two carrots.

6. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола.

1. All the beautiful old oaks had been cut ____ to build houses.
a) up b) down c) off d) out
2. They were cut ____ for not paying their phone bill.
a) down b) up c) out d) off
3. Young people often cut ____ photographs of their favourite pop stars and stick them to the walls.
a) off b) out c) in d) down
4. It bothers me when you do that, so cut it ____ !
a) off b) across c) back d) out
5. He cut himself ____ from all human contact.
a) off b) down c) in d) out
6. "Forget it!" she cut ____ .
a) on b) in c) off d) back
7. Tim isn't cut ____ for such a high pressure job.
a) in b) up c) out d) down

8. We must cut ____ eating out; we just can't afford it.
a) down b) back c) off d) back on
9. I was just talking to Jan, when Dave cut ____ .
a) out b) off c) in d) up
10. He is cut ____ for the job. I haven't got enough patience.
a) out b) up c) across d) down
11. The builder was criticized for cutting ____ so many trees when he built the house.
a) up b) down c) back on d) off
12. When I'm making a dress I mark the cloth with chalk and then cut it ____ .
a) off b) out c) down d) up
13. We are spending too much money, we'll have to cut ____ .
a) down b) off c) down d) back
14. I was driving when the motor suddenly cut ____ .
a) out b) down c) off d) up
15. The children cut ____ the conversation with demands for attention.
a) in b) into c) off d) down

7. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогоми

1. They cut ____ the enemy's retreat.
2. We'll need to cut ____ our spending.
3. You should cut ____ this tree. It is too near the house.
4. She was dancing with Jack, when Tom suddenly cut ____ .
5. I was cut ____ in the middle of my call because I ran out of money.
6. A car cut ____ and forced us to slow down.
7. The wall was covered with pictures of pop stars which Mary had cut ____ from magazines.
8. My doctor said cutting ____ on fat in my diet would lower my cholesterol.
9. The movie was too long, so the director cut a couple of scenes ____ .
10. Would you mind not cutting ____ until I've finished speaking.

DIE (DIED, DYING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 die away (intr)	The footsteps died away .	постепенно ослабевать, затихать (о ветре, звуке); become gradually weaker or fainter and finally disappear
2 die down (intr)	When the excitement had died down the shopkeepers took down their shutters and reopened their shops.	исчезать, утихать, успокаиваться (о волнении, восстании, беспорядках, природных явлениях) become gradually less strong, loud, noticeable, etc.
3 die out (intr)	If too many of these rare animals are killed, their kind will die out .	вымирать, отмирать stop existing, become extinct
4 die off (intr)	The deer in the forest are all dying off from disease.	умирать (один за другим) die one after the other until there are none left

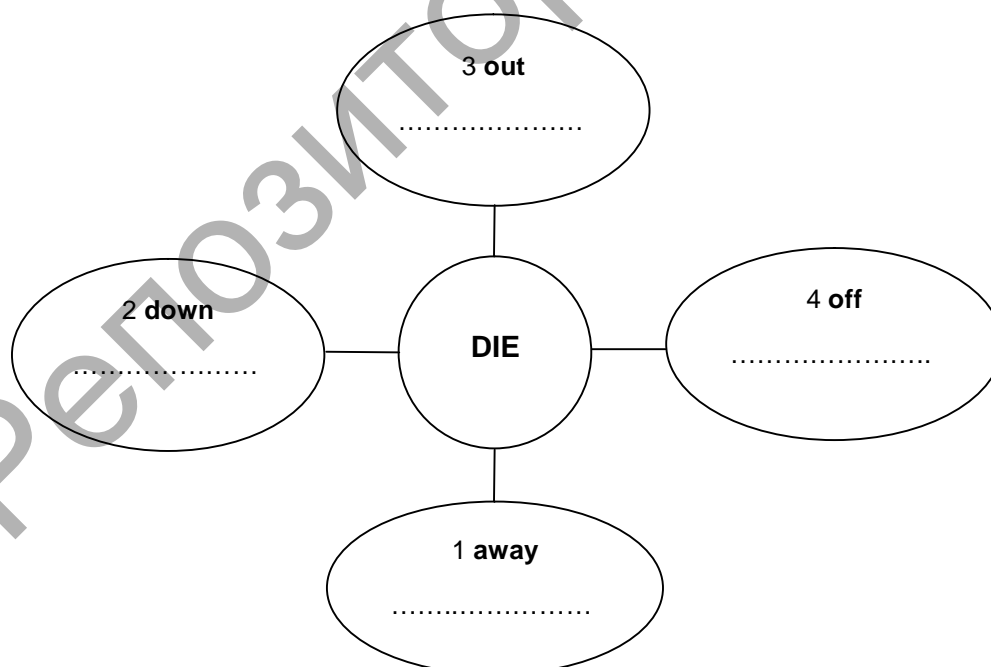
Примечание.

Глаголы **die out** и **die off** употребляются в прямом значении базового глагола **die** со следующими оттенками значений:

- **die out** — *вымирать* (о видах растений и животных);
- **die off** — *умирать* (один за другим).

Глаголы **die away** и **die down** употребляются в переносном значении *ослабевать, утихать, затухать*, причем **die away** ассоциируется со звуками ветра, шагов, смеха и т. д.

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To become weaker and weaker and finally disappear (about sounds)
2. To become less strong or noticeable

3. To stop existing
4. To die one after another

4. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на соответствующие фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

Example: They waited till the sound of the guard's footsteps *became weaker and weaker*. —
They waited till the sound of the guard's footsteps **died away**.

1. When the applause had *stopped*, she began her speech.
2. Elephants would *stop existing* if people could shoot as many as they wished.
3. The trees have been *dying one after another* during the severe winter, and there are few left.

5. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола.

1. The storm died ____ .
a) away b) down c) out d) off
2. The last wolves in this area died ____ 100 years ago.
a) away b) down c) out d) off
3. They are dying ____ like flies.
a) away b) down c) out d) off
4. The sound of their laughter died ____ .
a) off b) out c) away d) down
5. The flames finally died ____ .
a) out b) away c) down d) off
6. The reindeer herds are slowly dying ____ .
a) away b) out c) off d) down
7. This species has nearly died ____ because its habitat is being destroyed.
a) down b) away c) off d) out
8. Dinosaurs died ____ millions of years ago.
a) away b) off c) down d) out
9. When the excitement had died ____ , the meeting began.
a) off b) away c) down d) out
10. The sound was dying ____ in the distance.
a) away b) down c) out d) off
11. Don't worry, the gossip will soon die ____ .
a) down b) away c) off d) out
12. The wild population of koalas is in danger of dying ____ .
a) down b) out c) away d) off

DO (DID, DONE, DOING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 do away with (intr)	a) This old custom has been done away with . b) He did away with himself	a) покончить, положить конец (чему-л.); отменить eliminate, abolish b) уничтожить, разделаться, kill (inf)
2 do down (tr)	Nobody likes him because he is always doing people down .	злословить; клеветать; плохо отзываться (о ком-л.); наговаривать (на кого-л.) speak badly of smb
3 do in (tr/intr)	a) The criminals have done in the old man. b) We need a rest. I feel done in .	a) прикончить, укокошить; погубить, kill b) устать, вымотаться, едва на ногах держаться, быть без сил be completely exhausted
4 do out of (tr)	The sales assistant did me out of 5 Euros.	обмануть кого-то (с целью получить что-н.) cheat
5 do up (tr)	a) They've done up the old house beautifully. b) She did up her face. c) Do up your jacket; it's cold.	a) ремонтировать (здание, помещение), чинить, ремонтировать; подправить и т. д. repair, paint and improve an old building, car, boat, etc. b) приводить в порядок; улучшить, подправлять и т. п. make smth better, improve c) завязывать, застегивать (предмет одежды, обуви) fasten (an item of clothing)
6 do with (intr)	a) I could do with a meal.- Я бы съел чего-нибудь. He can do with anything — Он довольно неприхотлив. b) The problem has nothing to do with me.	a) удовлетворяться; довольствоваться чем — либо want, would like b) иметь отношение (к чему-л., кому-л.), быть связанным с be related to or connected with
7 do without (intr)	If there isn't any milk we'll have to do without (it). We couldn't do without the car.	обходиться без чего — либо manage or survive without smth

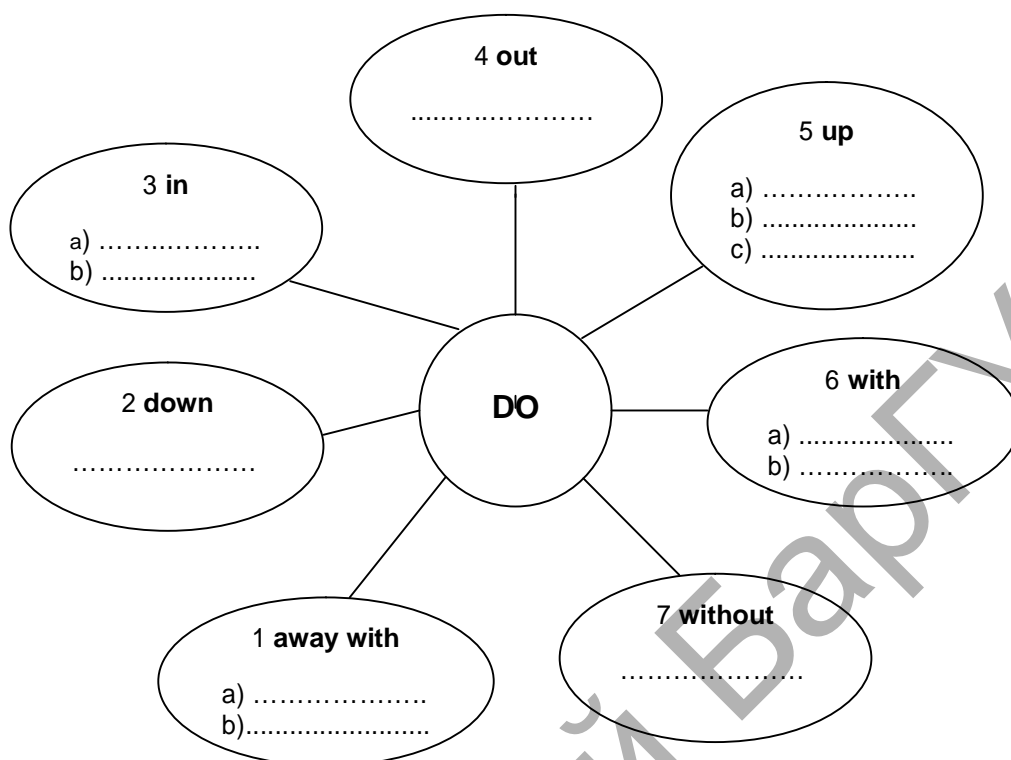
Примечание.

Два глагола данной серии **do away with** и **do in** имеют одинаковое разговорное значение **убить**: уничтожить, разделаться, прикончить, укокошить и т. д.

Глаголы **do with** и **do without** являются антонимами, причем without может выступать в роли наречия и предлога. Например, If you don't have cigarettes, you must simply **do without** (them).

Глагол **do with** кроме значения **довольствоваться чем-либо** близок по значению глаголам с конструкцией **would like to + глагол**. Например, предложение You could **do with** a good rest можно трактовать, как *Вам бы не мешало, как следует отдохнуть*.

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To eliminate, to abolish
2. To speak badly of smb
3. To kill smb (2 verbs)
4. To renovate a building
5. To make smth better, to improve
6. To fasten (one's jacket)
7. To be related to smth
8. Manage without smth

4. Выберите из глаголов в рамке противоположные по смыслу фразовые глаголы и запишите их в нужной строке.

<i>do with</i>	<i>do down</i>	<i>do up</i>	<i>be done in</i>	<i>do without</i>
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1. To speak highly of someone
2. To be full of strength and vigor
3. To unfasten or untie
4. To be distant from smth
5. To do with

5. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на соответствующие фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

Example: What's the matter with you? You look *completely exhausted*. — What's the matter with you? You look **done in**.

1. Most countries have *abolished* capital punishment.
2. He threatened *to kill her* if she didn't cooperate.
3. Are you trying to *deprive me of* a job?
4. We'll have *to renovate the* house next spring.
5. The lecture is *related to* new theories in physics.
6. We'll have to *manage without* a holiday as money is so short.
7. I *would like* a cup of coffee. (use **could**)

5. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. I'm really (*крайне устал*) ____ after walking all day.
2. The government should (*отменить*) ____ the regulations restricting drinking hours.
3. Jack's job is something (*отношение к*) ____ television.
4. That's a practice that should be (*покончить*) ____.
5. Mary came to the party all (*принаряженная*) ____ with a new dress.
6. You've (*застегнул*) ____ your buttons ____ the wrong way.
7. She can't (*обойтись без*) ____ a secretary.
8. He makes money by buying old houses and (*ремонтируя*) ____ them ____.
9. There's no Coke left — we'll have to (*обойтись без него*) ____.
10. They want to (*покончить со*) ____ the old customs.

6. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

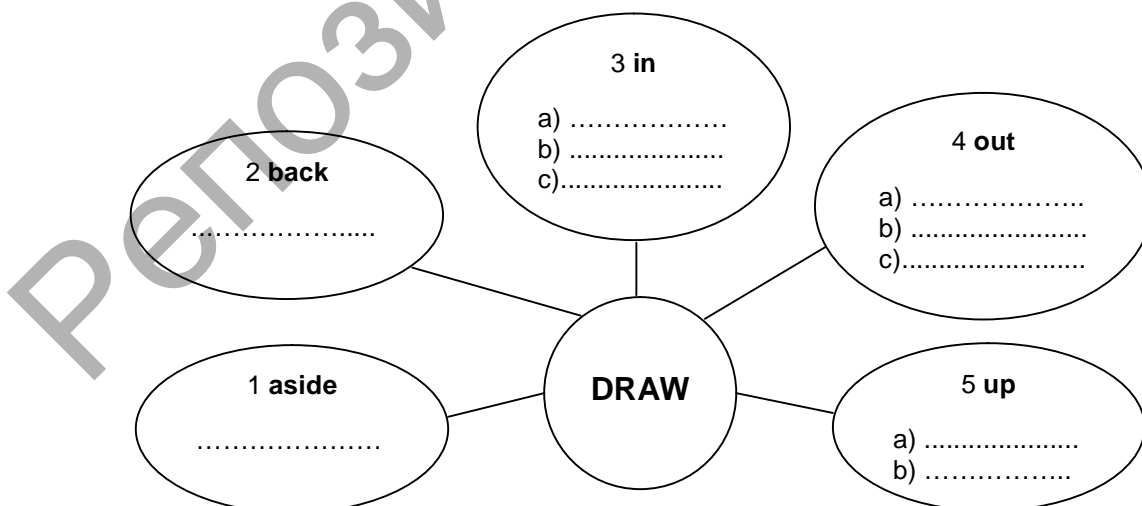
1. Her long hair was done ____ in a tight bun.
2. I can do ____ a cup of milk for supper.
3. He can't do ____ his pair of crutches.
4. He never bothers to do his jacket ____.
5. She was done ____ of her promotion.
6. I feel all done ____.
7. I spent a month doing ____ the flat and I think it's quite nice now.
8. She is suspected of having done ____ with her husband.
9. Slavery was not done away ____ until last century.
10. She could do ____ cigarettes for a day.

DRAW (DREW, DRAWN, DRAWING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 draw aside (tr/intr)	She drew me aside as soon as she saw an opportunity.	отводить в сторону; отходить в сторону; отодвигаться move away from somebody/something
2 draw back (intr)	The crowd drew back to let the firemen through.	отходить назад, отступать; move away; retire
3 draw in (tr/intr)	a) The train drew in and the passengers began to get off. b) It's your private quarrel, don't try to draw me in . c) Close the curtains, the evening is drawing in .	a) останавливаться (в каком-л. месте), медленно подъезжать (к какому-л. месту) pull in, come in b) вовлекать, впутывать; заманивать, втягивать во что-либо involve somebody or make somebody take part in something , c) становиться короче, темнеть become darker or shorter because of the changing season or the end of day
4 draw out (tr/intr)	a) He's very shy, someone should draw him out . b) The train drew out of the station. c) He drew out some money to pay his rent.	a) разговорить, расшевелить encourage smb to be less shy b) отходить, отъезжать (от станции), отплывать (от пристани) c) снимать (деньги) с банковского счета take money out of a bank account
5 draw up (intr)	a) The cab drew up outside the house. b) The committee drew up a five-point plan to revive the economy.	a) подъехать и остановиться о транспорте arrive and stop b) составлять (завещание, список, контракт и т. д.) formulate, make up

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

Одно из значений большинства глаголов данной серии ассоциируется с *движением*, Их различие в следующем:

- **draw aside** обозначает *движение в сторону* (отвести кого-либо в сторону, отступить (в сторону));
- **draw back** имеет значение *отступить* (из-за страха, ужаса, в удивлении и т. д.).

Два глагола **draw in** и **draw out** образуют антонимическую пару и ассоциируются с *приездом* и *отбытием* транспорта (поезд, машина, автобус и т. д.), а глаголы **draw in** и **draw up** образуют синонимичную пару в значении *приезжать* (приехать, подъехать, остановиться и т. д.).

3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To move away from smb (2 verbs)
2. To come in and stop(about transport (2 verbs)
3. To involve smb into smth
4. To become darker or shorter (about days)
5. To encourage smb into talking
6. To withdraw money from your bank account
7. To arrive and stop (about a vehicle)
8. To formulate or make up a document

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. The crowd (*отступила*) ____ to let the prisoner pass.
2. When the man approached her, she (*отпрянула*) ____ in fear.
3. The days are (*становятся короче*) ____ now that it is autumn.
4. Peter went to the bank to (*снять*) ____ some money to pay for his new computer.
5. The book starts slowly, but it gradually (*затягивает*) you ____ .
6. The crowd cheered as the ship (*отплывал от пристани*) ____ .
7. The train (*подошел*) ____ to the station and all the passengers got off.
8. The days are (*становятся короче*) ____ .

5. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами

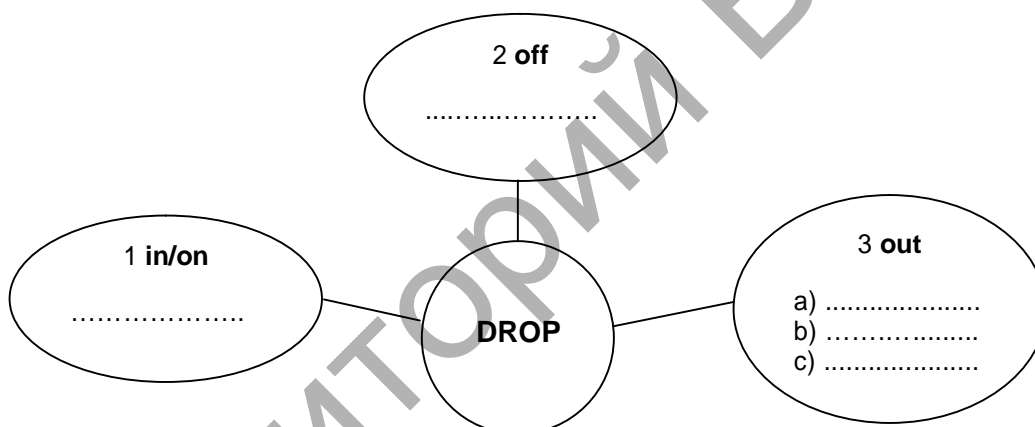
1. On seeing the snake, she drew ____ in terror.
2. It's too late to draw ____ now; the plans are all made.
3. I'll have to draw ____ some more money to pay all these people.
4. The cab drew ____ outside the house.
5. He came close but she drew ____ .
6. Why not make conversation with them, draw them ____ , make them laugh and feel at ease?
7. A charter was drawn ____ setting out their policies.
8. It's none of my business. Don't try to draw me ____ .

DROP (DROPPED, DROPPING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 drop in (<i>intr</i>) drop in on (<i>intr</i>)	He dropped in for a few minutes to ask if he could borrow your power drill.	зайти мимоходом, нанести неожиданный визит, забежать, заглянуть (куда-л., к кому-л.) come by, pop in
2 drop off (<i>intr</i>)	Just as I was dropping off , I heard a noise downstairs.	задремать; заснуть fall into a light sleep, doze
3 drop out (<i>intr/tr</i>)	a) He's very shy, someone should draw him out . b) The train drew out of the station. c) He drew out some money to pay his rent.	a) разговорить, расшевелить encourage smb to be less shy b) отходить, отъезжать (от станции), отплывать (от пристани) c) снимать (деньги) с банковского счета take money out of a bank account

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

1. Since we're in the neighborhood, why don't we drop ____ at my brother's.
2. I was sitting in the armchair reading the newspaper when I dropped ____ .
3. Two of the team have dropped ____ and I don't know where we'll find replacements.
4. Too many students drop ____ of college in the first year.
5. He has dropped ____ of active politics.
6. Sally dropped ____ ____ Marsha last night.
7. I had a bad night. I went to bed early enough but for some reason I couldn't drop ____ .
8. The program is very difficult, and about 70 percent of the students drop ____ .

DRY (DRIED, DRYING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 dry off (<i>intr/tr</i>) dry oneself off (<i>tr</i>)	a) The kids played in the pool and then dried off in the sun. b) I got out of the water and dried myself off with the towel.	a) (об)сохнуть, сушить/ся; вытереть насухо become dry b) вытираться wipe oneself
2 dry out (<i>intr</i>)	a) Our clothes soon dried out . b) If he goes on drinking like that, he will have to spend months in a special hospital, drying out .	a) высушивать, сушить; испарять; высыхать, сохнуть; become dry b) разг. лечиться от наркомании или алкоголизма, протрезветь, просохнуть (от пьянства) sober up
3 dry up (<i>intr/tr</i>)	a) During the drought the river dried up . b) I started to dry up the cup very slowly.	a) высохнуть (пересохнуть) become completely dry b) вытирать посуду (BE) dry the dishes

Примечание.

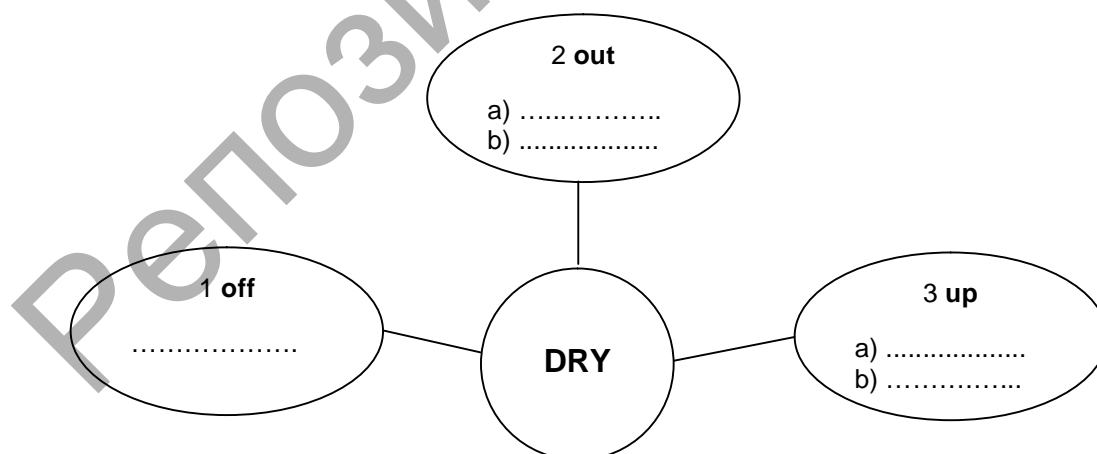
Все глаголы данной серии имеют значение базового глагола **to dry** с различными оттенками, которые придают им послелоги:

– **off** обсохнуть, высохнуть, чтобы быть сухим (непереходный глагол) или вытереть/ся (с переходным глаголом), чтобы стать сухим — **положительный контекст**;

– **out** высохнуть (о вещах) после стирки, дождя или высохнуть (о почве после дождя и т. д.) — **положительное и отрицательное значение**;

– **up** высохнуть, пересохнуть (о речке, озере), а также в переносном смысле: *My mouth always **dries up** under stress.* — *Во время стресса у меня всегда сохнет во рту* — **отрицательное значение**.

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. The river (*высохла*) ____ completely in the early 1990s.

2. I'll walk the dog for a while till she (*обсохнет*) ____ .

3. He went to an expensive clinic to (*лечиться от алкоголизма*) ____ .
4. After a swim we (*обсохли*) ____ in the sun.
5. Will this flooded ground ever (*высохнет*) ____ ?
6. The hospital (*вылечили*) ____ Michael (*от алкоголизма*) ____ and sent him home.
7. We (*высушили*) ____ our boots ____ by the fire.
8. In the dry season these wells (*высыхают*) ____ and water has to be bought from vendors.
9. How long will it take him to (*вылечиться от алкоголизма*) ____ ?
10. We went swimming and then lay in the sun to (*обсохнуть*) ____ .

4. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола.

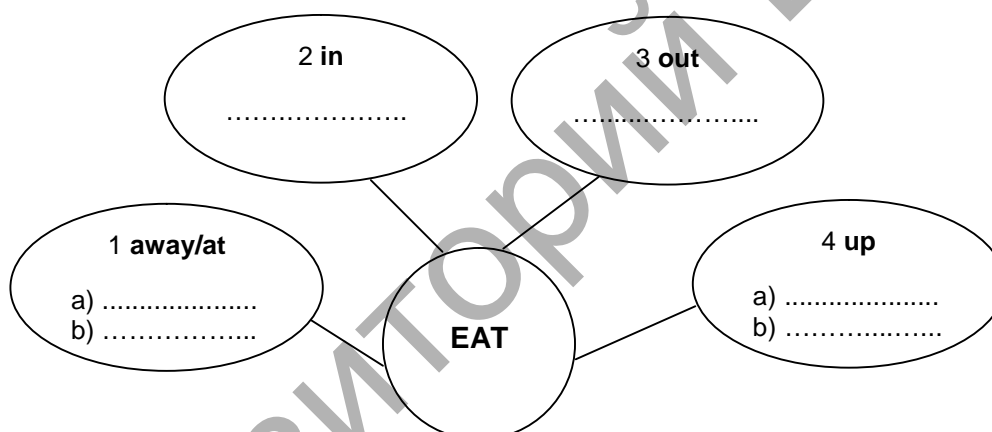
1. The soil gets as hard as brick when it dries ____ .
a) off b) out c) up
2. Water the plant regularly, never letting the soil dry ____ .
a) up b) off c) out
3. Will the doctors be able to dry him ____ ?
a) out b) up c) off
4. She took one of the big towels and dried him ____ .
a) out b) off c) up
5. We shampooed our carpet a week ago, and it's still not dried ____ .
a) up b) out c) off
6. It rained for only a few minutes, so the streets dried ____ quickly.
a) off b) up c) out
7. Hot sun and cold winds can soon dry ____ your skin.
a) out b) off c) up
8. Halfway through the speech she dried ____ completely.
a) out b) up c) off
9. Seeds must be dried ____ in the sun.
a) up b) off c) out
10. Leave your wet clothes outside and let the sun dry them ____ .
a) up b) off c) out
11. A good hot summer could dry the ground ____ .
a) out b) up c) off
12. He's been drying ____ at a private clinic.
a) off b) out c) up
13. My skin always gets dried ____ in the winter.
a) up b) off c) out

EAT (ATE, EATEN, EATING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 eat away (<i>intr</i>) eat away at (<i>intr</i>)	a) The children are in the kitchen, eating away as usual. b) Rust had eaten away at the metal frame.	a) есть, съедать; жевать; пожирать (в переносном значении) consume b) разрушать, разъедать и т. д.; съедать, поедать, глотать (о чувствах) reduce or destroy something gradually
2 eat in (<i>intr</i>)	Are we eating in tonight?	питаться, столоваться дома have a meal at home
3 eat out (<i>intr</i>)	Let's eat out tonight, I'm too tired to cook.	питаться вне дома have a meal in a restaurant instead of a home
4 eat up (<i>intr/tr</i>)	Come on, Kaylee, eat up!	съесть всё до конца, доест <i>перен.</i> съесть (заживо, деньги, ресурсы) eat or consume entirely

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

Все глаголы данной серии имеют значение базового глагола **to eat** в прямом и переносном смысле. В значении *принимать пищу* они отличаются следующим:

- **eat away** означает *есть, кушать, жевать не спеша*;
- **eat in** — питаться у себя дома;
- **eat out** — питаться вне дома (обычно в ресторане и вечером);

– **eat up** — съесть все или доест, чтобы ничего не осталось. Выражение **eat up** часто используется в качестве увещевания ребенка: **Eat up, be a good girl.** — Будь умницей, съешь все.

В *переносном смысле* употребляются глаголы **eat away (at)** и **eat up**. **Eat away** и **eat away at** могут обозначать *процесс разрушения* и в зависимости от контекста переводиться глаголами *разрушать, разбивать, разъедать* и т. д. (о физических предметах) и *съедать, поедать, глотать* (о чувствах, болезнях, финансах и т. д.) в метафорическом смысле: *You shouldn't have put the new teacher in charge of that troublesome class, they'll eat him up.* — Не следовало назначать нового учителя классным руководителем в этот трудный класс, они его **съедят заживо**.

3. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. The thought of mother alone like that was (*терзала*) ____ her.
2. I don't feel like cooking — let's (*поедим в ресторане*) ____ tonight.
3. Are we (*ужинаем дома*) ____ tonight?
4. His gambling was (*съедало*) ____ their income.
5. (*Ешь давай!*) ____ We've got to go out soon.
6. The coastline is being (*размывается*) ____ by the sea.
7. Fixing my car last week (*съел*) ____ my entire paycheck.
8. All this noise (*действует*) ____ my nerves.
9. We won't be (*ужинать дома*) ____ tonight, she said.
10. Willie liked (*кушать*) ____ in restaurants and stay up late in bars.
11. Come on. (*Доедай*) ____ your potatoes.
12. I feel as if worms (*пожирают*) ____ my brain.
13. If you (*съешь*) ____ all your cereal, I'll give you a piece of chocolate.
14. The beautiful islands were (*разрушены*) ____ by erosion.
15. Do you (*едите в ресторанах*) ____ a lot in London?

4. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола.

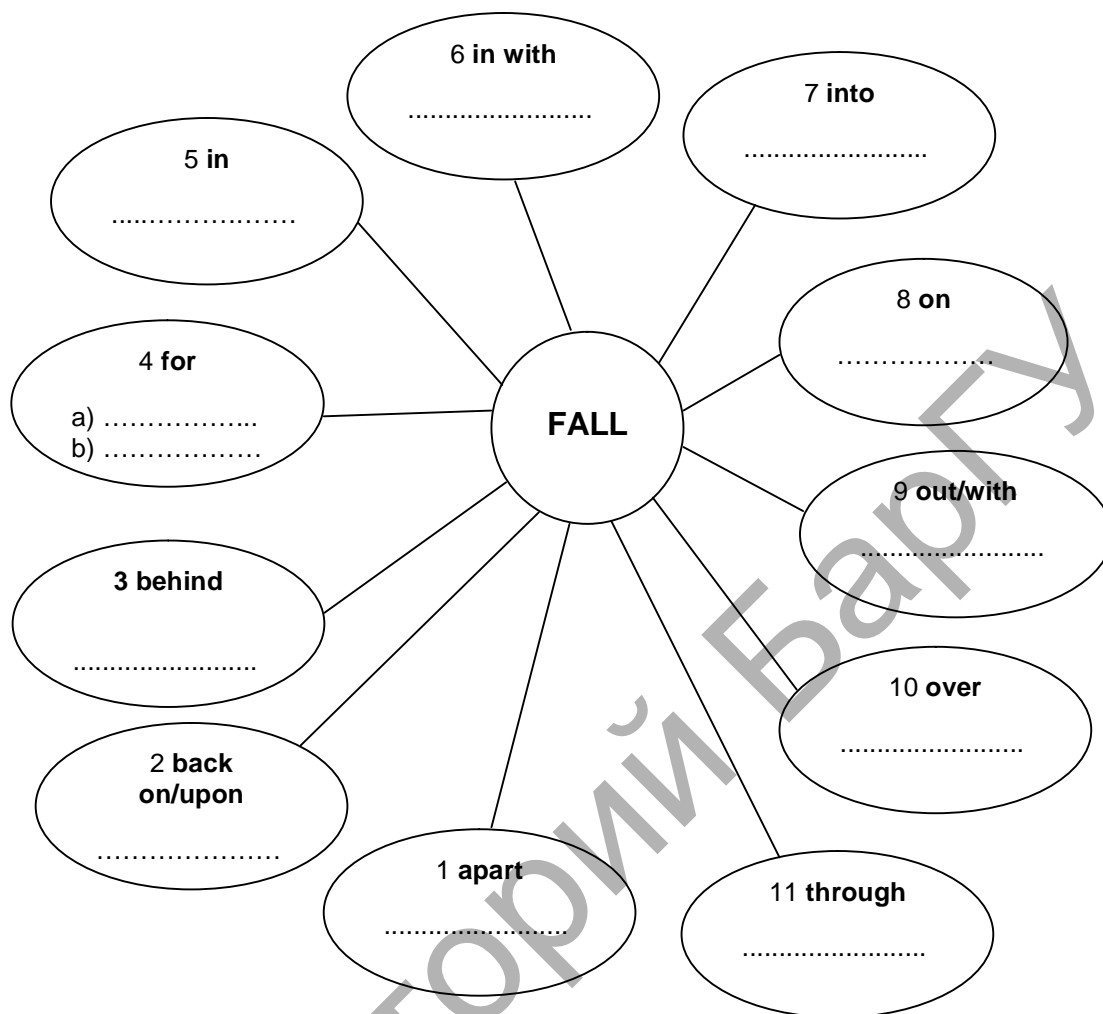
1. The sea has been eating ____ this cliff for centuries
a) away b) away at c) in d) out
2. You shouldn't have put the new teacher in charge of that troublesome class, they'll eat him ____ .
a) away b) away at c) up d) out
3. I don't want to go shopping with you. It'll eat ____ the whole day.
a) out b) up c) in d) out
4. Would you rather eat ____ or go to a restaurant?
a) in b) out c) away d) up
5. Rust had eaten ____ the door frame.
a) away b) in c) up d) away at
6. Those repair bills have really eaten ____ my savings.
a) up b) in c) away d) out
7. Do you feel like eating ____ tonight?
a) away b) out c) in d) up
8. The thought of her child left helpless and alone ate ____ her.
a) out b) in c) away d) away at
9. She was eaten ____ by regrets.
a) up b) ou c) away d) away at
10. Legal costs had eaten ____ all the savings she had.
a) up b) out c) in d) away

FALL (FELL, FALLEN, FALLING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 fall apart (<i>intr</i>)	The old book just fell apart in my hands.	разваливаться (в прямом и переносном смысле) come to pieces, break up, disintegrate
2 fall back on/upon (<i>intr</i>)	The band were so short of musicians that they had to fall back upon students.	обратиться за помощью к (кому-л.); прибегнуть к (чему-л.) turn to smb/smth for help or support
3 fall behind (<i>intr</i>)	a) At the beginning the whole party kept together but by the end of the day those who were less fit had fallen behind . b) The work of this class has been falling behind recently.	a) отставать, снижать темп; не сделать вовремя fail to keep up with smb or smth b) становиться хуже, снижать качество become worse, deteriorate
4 fall for (<i>intr</i>)	a) We told him we were Italian and he fell for it! b) Samantha fell for a man half her age.	a) попасться на удочку, уловку be deceived by smth b) влюбляться, чувствовать влечение; понравиться fall in love with smb
5 fall in (<i>intr</i>)	I'm afraid the roof will fall in if an earthquake hits the area. His world fell in when he lost his job.	проваливаться (в прямом и переносном смысле); рушиться, гибнуть collapse (inward), crash down, be ruined
6 fall in with (<i>intr</i>)	All members of the committee fell in with his suggestion to build a new hospital.	соглашаться, быть в согласии с кем-л. agree or comply with somebody or something
7 fall into (<i>intr</i>)	This novel falls into the category of historical adventure.	делиться, распадаться (на части) be divided into
8 fall on (<i>intr</i>)	a) The hungry children fell on the food. b) Christmas Day falls on a Thursday this year.	a) наброситься, налететь, напасть (прямое и переносное значение) attack fiercely or unexpectedly; seize enthusiastically b) приходиться, выпадать (на какое-то число) occur, happen
9 fall out /with (<i>intr</i>)	They have fallen out . She fell out with Peter because he came home late.	ссориться, рассориться, поссориться stop being friends, quarrel
10 fall over (<i>intr</i>)	She slipped on the ice and fell over .	падать, упасть fall to the ground
11 fall through (<i>intr</i>)	The plan fell through when it proved too costly.	проваливаться; терпеть неудачу fail to happen in the expected way

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To break up, come to pieces
2. To turn to smb for help
3. To fail to keep up with smb/smith
4. To be deceived by smth
5. To fall in love with smb
6. To crash down, collapse
7. To agree or comply with smb/smith
8. To be divided into
9. To attack smth/smb fiercely or unexpectedly
10. To quarrel with smb
11. To fall to the ground
12. To fail to happen in the expected way

4. Выберите из глаголов в рамке противоположные по смыслу фразовые глаголы и запишите их в нужной строке.

<i>fall in</i> <i>fall behind</i> <i>fall for</i> <i>fall in with</i> <i>fall apart</i>

1. To come together
2. To keep up with smth/smith
3. To begin to dislike smb
4. To see through smb
5. To withstand or resist
6. To reject smth
7. To make up, make peace
8. To succeed (about a plan or project)

5. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на соответствующие фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

Example: This cup just *broke up* in my hands. — This cup just **fell apart** in my hands.

1. Keep some money in the bank *to turn to* in case something goes wrong.
2. *Keep it up* now, just when you're doing so well. (use **Don't**)
3. I'm surprised you *were deceived by* that trick.
4. They *took a liking to* each other instantly.
5. Ten miners were trapped underground when the roof of the tunnel *collapsed*.
6. She *accepted* my idea at once.
7. My lecture *consists of* three parts.
8. They *attacked* him with sticks.
9. She'd *quarreled with* her boyfriend over his ex-girl friend.
10. Our big apple tree *fell to the ground* in the storm.
11. Our holiday plans *failed* due to lack of money.
12. I don't want *to quarrel with* you.

6. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. The deal (*провалилась*) ____ when we failed to agree on a price.
2. We had to (*прибегнуть к*) ____ dried milk as fresh milk wasn't available.
3. Doctors sometimes (*прибегают к*) ____ old cures when modern medicine does not work.
4. He always (*отстаёт*) ____ when we are going uphill.
5. She (*прибегла*) ____ her usual excuse of having no time.
6. She soon (*отстала от*) ____ the leaders.
7. Why did I (*купился на*) ____ his lies?
8. Rosa (*влюбляется в*) ____ every boy she meets.
9. The house was so badly built that two walls (*обвалились*) ____ after three months.
10. He won't (*согласится с*) ____ their demands.
11. The children (*набросились на*) ____ the food and ate it greedily.
12. Nina's (*поссорилась*) ____ with her brother.
13. She (*упала через*) ____ the step and hurt herself.
14. Our holiday plans (*были отменены*) ____ at the last minute.
15. Their marriage finally (*распался*) ____ .

7. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола.

1. The economy was falling ____ .
a) apart b) back c) back on d) behind
2. If the word-processor breaks down, we'll have to fall ____ our old typewriter.
a) apart b) back c) back on d) for
3. Work on the new sports stadium has fallen ____ schedule.
a) through b) out c) behind d) back on
4. Theatres are falling ____ old favourites rather than risking money on new plays.
a) apart b) back c) back on d) for
5. The company cancelled my credit card when I fell ____ my payments.
a) behind with b) behind c) through d) out with
6. The salesman promised me it was a real diamond, not glass, and I fell ____ it.
a) over b) in c) on d) for
7. His world fell ____ when he lost his job.
a) through b) in c) out d) over
8. We'd better fall ____ his suggestion for the sake of peace.
a) in with b) down on c) over d) through
9. The full cost of the wedding fell ____ us.
a) on b) out c) through d) over
10. Discussing the new play the two friends fell ____ .
a) over b) for c) through d) out
11. I fell ____ on the ice.
a) though b) over c) out with d) down on
12. My plans for starting a restaurant fell ____ for lack of capital.
a) down b) over c) through d) down
13. Tom was so funny at the party last night that I just fell ____ laughing.
a) down b) apart c) over d) into
14. I've fallen ____ the mortgage payments.
a) in b) in with c) out with d) behind with
15. You didn't fall ____ that nonsense, I hope.
a) in b) out c) into d) for
16. Jim met Sam's sister last week, and now he calls her every day. I guess he really fell ____ her in a big way.
a) for b) in with c) down on d) down with

17. The raider fell ____ the policeman.

- a) down on b) on c) into d) out with

18. He left home after falling ____ his parents.

- a) into b) over c) down d) out with

19. My plans to go to Greece fell ____ because the journey turned out to be much more expensive than I had expected.

- a) into b) on c) through d) into

20. They fell ____ and didn't talk to each other for nine months.

- a) in b) on c) over d) out

8. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

1. This book is so old that it is falling ____ .

2. She has no relatives to fall ____ ____.

3. He was ill for six weeks and fell ____ ____ his schoolwork.

4. I told him I was French and he fell ____ it!

5. Heather calls Tom every day. I have a feeling she's falling ____ him.

6. If he refuses to fall ____ ____ my plans I can probably find someone more co-operative.

7. The starving men fell ____ the food.

8. When did you last fall ____ ____ your husband?

9. He was falling ____ himself to be nice to me.

10. Our plans fell ____ because of lack of money.

11. He fell ____ ____ his rent and the landlord began to become impatient.

12. When I saw this house, I fell ____ it immediately, and I made an offer the same day.

13. After a long discussion she fell ____ ____ our plan.

14. These old shoes are starting to fall ____ .

15. I have a little money in the bank to fall ____ ____ .

16. If you fall ____ ____ your rent, you'll be evicted.

17. She fell ____ his story and gave him all her money, only to find he was a conman.

18. She fell ____ the sandwiches as though she had not eaten in weeks.

19. Joan is crying because she fell ____ ____ her best friend.

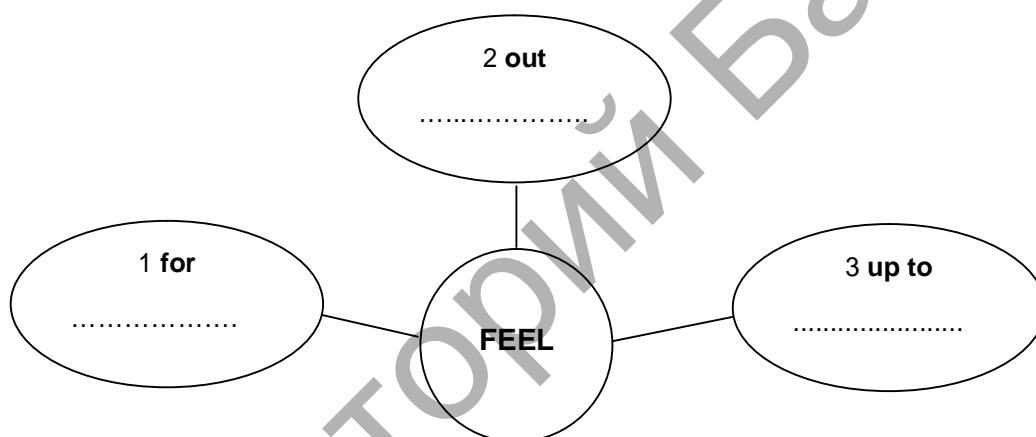
20. The deal fell ____ .

FEEL (FELT, FEELING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 feel for (<i>intr</i>)	a) I really feel for you. b) Blinded by the soap, he had to feel for his glasses.	a) сочувствовать sympathize with, feel sorry for smb b) искать наощупь, нащупывать grope for
2 feel out (<i>intr</i>)	Could you feel the director out on the question of the new appointments	выяснять мнение (кого-л.) (прощупать), выведывать, прозондировать почву, sound out, try to find things out
3 feel up to (<i>intr</i>)	I don't feel up to going out tonight.	быть в настроении; хотеться be in the mood for smth

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

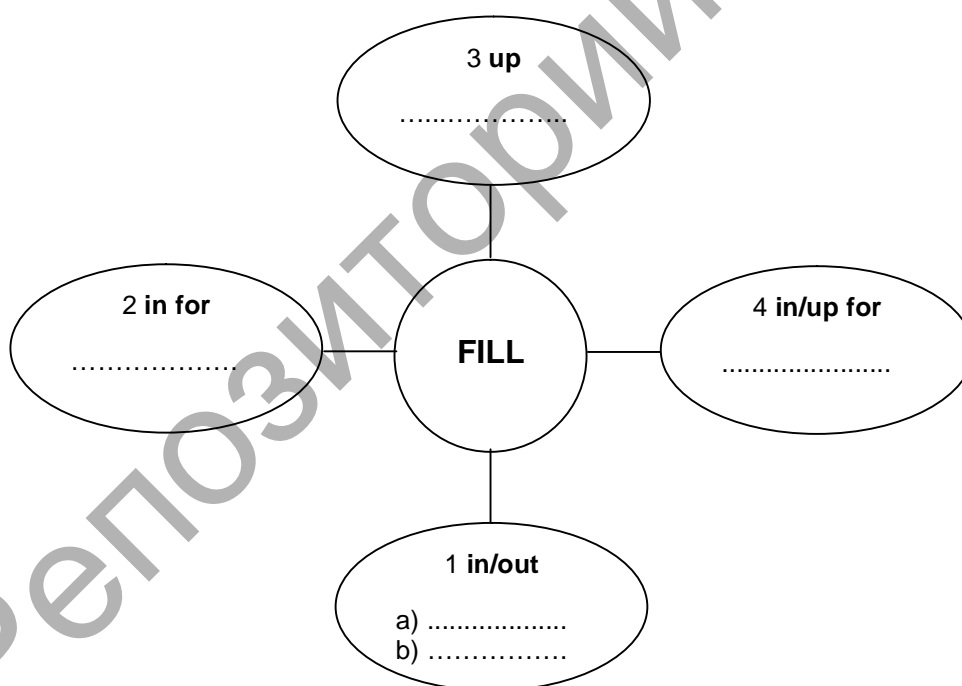
- I'm sorry to cancel, but I just don't feel ____ going dancing tonight.
- I really felt ____ her when her husband died.
- I thought I'd feel ____ some of my colleagues before the meeting.
- The top of the mountain is only 1,000 feet away — do you feel ____ it?
- I had to feel about ____ the light switch in the dark.
- I don't feel ____ tidying the kitchen now. I'll do it in the morning.
- I know it's been a long day, but do you feel ____ playing tennis after dinner?
- We felt him ____, he wasn't willing.
- I do feel ____ you, honestly.
- After the accident she didn't feel ____ driving.
- Do we have to go to the party? I really don't feel ____ it.
- I feel ____ you guys.

FILL (FILLED, FILLING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 fill in /out (tr)	a) I had to fill in/out three forms to get my new passport. b) The dentist filled my tooth in .	a) заполнять (анкету, формуляр и т. д.); complete b) заполнять, заделывать (отверстие и т. д.) clog up
2 fill in for (intr)	Volunteers would fill in for teachers in the event of a strike.	замещать (кого-л.) to do somebody's job for a short time while they are not there, substitute for smb
3 fill up (intr)	a) Can I fill up your glass? His office began to fill up with people b) We must fill up , we're nearly out of petrol.	a) заполнять/ся; наполнять, наливать до краёв become or make smth full; become crowded b) заправлять (машину бензином) fill a vehicle's tank with fuel
4 fill in/up for (intr)	Boss is on vacation, I'm filling up/in for him.	замещать (кого-л.) substitute for

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

Фразовые глаголы **fill in**, **fill out** и **fill up** могут в равной степени употребляться в значении *заполнять какой-либо документ* (бланк, формуляр, анкету, декларацию и т. д.), причем в британском английском чаще используется **fill in**, а в американском **fill out**.

Fill in (for) и **fill up for** имеет значение *замещать кого-либо* (временно выполнять работу вместо кого-либо), а также *заполнить время, дни какой-либо деятельностью*: *There were ten long days to fill in*. The point was to **fill up** the day with meaningless activities.

В прямом значении послелог **up** указывает на то, что емкость заполнена до краев, т. е. полная. Например, (на заправочной станции): **Fill it up**, please. = Пожалуйста, **полный бак**.

3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To complete a form or a questionnaire (3 verbs)
2. To cover a hole with some substance
3. To substitute for smb (2 verbs)
4. To make a container full
5. To occupy one's time
6. To become crowded

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. Ask for a claim form, (*заполните его*) ____ and send it to the social security office.
2. She bought a packet of cement mix and began, herself, to (*заделывать*) ____ some holes.
3. One of the other girls is sick and I said I'd (*подменю ее*) ____.
4. Belfast hotels (*были переполнены*) ____ with journalists from around the world.
5. (*Напишите*) ____ your name and address here.
6. The hole has been (*засыпали*) ____.
7. I'm not her regular secretary — I'm just (*временно замещаю ее*) ____.
8. He (*провел*) ____ the rest of the day watching television.
9. The computer was massive (*занимая*) ____ a whole room.
10. We must (*заполнить*) ____ all the buckets we have.

5. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

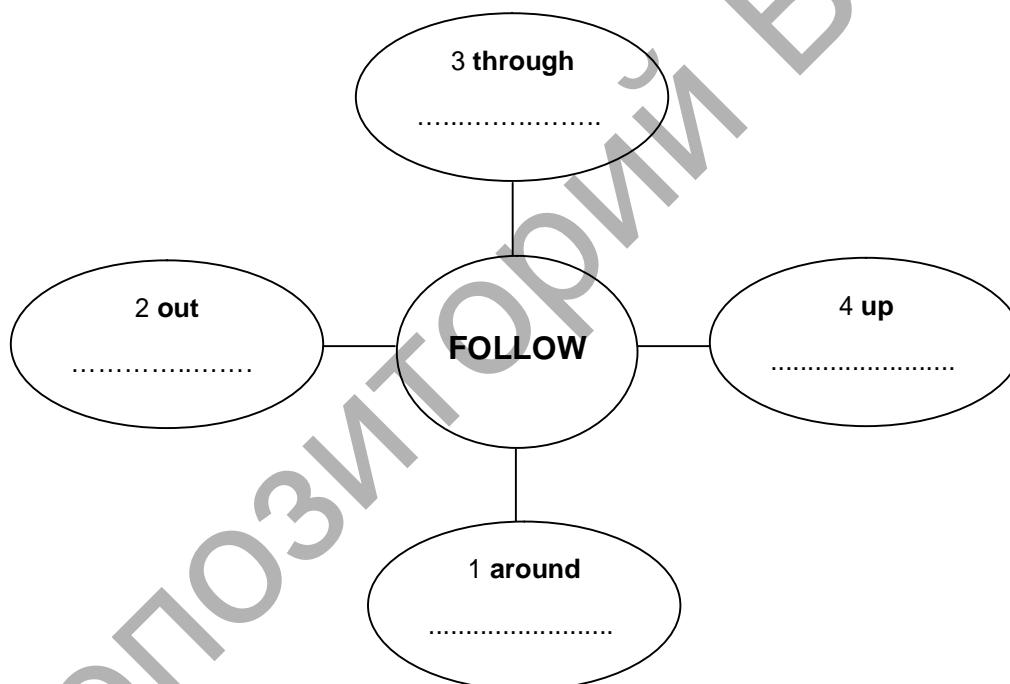
1. We filled ____ all the customs forms.
2. Fill the tank ____, please.
3. To order, fill ____ the coupon on p. 54.
4. I'm just filling ____ here temporarily.
5. Sorry to interrupt but I've got some forms to fill ____.
6. How am I going to fill ____ his afternoon now that he's not coming?
7. She gave me a form and told me to fill it ____.
8. He didn't know how to fill ____ the afternoon.
9. Can you fill ____ him tonight?
10. Fill her ____ said the cab driver.

FOLLOW (FOLLOWED, FOLLOWING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 follow around (intr)	She told him to go away and stop following her around .	следовать за кем-л. повсюду, преследовать, ходить по пятам keep going with somebody wherever they go
2 follow out (intr)	We have followed out your instructions down to the last detail	выполнять (указания, инструкции) carry out, fulfill
3 follow through (tr)	Harry started training as an actor, but he never followed it through .	довести (дело до конца) finish something that you have started
4 follow up (tr)	I saw an ad in the paper and I decided to follow it up .	следить; отслеживать, проверить; узнать больше find out more about smth, investigate

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

Приобретая различные послелоги, базовый глагол **follow** изменяет свои значения следующим образом:

– **follow around** употребляется в прямом смысле: *ходить за кем-либо по пятам* (часто с оттенком раздражения (о детях, поклонниках и т. д.);

– **follow out** употребляется в узком смысле: *выполнять* приказы, распоряжения, указания, инструкции и т. д.).

Глаголы **follow through** и **follow up** имеют значение *продолжать что-либо делать, завершить начатое*. Их отличие в следующем:

– **follow through** обозначает *довести дело до конца, закончить начатое*;

– **follow up** подчеркивает, что *вслед за первым действием следует последующее*, т. е. нужно что-либо проверить, проследить за чем-либо и т. д.

3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To go after smb
2. To carry out one's instructions
3. To finish doing smth
4. To investigate or check smth

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. My little brother is always (*ходит за мной по пятам*) ____ .
2. She knew she could trust him to (*выполнить*) ____ her instructions.
3. The police take people's statements and then (*проверяют их*) ____ .
4. Will you stop (*ходить за мной по пятам*) ____ !
5. The director will (*реализует*) ____ the committee's suggestions.
6. She was the only journalist to (*которая разобралась во всей истории*) ____ .
7. The child (*не отстаёт от*) ____ her mother (*ни на шаг*) ____ all day long.
8. Police are (*проверяет*) ____ a new lead.
9. The essay started interestingly, but failed to (*быть выдержанным в том же духе*) ____ .
10. After the first victory, our army (*продолжала*) ____ to win every battle.

5. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

1. She told him to go away and stop following her ____ .
2. You should follow ____ your phone call with an email or a letter.
3. The police are following ____ this information.
4. I followed ____ my phone call with a letter of confirmation.
5. The police are following ____ several leads after their TV appeal for information.
6. I followed ____ an advertisement for a second-hand Volkswagen.
7. The project went wrong when the staff failed to follow ____ .
8. He decided to follow ____ on his initial research and write a book.

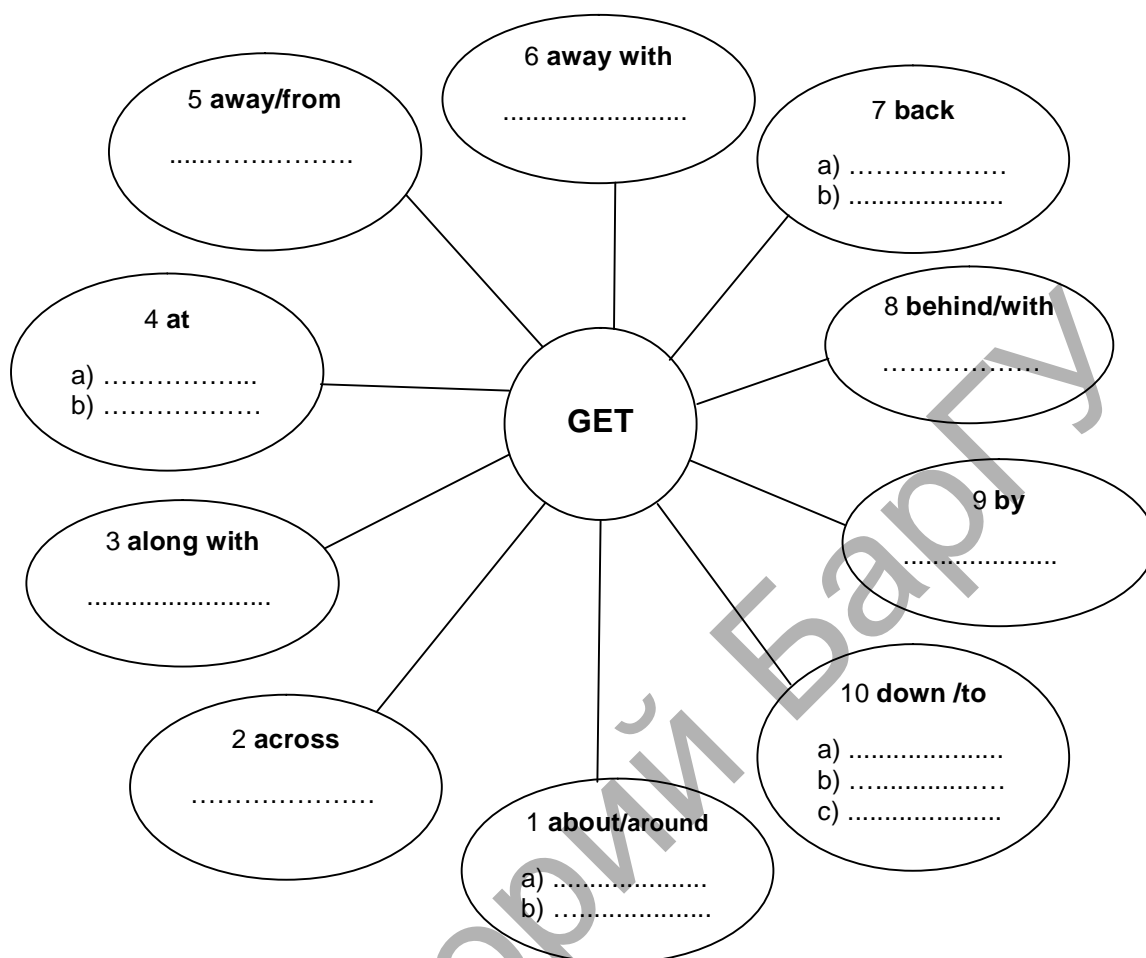
GET (GOT, GETTING)

Part one

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 get about/around (<i>intr</i>)	a) The news got about/around that he had won the first prize in the state lottery and everybody began asking him for money. b) He is a semi-invalid now and can't get about as well as he used to.	a) распространяться, становиться известным, ползти (о слухах) spread b) передвигаться; начинать (вы)ходить после болезни go out, move around
2 get across (<i>tr</i>)	The teacher got his message across by using diagrams and photographs.	чётко, убедительно объяснить, изложить; донести (смысл, идею) communicate an idea
3 get along with (<i>tr</i>)	I don't really get along with my sister's husband.	уживаться, ладить, быть в хороших отношениях с have a good relationship, get on
4 get at (<i>intr</i>)	a) What are you getting at when you look at me like that? b) She's always getting at her husband.	a) понять, постигнуть; иметь в виду, предполагать, намереваться mean, imply, suggest b) ругать, приставать с просьбами, надоедать, пилить scold, nag
5 get away (from) (<i>intr</i>)	The prisoner got away (from prison).	убежать, удрать; ускользнуть, улизнуть; escape, get rid of
6 get away with (<i>intr</i>)	The kid was kicking me, and his mother just let him get away with it!	отделаться; сойти с рук, делать что хотеть, escape punishment
7 get back (<i>itr/tr</i>)	a) What time do you think you'll get back ? b) If you lend him a book he'll lend it to someone else and you 'll never get it back .	a) возвращаться come back, return b) получить назад, вернуть recover
8 get behind (with) (<i>intr</i>)	I've got terribly behind with my work.	отставать (в движении, учёбе и т. п.) fail to make enough progress
9 get by (<i>intr</i>)	We'll get by somehow, don't worry.	сводить концы с концами; прожить на; перебиться survive, manage, hardly cope with, live on
10 get down /to (<i>tr/intr</i>)	a) Try to get the medicine down , it's good for you. b) The weather's really getting me down . c) Let me get your address down before I forget it. d) It's high time we got down to work.	a) проглатывать (с трудом) swallow b) угнетать, раздражать; утомлять; огорчать, действовать на нервы depress, get on one's nerves c) записывать write down d) серьёзно заняться (чем-л.), приступить (к чему-л.), приниматься за start doing smth seriously

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To spread about news, rumors
2. To communicate an idea
3. To have a good relationship with smb
4. To mean or imply
5. To escape from a place
6. To come back, to return
7. To fail to make enough progress
8. To survive
9. To get on one's nerves
10. To start doing smth seriously

4. Выберите из глаголов в рамке противоположные по смыслу фразовые глаголы и запишите их в нужной строке.

get away with get behind get about get back get at get along with

1. To be unable to walk
2. To fall out with smb
3. To praise smb

4. To be punished
5. To give away
6. To do smth in good time
7. To prosper
8. To leave

5. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на соответствующие фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

Example: I can't *move about* as much as I used to. — can't **get about** as much as I used to.

1. The two men do *have a good relationship*.
2. We managed *to communicate* our message.
3. The audience had no idea what the speaker *had on his mind*. (use Continuous)
4. She wanted *to go away*, but didn't want to appear rude.
5. Thieves *stole* computer equipment worth \$30000 and *ran away with* it.
6. Don't be tempted to cheat — you'll never *escape punishment*.
7. I've got *to return to* London soon.
8. If you *fail to keep up with* your reading in your final year, you'll never catch up.
9. How does she *manage to live* on such a small salary?
10. Try to *swallow* the medicine, it's good for you.
11. Let's *start* our work.

6. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. He was lucky (*отделаться*) ___ only a fine.
2. He's not very good at (*выражать*) ___ his ideas ___.
3. She (*передвигается*) ___ with the help of a stick.
4. News soon (*стали известны*) ___ that he had resigned.
5. He's always (*критикует*) ___ me.
6. Nobody (*не сойдет с рук*) ___ insulting me like that.
7. What time did you (*вернулся*) ___ last night.
8. I never lend books — you never (*получаешь*) ___ them ___.
9. He (*задержал*) ___ the payments for his car.
10. Did you (*записал*) ___ his number ___?
11. It's time I (*браться за*) ___ work.
12. How are you (*работается*) ___ in your new job?

7. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный вариант фразового глагола.

1. Jim and his cousin aren't good friends, but they ____ .
a) get across b) get about c) get along d) get away
2. We must ____ the simple fact that drugs are dangerous.
a) get across b) get about c) get along d) get away

3. I didn't ____ to doing my taxes until April 14.
a) get back b) get behind c) get by d) around
4. Why is he always ____ me?
a) getting at b) getting away with c) getting down to d) getting by
5. Watch Frank — he'll cheat if he thinks he can ____ it.
a) get down to b) get back c) get behind d) get away with
6. I like to ____ London at the weekend.
a) get around b) get away from c) get away with d) get along with
7. I'll talk to you when I ____ .
a) get by b) get back c) get behind d) get down
8. I don't want to ____ with my work.
a) get back b) get by c) get behind d) get at
9. I don't earn a huge salary, but we ____ .
a) get by b) get back c) get about d) get behind
10. I always find it hard to ____ revising.
a) get behind b) get away with c) get away from d) get down to
11. Life was beginning to ____ to normal.
a) get behind b) get at c) get back d) get behind
12. It is important that we ____ this message ____ to voters.
a) get ... back b) get ...by c) get ... away d) get ... across

8. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогоми.

1. It took him ages to get his point ____ .
2. We've always got ____ quite well.
3. What are you getting ____ , Helen?
4. We knew it wouldn't be easy to get ____ the police.
5. Did you get your books ____ ?
6. You can always catch up later if you get ____ .
7. The thieves got ____ jewellery worth over £50,000.
8. Sometimes they had to get ____ on very little.

Part two

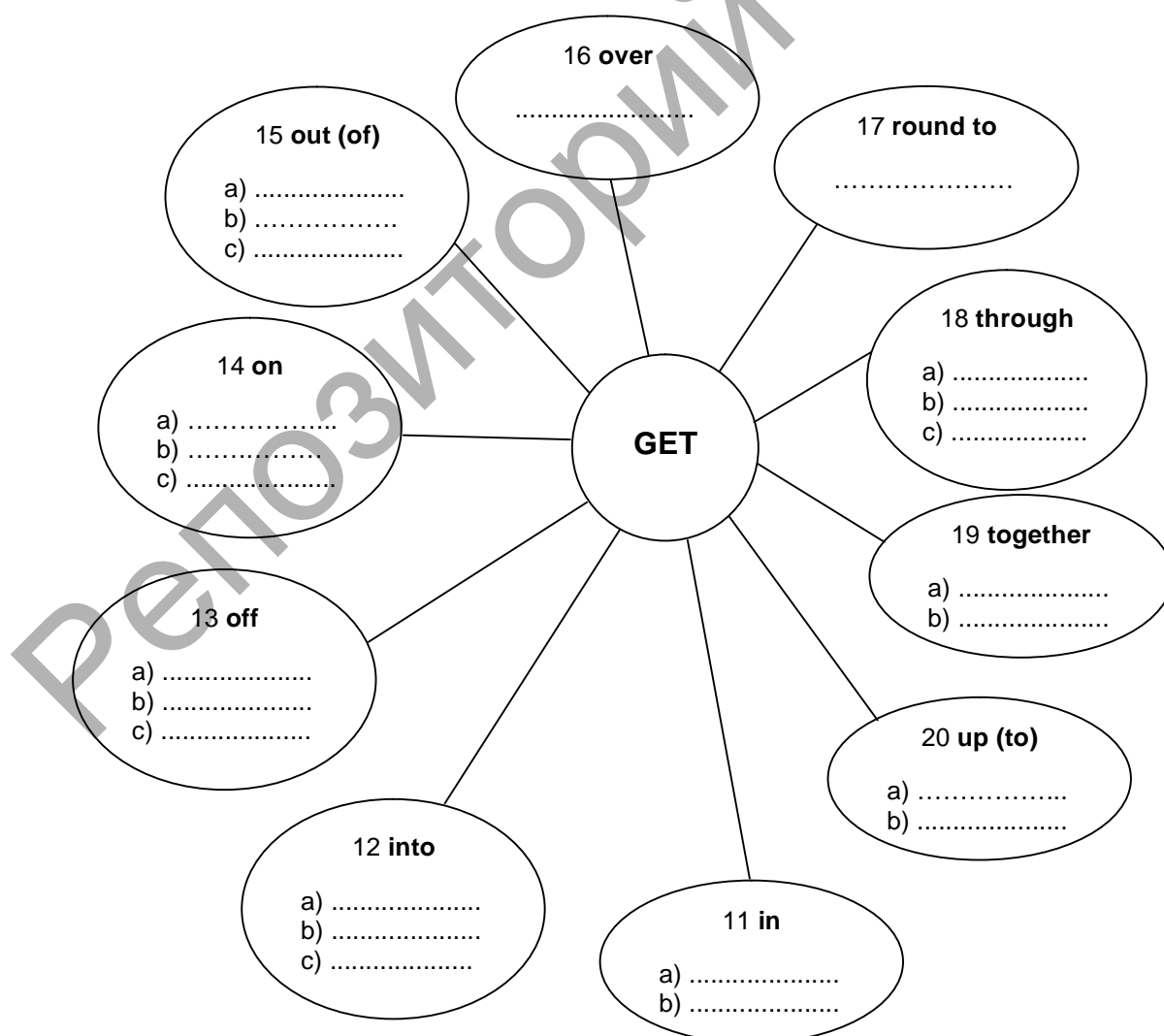
1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
11 get in (<i>intr</i>)	<p>a) The car drove up and they got in.</p> <p>b) My train gets in at 20.00. Can you tell Mr Harrison to phone me as soon as he gets in.</p> <p>c) The theatre was already full, and we couldn't get in.</p>	<p>а) входить; влезать; садиться в (машину, автобус, поезд) board (a vehicle)</p> <p>б) приезжать; прибывать (о транспорте); приходить, возвращаться домой (о человеке) arrive</p> <p>с) попасть (куда-нибудь) обычно с трудом get inside</p>
12 get into (<i>intr</i>)	<p>a) You'll have to work harder if you want to get into college.</p> <p>b) We got into the car and drove away.</p> <p>c) The train got into London at noon.</p>	<p>а) быть принятым (в учебное заведение), поступить be admitted to a school, university</p> <p>б) входить; влезать; садиться в (машину, автобус, поезд) get in, board</p> <p>с) приезжать; прибывать (о транспорте, человеке) arrive at a place</p>
13 get off (<i>tr/intr</i>)	<p>a) I can't believe his lawyers managed to get him off.</p> <p>b) Where must I get off?</p> <p>c) The train got off in time. We got off immediately after breakfast.</p>	<p>а) спастись; избежать; выйти сухим из воды; избавиться; отделаться от (работы, наказания, обязательств) receive no or almost no punishment</p> <p>б) сходить, выходить; слезать, вылезать (из транспорта) get out of</p> <p>с) уезжать, отбывать, отправляться leave</p>
14 get on (<i>intr</i>)	<p>a) How is he getting on at school?</p> <p>b) How are you and your new neighbour getting on?</p> <p>c) I got on the train and travelled all the way to Kings Cross.</p>	<p>а) преуспевать, делать успехи; идти (о делах) perform or make progress</p> <p>б) уживаться, ладить; быть в отношениях с кем-л. be on good terms with, to get along with</p> <p>с) входить; влезать; садиться в автобус, поезд board, enter (a train, bus, etc.)</p>
15 get out /of (<i>intr</i>)	<p>a) How did the news of his promotion get out?</p> <p>b) How did the dog get out of the yard?</p> <p>c) The car stopped in front of the bank messenger and two men with guns got out.</p>	<p>а) становиться известным (о секрете), распространяться (о слухах) become known</p> <p>б) уходить, сбегать; убежать; избежать leave, escape from</p> <p>с) выходить, вылезать, высаживаться; уйти вон, убираться get off, go away</p>
16 get over (<i>tr</i>)	He is just getting over a bad heart attack.	оправиться (после болезни, от испуга, переживаний); придти в себя recover from an illness
17 get round to (<i>tr</i>)	I haven't got round to writing that letter yet.	найти время для чего-л.; дойти (о руках) (в отрицательных предложениях) find the time to do something

The table termination

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
18 get through (tr/intr)	a) I don't know how I got through the weeks after my husband died. b) I tried to ring him up but I couldn't get through . c) Has the sale of your flat gone through yet?	a) пережить, выжить; испытать, справиться с чем-л.; выдержать (экзамен) survive; cope with; pass (an exam) b) дозвониться reach by phone c) закончить, завершить complete, finish
19 get together (intr/tr)	a) We must get together for a drink sometime. b) You have to get yourself together , no one else can do it for you.	a) собираться, встречаться meet, assemble b) держать себя в руках get hold of oneself
20 get up (intr)	What time did you get up today?	подниматься, вставать (после сна) rise from bed
21 get up to (intr)	They're very quiet. I wonder what they're getting up to .	затевать, выкинуть фокус (фортель), отколоть номер do smth bad or annoying, pay a trick, spring a surprise

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

В данной серии выделяются две пары фразовых глаголов, синонимическая и антонимическая, в значении *садиться* (в поезд, автобус, самолет и другие виды транспорта) и *высаживаться* (из поезда, автобуса и т. д.).

Обратите внимание, что для всех видов транспорта кроме легковой машины и такси желательно употреблять фразовый глагол **get on**: We **got on** the train and found our seats. Но We **got into** the car and drove away. Мы говорим We **got off** the train, но We **got out of** the car/taxi. Если позволяет контекст, можно употребить наречие с базовым глаголом без дополнения: The train stopped and we **got off**. The car stopped in front of the bank messenger and two men with guns **got out**. The bus came and we **got in**. The car suddenly stopped, the passenger door opened and a familiar voice said: "**Get in.**"

Подобную синонимическую пару образуют фразовые глаголы **get in** и **get into** в значении *прибывать, приезжать* о транспорте и человеке. Второй глагол требует наличия дополнения: My train **gets in** at 20.00. Can you tell Mr Harrison to phone me as soon as he **gets in**. The train **got into** London at noon.

3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To board (a bus, train, plane)
2. Descend from a train, bus, etc.
3. To make progress
4. To get along with
5. To escape from
6. To recover from an illness
7. To find the time to do smth
8. To survive or cope with
9. To gather or assemble socially
10. Rise from bed
11. To be doing smth bad or annoying
12. To reach smb by phone

4. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на соответствующие фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

Example: What time does the bus *arrive*? — What time does the bus **get in**?

1. What time do we *arrive in* New York?
2. I've always *been on good terms with* Henry.
3. He was determined to *escape from* prison.
4. She never *recovered from* the death of her son.
5. I keep meaning to put a lock on it, but I never *find the time to do it*.
6. We must *meet and have a drink together*.
7. *Wake me up* at seven, would you?
8. Go upstairs and see what the kids *are up to*.
9. At last I managed to *reach one of the managers by phone*.

5. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. What time do the boys (*приходят*) ____ from school?
2. How is George (*успекает*) ____ at school?
3. I have so much homework that I might not (*закончу*) ____ with it until midnight.
4. The two boys (*ладят*) ____ well most of the time.

5. It's taken me ages to (оправиться от) ____ the flu.
6. He's trying to (избежать) ____ of tidying his room.
7. I don't know how we're going to (пережить) ____ the winter.
8. I tried phoning her office, but I couldn't (дозвониться) ____ .
9. The bus stopped and I (вышел) ____ .
10. I (избежал) ____ of going to church with my parents by pretending to be sick.

6. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный вариант фразового глагола.

1. We didn't ____ until late.
a) get into b) get in c) get off d) get on
2. How are you ____ with your essay?
a) getting into b) getting in c) getting of d) getting on
3. News like this soon ____ .
a) gets up b) over c) gets round d) gets through
4. I haven't ____ to unpacking from my holiday yet.
a) got over b) got up to c) got round to d) got together
5. I finally managed to ____ my driving test.
a) get through b) get off c) get on d) get over
6. We didn't ____ until lunch time.
a) get on b) get off c) get out d) get up
7. Nancy tried calling Jim last night, but she couldn't ____ .
a) get together b) get through c) get up d) get out
8. You can't ____ the train while it's moving.
a) get in b) get out c) get off d) get over
9. It wasn't easy, but I finally ____ to my brother in Borneo.
a) got on b) got in c) got over d) got through
10. The referee told the player to ____ the field.
a) get in b) get on c) get off d) get into
11. Why not have your operation at once and ____ it ____ ?
a) get ... off b) get ... over c) get ... up d) get ... on
12. I haven't ____ with my neighbors for years.
a) get along b) get in c) get off d) get up
13. They tortured him for days, but they couldn't ____ any information ____ of him.
a) get ... on b) get ... off c) get ... out d) get ... through
14. Do you see the point I'm ____ ?
a) getting in b) getting off c) getting on d) getting at

15. Jake has been cheating on his taxes for years, and he always ____ with it.
a) gets in b) gets on c) along d) gets away
16. He was followed by a group of reporters trying to ____ every word he said.
a) get up b) get down c) get away d) get along
17. The judge didn't ____ any pleasure ____ of imposing such a harsh penalty.
a) get ... out b) get ... down c) get through d) get over
18. It's time we ____ to work.
a) got on b) got off c) got out d) got down
19. Will you manage to ____ this summer?
a) get along b) get away c) get away with d) get down to
20. I finally ____ it ____ my son's head that I was serious about sending him to military school.
a) got ... away b) got ... through c) got ... together d) got ... round to

7. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогоми (Parts one and two).

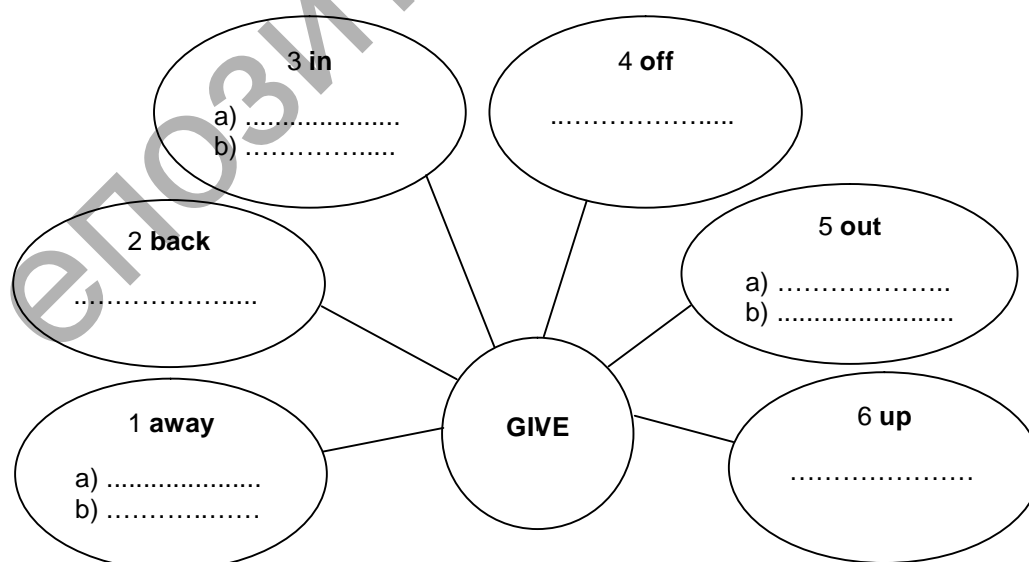
1. By the time the police arrived, the robbers had already got ____ .
2. It's perfectly possible to get your message ____ .
3. No one insults my family and gets ____ it!
4. He got ____ to the office just before lunchtime.
5. His lack of social life was beginning to get him ____ .
6. Get ____ your bicycle and come inside.
7. Sam got ____ gym class by pretending to be sick.
8. It was their love that got me ____ those first difficult months.
9. Let's fix both cavities today, doctor; I just want to get it ____ .
10. It's important to get things ____ on paper.
11. After you get ____ washing the dishes, you can start ironing.
12. You're so lazy. Why don't you get ____ the couch and help me?
13. We usually get ____ a play among ourselves at the end of the term.
14. The message isn't getting ____ .
15. They seem to get ____ each other.

GIVE (GAVE, GIVEN, GIVING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 give away (tr)	a) Promise not to give away my secret. b) She gave away most of her clothes to the poor.	a) выдавать секрет; проговориться; выдать (человека полиции и т. д.), предать; сдаваться (with -self) reveal (a secret) b) отдавать; дарить; раздавать (дары, призы); распределять give something for free
2 give back (tr)	Give me back the money or I'll sue you.	возвращать, отдавать; отплачивать return (to the owner)
3 give in (intr/tr)	a) He finally gave in and admitted he was wrong. b) Names of all students entering for the examination must be given in by 1 March.	a) уступать, сдаваться; соглашаться surrender, yield b) подавать (заявление, отчёт, счёт, имена участников соревнования)
4 give off (intr)	The radiators give off lots of heat.	выделять, испускать (газ, пар, запах) emit (smells, heat, fumes)
5 give out (intr/tr)	a) Give out the leaflets as they're leaving the club. b) Their supplies gave out halfway through the climb.	a) распределять, раздавать distribute b) иссякать, кончаться (о запасах, силах) come to an end
6 give up (tr)	It's hard to give up the drinking habit without help.	оставить, отказаться; бросить (что-л.); сдаваться abandon an attempt, habit; surrender

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

В данной серии фразовых глаголов следует обратить внимание на глаголы **give in** и **give up**.

Give in имеет значение *пойти на уступки под влиянием внешнего давления на человека*: Officials say they won't **give in** to the workers' demands. — Власти говорят, что не согласятся на требования рабочих. All right. I **give in**. — Ладно, сдаюсь.

Give up обозначает *отказ говорящего сделать или делать что-либо*, то есть бросить привычку или отказаться делать что-либо после неудачной попытки: I did want a holiday abroad, but we've had to **give up** the idea. — Я действительно хотел провести отпуск за границей, но нам пришлось отказаться от этой идеи. I **gave up** trying to persuade him to continue with his studies. — Я оставил попытки уговорить его продолжить учебу.

3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To reveal a secret
2. To give smth for free
3. To return smth to the owner
4. To surrender, to yield
5. To hand in
6. To emit smells or fumes
7. To distribute smth
8. To come to an end (about supplies)
9. To abandon an attempt or habit

4. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на соответствующие фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

Example: I gave most of my books *for free* when I left college. — I **gave away** most of my books when I left college.

1. Sue tried to smile, but her voice *betrayed her*.
2. This isn't your money and you must *return it to the owner*.
3. Eventually I *agreed unwillingly* and accepted the job on their terms.
4. You were supposed to *hand* this work *in* four days ago.
5. The wood *emitted* a sweet, perfumed smell as it burned.
6. My money was beginning to *come to an end* and there were no jobs to be found.
7. Why don't you *stop* smoking?
8. I haven't seen that movie yet, so don't *tell me* the ending.
9. They were *handing out* free samples of the new shampoo at the supermarket.

5. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. Don't worry, I won't (*выдам*) ____ you ____ .
2. Of course, you can have a look at it, as long as you (*вернешь*) ____ it ____ back.
3. Bob's wife went on at him so much that eventually he (*сдался*) ____ .
4. The radiators (*излучают*) ____ a lot of heat.
5. Can you (*раздать*) ____ the drinks ____ , please?
6. After two hours her patience (*иссякло*) ____ .
7. She (*бросила*) ____ her job and started writing poetry.
8. I (*сдаюсь*) ____ , What's the answer?

6. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный вариант фразового глагола.

1. Don't ____ the ending of the story, it'll spoil it.
a) give away b) give back c) give in d) give off

2. I had a lot of books I didn't want to keep so I ____ them ____ to a friend.
a) gave ... away b) gave ... back c) gave ... in d) gave ... off
3. Her ex-husband refused to ____ her ____ any of her old photos and letters.
a) give ... away b) give ... back c) give....in d) give off
4. All assignments must be ____ to your teacher by Friday.
a) given away b) given back c) given in d) given off
5. Students were ____ leaflets to everyone on the street.
a) giving in b) giving back c) giving out d) giving up
6. The teacher ____ the examination papers and the students started doing them.
a) gave up b) gave in c) gave off d) gave out
7. I ____ going to the theatre when I moved out of London.
a) gave away b) gave in c) gave off d) gave up
8. He tried to learn Greek but soon got tired of it and ____ it ____.
a) gave ... in b) gave ... up c) gave ... away d) gave off
9. May I use your pen? I'll ____ it ____ after the test.
a) give ... off b) give ... in c) give ... back d) give ... away
10. The thief ____ his companions ____ to the police.
a) gave...away b) gave off c) gave in d) gave out
11. This lamp ____ a very bright light.
a) gives up b) gives in c) gives off d) gives out
12. I knew that if I moved I would ____ myself ____ .
a) give ... away b) give ... out c) give ... back d) give ... off
13. He ____ all the books he had borrowed
a) gave away b) gave back c) gave in d) gave off
14. His strength ____ after running that long distance.
a) gave in b) gave out c) gave away d) gave off
15. This milk must be bad, it's ... a nasty smell
a) giving out b) giving in c) giving out d) giving off
16. His patience ____ and he slapped the child hard.
a) gave out b) gave in c) gave away d) gave off
17. He won't ____ even if he's wrong.
a) give up b) give out c) give in d) give off
18. You should ____ smoking.
a) give up b) give in c) give away d) give out

19. My father didn't ____ sky diving ____ until he was eighty-two.
 a) give in b) give off c) give up d) give off
20. My son drove me crazy asking me to buy him a new bicycle, and I finally ____ .
 a) gave off b) gave out c) gave up d) gave in
21. Have you ____ drinking whisky before breakfast?
 a) given in b) given up c) given off d) given away
22. The champagne ____ long before the end of the reception.
 a) gave off b) gave in c) gave out d) gave off

7. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогоми

1. Vlad has given ____ trying to teach me Russian.
 2. I gave ____ smoking a year ago.
 3. At the end of the race his legs gave ____ and he collapsed on the ground.
 4. We spent half an hour looking for the keys, but eventually gave ____ and went home.
 5. We're giving ____ a free diary with tomorrow's newspaper.
 6. Rose decided to give ____ her notice.
 7. Boiling water gives ____ steam.
 8. Give ____ your examination papers, please.
 9. I had to give ____ my second job because I was so exhausted all the time.
 10. I must call at the library to give ____ this book.
 11. This old furniture isn't worth very much, so I think I'll just give it ____ .
 12. She gave ____ her job, and started writing.
 13. When can you give ____ the money that you owe.
 14. At first he wouldn't let her drive the car but she was so persuasive that eventually he gave ____ .
 15. There was a man giving ____ leaflets outside the church.
 16. The old mattress gave ____ a faint smell of damp.
 17. The two boys fought until one gave ____ .
 18. After his fourth attempt he gave ____ trying to pass the driving test.
 19. The strike lasted for eight months, but the company never gave ____ to the workers' demands.
 20. He made nearly a billion dollars, but after he retired he gave most of his money ____ .

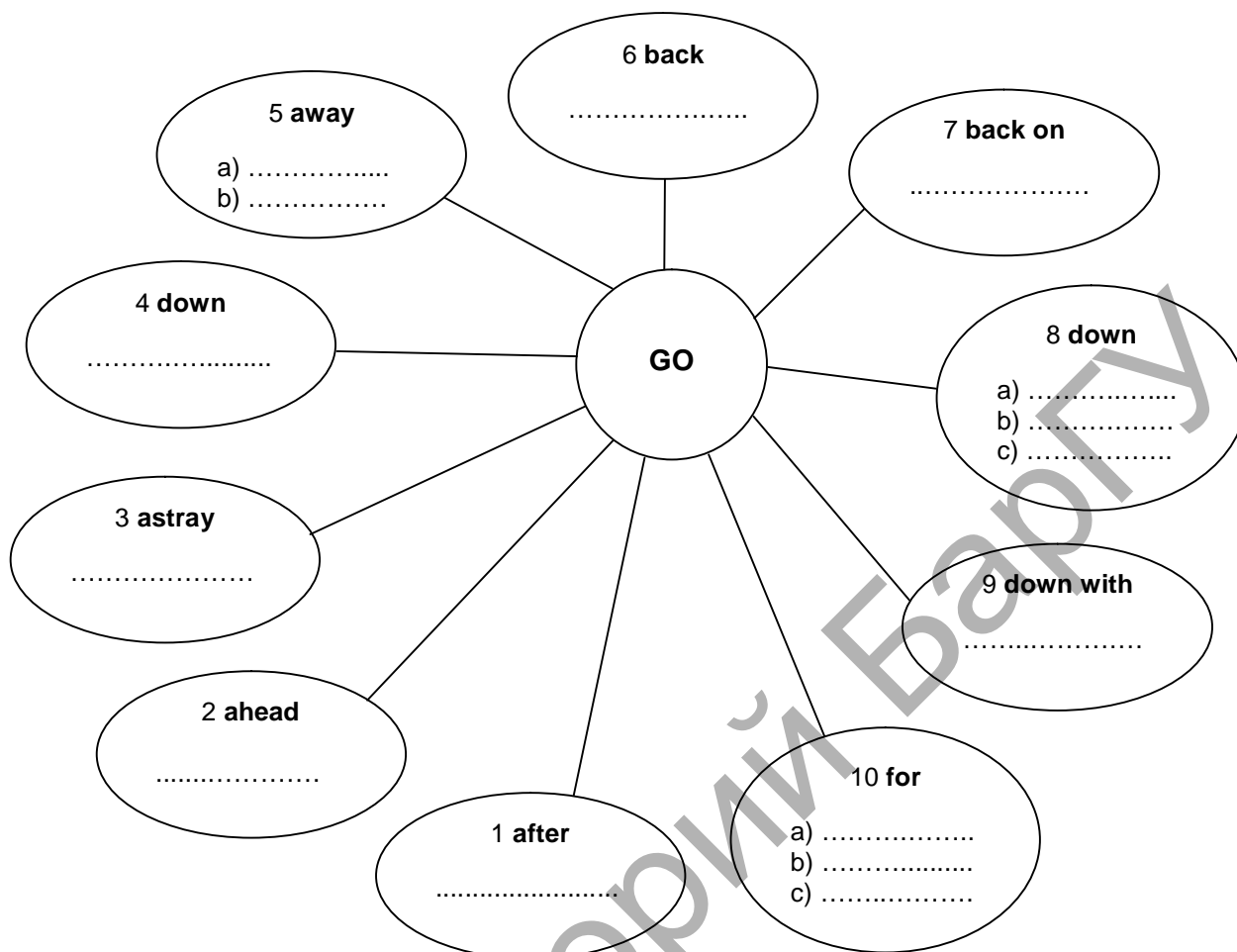
GO (WENT, GONE, GOING)

Part one

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 go after (<i>intr</i>)	The policeman went after the thief and caught him.	преследовать; гнаться; искать; добиваться pursue, follow, seek, be after
2 go ahead (<i>intr</i>)	Although several members were absent, the board meeting went ahead as planned.	продолжать/ся; начинаться; действовать; дать добро proceed, continue
3 go astray (<i>intr</i>)	John spent all night looking for three of his sheep that had gone astray .	потеряться, заблудиться, пропасть; сбиваться с пути, вести чересчур свободный образ жизни to become lost or go to the wrong place
4 go away (<i>intr</i>)	a) If you take an aspirin, your headache will go away . b) Are you going away for your holiday? — No, I'm staying at home.	a) заканчиваться, прекращаться; проходить disappear, vanish b) уходить; уезжать; убираться to leave a place or person
5 go back (<i>intr</i>)	I'm never going back to that hotel. It is most uncomfortable.	возвращаться (к прежнему состоянию, образу действий) return
6 go back on (<i>intr</i>)	Although he had promised to help us, he went back on his word.	не сдерживать свое слово, нарушить обещание; изменить первоначальное решение break a promise
7 go by (<i>intr</i>)	You shouldn't go by what he says — he's always exaggerating.	полагаться на; доверять rely on smb, trust smb
8 go down (<i>intr</i>)	a) The temperature went down to freezing last night. b) Three ships went down in last night's storm. c) As the sun went down below the horizon, the sky became pink and gold.	a) понижаться, уменьшаться become less b) пойти ко дну, затонуть sink c) садиться (о солнце) set
9 go down with (<i>intr</i>)	I went down with an attack of bronchitis.	заболеть to catch an illness
10 go for (<i>intr</i>)	a) A big Alsatian went for my little dog. b) Why don't you go for this marketing job? c) Do you go for tall men?	a) напасть; наброситься, обрушиться на attack b) обратиться по поводу чего-л. (устроиться на работу, записаться на курсы и т. д.) try to get smth c) восхищаться; любить, нравиться like a particular kind of person or thing

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

- To follow or chase someone
- To proceed or continue
- To be lost or stolen
- To disappear or vanish
- To leave a place or person
- To return
- To break one's promise
- To rely on smb or trust them
- To become less or decrease
- To sink (about a ship)
- To set (about the sun)
- To attack or criticize smb
- To like a particular kind of person or thing

4. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на соответствующие фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

Example: Half the guards *pursued* the escaped prisoners, but they got away free. — Half the guards **went after** the escaped prisoners, but they got away free.

1. The railway strike looks likely *to continue* tomorrow.
2. Some of my most important papers have been lost.
3. If this pain doesn't *disappear* soon, I'll go mad.
4. I'll never *return* to my old school.
5. He *broke* his promise to tell nobody about this.
6. You'll make a mistake if you *rely on* appearances.
7. The swelling in her knee didn't *become less* for days.
8. John has *fallen ill with* the flu.
9. He really *came down on* her when she dared to criticize him.
10. She *became interested in him* in a big way.

5. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. Even though the police (*зналась за*) ____ the criminals they didn't catch them.
2. While she was away he (*продолжал*) ____ with the work and got a lot done.
3. Many young girls, living alone in London, (*сбиваются с пути*) ____ for lack of parental control.
4. My headache still hasn't (*прошла*) ____ .
5. The President (*нарушил*) ____ his pledge not to raise taxes.
6. Please (*уходи*) ____ ; I can't work unless I am alone.
7. Ron's (*заболел*) ____ flu.
8. The temperature (*упала*) ____ to freezing last night.
9. The sale (*продолжалась*) ____ as planned.
10. You can't (*верить в*) ____ what he says, he's very untrustworthy.
11. Please (*продолжай*) ____ with your story, there won't be any more interruptions.
12. He would never (*не изменил*) ____ on his word.
13. I 'd (*устроился на*) ____ that job if I were you.
14. The wind (*стих*) ____ and the sea became quite calm.
15. One of the documents we sent them has (*затерялся*) ____ .

Part two

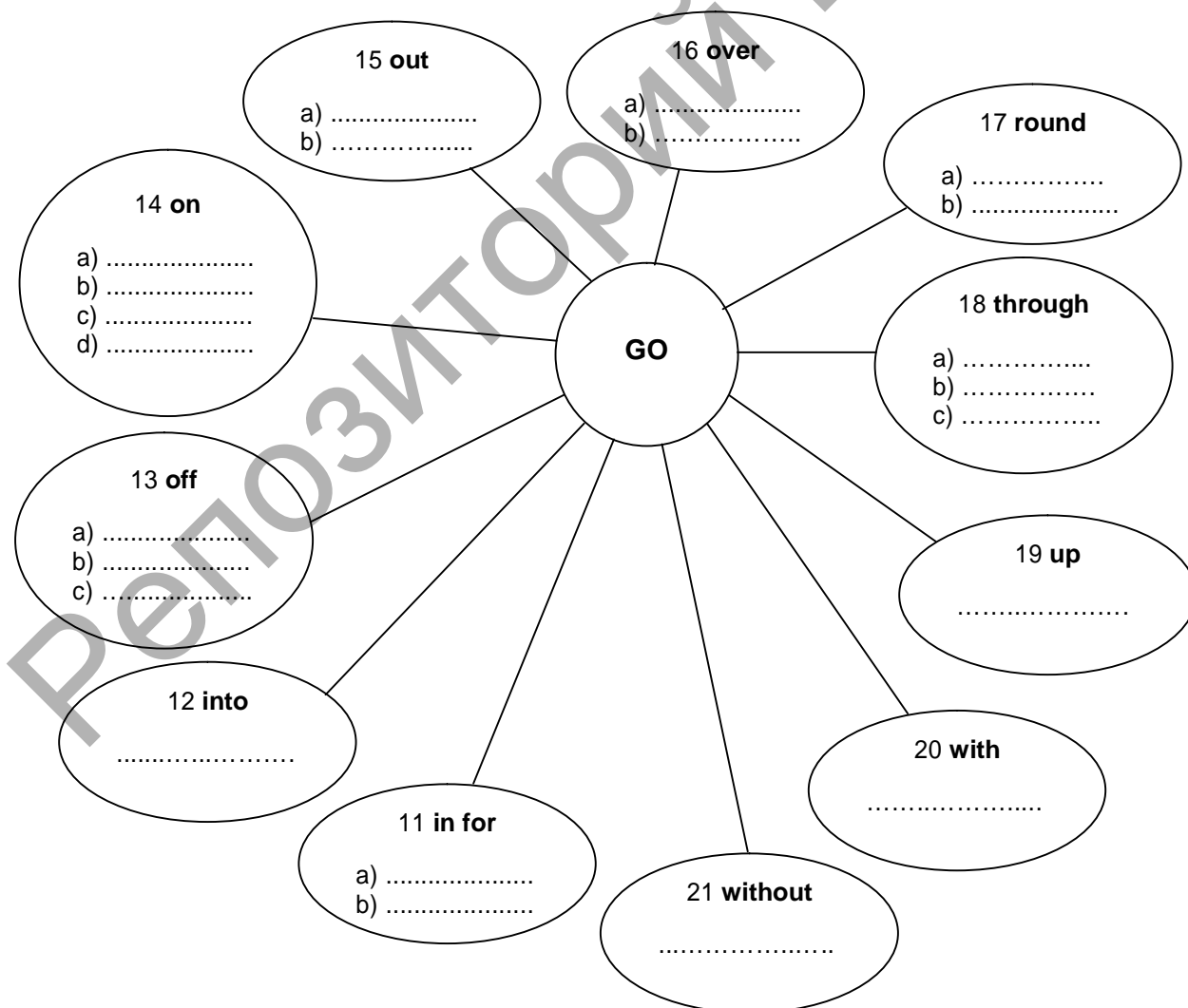
1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
11 go in for (<i>intr</i>)	a) I've never gone in for modern art. b) She went in for the baking competition and won first prize.	a) увлекаться чем-л.; заниматься (спортом и т. д.); нравиться, любить to be interested in; to like doing something b) принять участие в (соревновании, конкурсе и т. д.) participate in
12 go into (<i>intr</i>)	'We'll have to go into this very carefully,' said the detective.	расследовать, тщательно рассматривать, изучать investigate, examine, look into
13 go off (<i>intr</i>)	a) The bomb went off without warning. b) When the alarm went off she woke up and got out of bed. c) The milk has gone off . It smells terrible.	a) выстреливать (об оружии), взрываться (о взрывчатке); выпалить explode b) звучать, срабатывать (о будильнике, сигнализации) sound c) стать хуже; портиться (о еде) spoil (of food)
14 go on (<i>intr</i>)	a) Go on , I am listening. b) There's a wedding going on at the church. c) The oven should go on at six. d) He's always going on at me about my hair.	a) продолжать/ся continue b) случаться, происходить, иметь место take place c) включать(ся) (об электричестве, приборе) come on d) «пилить», ругать, жаловаться и т. д. nag at
15 go out (<i>intr</i>)	a) Are you going out tonight? b) Without more coal the fire will soon go out . c) Short skirts went out some time ago. d) How long have you two been going out ?	a) бывать в обществе, выходить (в свет); идти развлекаться socialize b) догореть, погаснуть (об огне, свете) stop burning c) выйти из моды be out (of fashion) d) проводить время, встречаться (с другом, подругой) to be seeing smb, to date smb
16 go over (<i>intr</i>)	a) He went over the plans again and discovered two very serious mistakes. b) Go over the details again, please. I wasn't following you.	a) просматривать (что-л.); изучать в деталях to examine, consider, or check the details of (something) b) перечитывать, повторять (что-л.)
17 go round (<i>intr</i>)	a) Will there be enough wine to go round ? b) The news went round very quickly	a) хватать на всех (еды, питья за столом, в компании) be enough for everyone b) распространяться (о новостях, слухах, эпидемии и т. д.) spread

The table termination

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
18 go through (intr)	a) She went through a painful time when her mother died. b) Has the sale of your flat gone through yet? c) There is a mistake somewhere; we 'll have to go through/over the accounts and see where it is. d) He went through a fortune in one weekend.	a) испытать, пережить; терпеть, натерпеться suffer, endure b) завершиться (о сделке, договоре) успешно c) тщательно разбирать пункт за пунктом; проверить to examine, consider, or check the details of (something) d) потратить, расходовать use up
19 go up (intr)	Our rent has gone up by almost 20%.	увеличиваться, расти; подыматься rise
20 go with (intr)	The jumper really goes with your skirt.	подходить, гармонировать; согласовываться, соответствовать match
21 go without (intr)	We're out of milk — I'm afraid you'll have to go without .	обходиться без чего-л. do without

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

В данной серии 3 фразовых глагола имеют близкое по смыслу значение — *рассмотреть* *изучить*, *проверить*:

– **go over** — *просматривать, изучать, проверить*: In the competition, the judge **goes over** each dog and assesses it;

– **go through** — *просматривать, изучать с целью сортировки на группы или поиска какого-либо предмета*: Let's **go through** the whole thing again, from the beginning;

– **go into** — *изучить или проверить что-либо полностью или в деталях*: It was a private conversation and I don't want to **go into details** about what was said.

3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To be interested in smth
2. To participate in a competition
3. To examine or look into (in detail)
4. To explode
5. To be activated (about an alarm system)
6. To go bad (about food)
7. To continue
8. To come on (about a piece of equipment)
9. To criticize smb or nag at smb
10. To socialize
11. To stop burning
12. To be no longer in fashion
13. To be seeing smb or date them
14. To do without
15. To be enough for everyone
16. To spread (about news)
17. To suffer or endure
18. To use up (money or food)
19. To rise or increase
20. To match

4. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на соответствующие фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

Example: Some men *take up* football in a big way. — Some men **go in** for football in a big way.

1. I don't want to *discuss* details right now, but it was horrible.
2. The bomb *exploded*, killing 10 people.
3. Put the milk in the fridge or it will *go bad*.
4. He *continued* working until he was 91.
5. We don't *socialize* very much.
6. There's enough food *for everyone*.
7. The police *checked* the evidence many times trying to come up with something.
8. Once again I *checked* exactly what I needed to say.
9. When you're *experiencing* a crisis, it often helps to talk to someone.
10. The price of cigarettes *rose* again yesterday.
11. Those shoes *don't match* that dress.
12. If there's no sugar you will have to *do without*.

5. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. I don't (*увлекаюсь*) ____ partying as much as Jesse and Rachel do.
2. I (*принимаю участие*) ____ for all the competitions.
3. I don't want to (*пускаться в*) ____ details now.
4. A gun (*стреляет*) ____ every day to mark exactly one o'clock.
5. The alarm (*сработала*) ____ when the burglars tried to open the door.
6. The milk's (*испортилось*) ____ .
7. I can't (*продолжать*) ____ like this for much longer.
8. He's always (*ругает*) ____ me about fixing the door.
9. She is always indoors; she doesn't (*выходит*) ____ enough.
10. The light (*погас*) ____ and we were left in the dark.
11. He was (*встречался*) ____ with her best friend.
12. I've (*изучил*) ____ the budget and I don't think we can afford a new computer.
13. A rumour was (*пошел*) ____ that I was having an affair with my boss.
14. There wasn't enough food to (*на всех*) ____ , and some of the famine victims got nothing.
15. I wouldn't like to (*пережить*) ____ that again.
16. Jeremy (*расходует*) ____ at least a litre of milk every day.
17. Train fares have (*выросла*) ____ .
18. I like white shirts because they (*подходят к*) ____ everything.
19. It is possible to (*обходиться без*) ____ food for a few days.
20. The early colonists of Canada (*испытali*) ____ many hardships.

6. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный вариант фразового глагола (Parts one and two).

1. A policeman saw him stealing the car and ____ him.
a) went ahead b) went after c) went away d) went back
2. We've received permission to ____ with the music festival in spite of opposition from local residents.
a) go away b) go after c) go ahead d) go astray
3. There was no answer to my knock so I ____ .
a) went off b) went out c) went in d) went away
4. I refuse to ____ now. I'm going on.
a) go on b) go back c) go back on d) go for
5. You can't ____ your promise now; we are depending on you.
a) go down with b) go back on c) go in for d) go down
6. She ____ a beauty contest and got a prize.
a) went in for b) went for c) went back on d) went off
7. Which course have you decided to ____ ?
a) go in for b) go for c) go on d) go out

8. The terrorists were killed when the bomb ____ accidentally.
a) went out b) went on c) went for d) went off
9. The party ____ until dawn.
a) went on b) went off c) went over d) went round
10. The fire will ____ if you don't put more wood on it.
a) go off b) go on c) go out d) go up

7. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогоми.

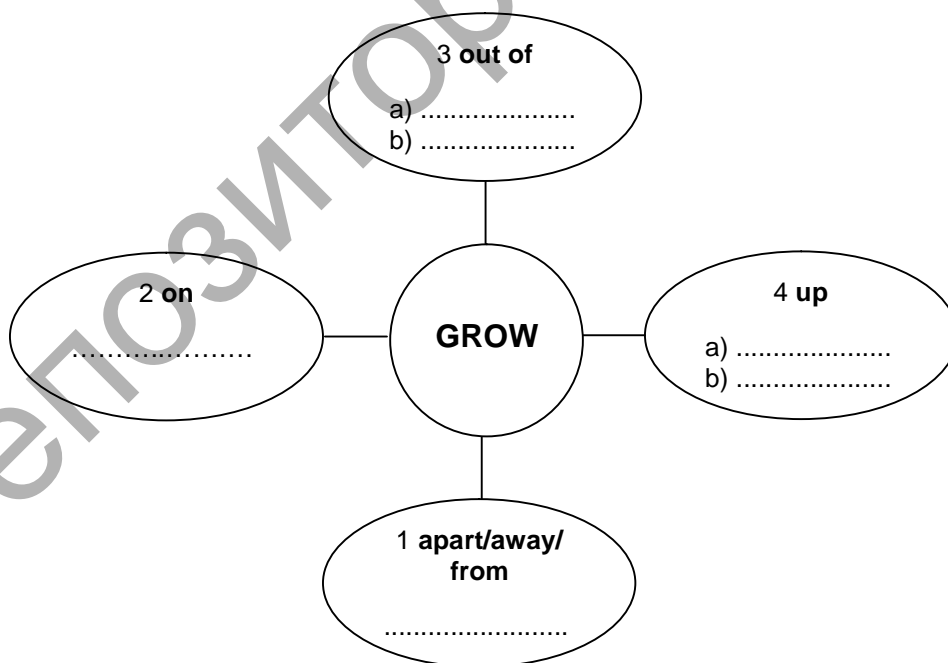
1. I never really went ____ ____ sports.
2. One of the actors was unwell and couldn't go ____ with the performance.
3. I've set the alarm clock to go ____ at 7 am.
4. Can I go ____ to play now?
5. My wife's always going ____ ____ me to dress better.
6. Once again I went ____ exactly what I needed to say.
7. There aren't enough apples to go ____ .
8. He's going ____ a divorce at the moment.
9. The price of strawberries went ____ towards the end of the season.
10. Since they had run out of lemonade, they had to go ____ .
11. The tradition of saluting in the military goes ____ to the Middle Ages.
12. When I was a kid I went ____ ____ football, but I don't watch it much anymore.
13. He goes ____ older women.
14. They plan to go ____ with their wedding later this year.

GROW (GREW, GROWN, GROWING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 grow apart/away/from (<i>intr</i>)	The brothers grew further and further apart .	отдаляться друг от друга become gradually estranged
2 grow on (<i>intr</i>)	I don't think much of your new record, but I suppose it will grow on me.	привыкать; начинать нравиться get used to, gradually become pleasing to you
3 grow out of (<i>intr</i>)	a) The project grew out of a mere suggestion b) He used to tell a lot of lies as a young boy but he grew out of that later on. c) The children grew out of their clothes	a) развиваться, возникать из (чего-л.) develop from smth b) избавляться со временем от (привычки) get rid of (a bad habit) c) вырастать из (чего-л.), перерастать (рамки, размеры, границы) outgrow
4 grow up (<i>intr</i>)	a) I grew up in Glasgow. b) Villages grew up along the river.	a) созревать; становиться взрослым; взрослеть, become an adult, mature b) вырастать, создаваться, возникать arise, develop

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To become gradually estranged
2. To get used to smth
3. To develop from smth

4. To get rid of (a bad habit)
5. To outgrow
6. To become an adult, to mature
7. To arise, to develop

4. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на соответствующие фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

Example: He said he and wife Brenda had *become estranged*. — He said he and his wife Brenda had **grown apart**.

1. I hated his music at first, but it *gradually becomes pleasing to you*.
2. His art *developed from* his love of nature.
3. Trading settlements *arose by* the river.
4. Margaret was born in Manchester but *was raised in* North Wales.
5. In truth, she had *become estranged from* her friends.
6. Mike finally seems to be *getting rid of* his rebelliousness.
7. We plan to go and live in Florida when the children have all *become adults*.
8. I think he *got rid of* it.
9. This is the neighborhood where my father *grew into* a man.
10. This legislation *developed because of* concern over the increasing crime rate.
11. Such barrenness is the inevitable outcome where two people are *becoming gradually estranged and out of love*.
12. What do you want to be when you *are a grown-up man*?
13. This place *becomes more acceptable to* me.
14. He used to tell a lot of lies as a young boy but he *outgrew that* bad habit later.
15. Slowly and strangely, the place began to *become more appealing to* me.
16. I *was brought up on* a farm in eastern Pennsylvania.

5. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. As we got older we just (стали отдаляться друг от друга) ____ .
2. The neighbourhood was beginning to (нравиться) ____ me.
3. He's already (вырос из) ____ his school uniform.
4. The idea for the book (возникла) ____ of a visit to India.
5. Sarah still sucks her thumb, but she'll (отвыкнет) ____ of it.
6. 'I'm going to be a pop star when I (выросту) ____ ,' said the boy.
7. There was nobody else involved, we just (отделились друг от друга) ____ .
8. I wasn't sure about this album when I bought it but it's really (понравился) ____ me.
9. Julie (повзрослела и перестала) ____ playing with dolls.
10. Jane is (растет) ____ so fast, I think she's going to be a tall woman.

6. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола.

1. Since moving to London, he's grown ____ from many of his friends.
a) apart b) on c) out o d) up

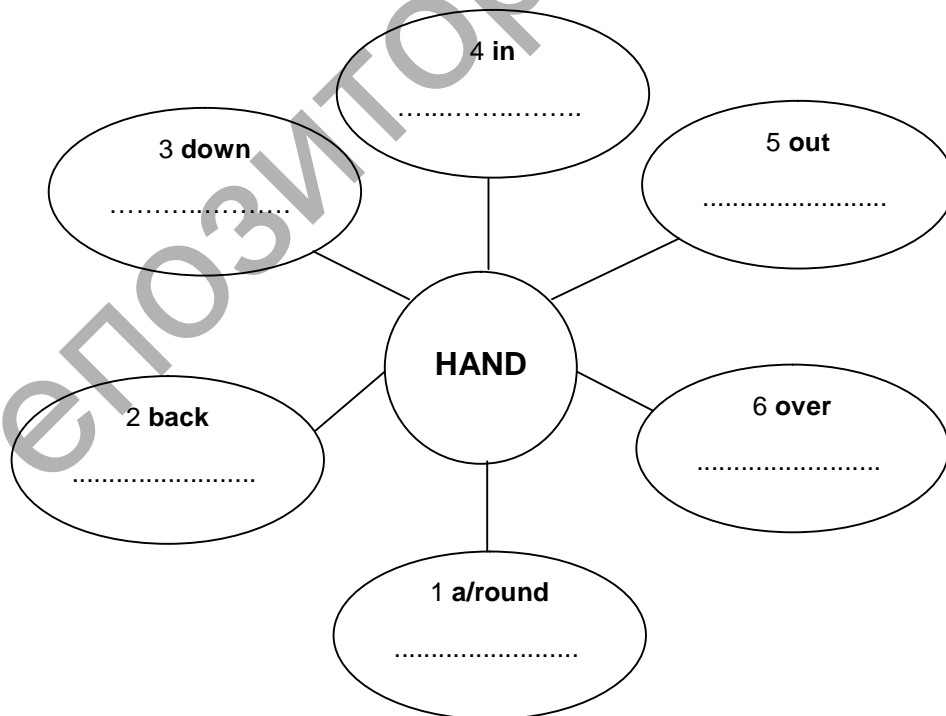
2. After a while their music grows ____ you.
a) apart b) on c) out of d) up
3. I bought Susie's shoes one size too big, but she's quickly growing ____ them.
a) apart b) on c) out of d) up
4. They grew ____ in the early days of television.
a) on b) out of c) d) apart
5. Do you want these clothes for your daughter? Mine has grown ____ them.
a) apart b) on c) out of d) up
6. The decision to introduce job sharing grew ____ of a general desire for flexible working hours.
a) out of b) up c) apart d) on
7. This song is really growing ____ me.
a) up b) on c) out of d) apart
8. He grew ____ in a small village in the country.
a) on b) out of c) apart d) up
9. Jim's son is going through a difficult stage, but he'll grow ____ it in a couple of years.
a) apart b) up c) on d) out of
10. A closeness grew ____ between the two girls.
a) on b) up c) out of d) apart

HAND (HANDED, HANDING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 hand a/round (tr)	Could you hand the sandwiches a/round please, Mike?	раздавать; пустить по кругу (еду, напитки и т. д.) offer something to all the people in a group
2 hand back (tr)	Mr Evans handed back our essays today.	возвращать, отдавать в руки (кому-л.) give smth back
3 hand down (tr)	This legend has been handed down from father to son.	передавать по наследству, оставлять, передавать младшим поколениям (из поколения в поколение) pass smth on to a later generation or time
4 hand in (tr)	Please hand in your application by September 30.	вручать, подавать; сдавать submit smth to smb, present a document for consideration
5 hand out (tr)	They were handing out free T-shirts at the club.	выдавать, раздавать (бесплатно) distribute
6 hand over (tr)	The thief was caught and handed over to the police.	передавать (кого-л. или что-л.) в руки властей; передавать власть, контроль, полномочия; сдать give smth to someone in authority

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

Все глаголы данной серии имеют значение базового глагола **hand** *давать*, отличаясь оттенками значений, которые придают им послелогии, и употребляются как в прямом, так и переносном смысле:
 – **hand a/round** обозначает *раздавать* (еду, напитки) группе людей во время приема пищи;

– **hand out** обозначает *раздавать* вещи или предметы *бесплатно* (книги во время урока, одеяла и лекарства беженцам, листовки на улице и т. д.).

Глаголы **hand down** и **hand over** имеют схожее значение *передать что-либо*. Их отличие в следующем: **hand down** обозначает *передачу обычаев, традиций, профессий* и т. д. из поколения в поколение, а также каких-либо семейных реликвий; **hand over** ассоциируется с передачей кого-либо или что-либо в руки властей, а также передачей власти, контроля, полномочий, должности от одного лица другому.

Антонимические пары образуют глаголы **hand out** и **hand in**, например, **Hand out the books, please** (Пожалуйста, раздайте учебники) и **Hand in the books, please** (Пожалуйста, сдавайте учебники), а также глаголы **hand out** и **hand back** (возвращать владельцу).

3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To offer food to all people in a group
2. To give smth back to its owner
3. To present a document for consideration
4. To pass smth from generation to generation
5. To distribute smth, to give away
6. To give smth to someone in authority

4. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на соответствующие фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

Example: The hostess *offered the guests* coffee and cakes. — The hostess **handed round** coffee and cakes.

1. He *gave back* his key to the receptionist.
2. Technical skills such as blacksmithing are usually *passed on* from father to son as a family tradition.
3. At half past eleven they finished, *returned* their papers and smiled with relief.
4. He was standing at the door of the theatre *giving out* leaflets.
5. I found some money in the street, and I *brought it* to the police.
6. The ring was *passed on* to her from her grandmother.
7. Could you start *giving* these books *out* please?
8. The land was *given back* to its original owner.
9. The examination was so easy that all the candidates *returned* their answer papers after the first hour.

5. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. She helped (*раздать*) ____ the mugs ____ .
2. She (*вернула*) ____ the documents ____ to me.
3. Our freedom has been (*досталась по наследству*) ____ to us by our fathers.
4. In July he (*сдал*) ____ the finished version of the novel to publishers.
5. She (*вручила/раздала*) ____ medals and certificates to the winners.
6. Mr. Wilson retired and (*передал*) ____ control of the company ____ to his son.
7. These folk songs have been (*передаются*) ____ from generation to generation.
8. He's always (*дает*) ____ advice to people.
9. The escaped criminal was (*передан*) ____ to the police.
10. I examined the lighter, then (*вернул ее*) ____ .

6. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола.

1. It was such a wealthy party that special servants were employed to hand the drinks ____ .

- a) around b) back c) in d) out

2. The teacher will hand the tests ____ in third period.

- a) in b) back c) over d) around

3. These skills used to be handed ____ from father to son.

- a) over b) in c) out d) down

4. I handed the watch ____ to the police.

- a) out b) in c) down d) over

5. The outgoing Minister handed ____ his department to his successor.

- a) out b) down c) over d) in

6. The guard handed my ID card ____ to me.

- a) over b) back c) down d) out

7. She handed ____ her term paper after the deadline.

- a) out b) in c) back d) around

8. The soldiers were ordered to hand ____ their guns.

- a) in b) out c) back d) over

9. Most of his clothes were handed ____ to him by his older brother.

- a) out b) in c) down d) over

10. Blankets were handed ____ to the soldiers.

- a) down b) out c) over d) in

HANG (HUNG, HANGING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 hang about/around (intr)	He hung about/around the entrance all day, hoping for a chance to speak to the director.	бродить вокруг; околачиваться, шляться, слоняться, тусоваться, быть рядом wait or stay near a place
2 hang back (intr)	Joe tends to hang back and let the others do the talking.	не иметь желания (делать что-л., двигаться вперёд); отлынивать; упираться; не решаться, медлить; держаться в стороне hesitate because you are nervous about doing or saying something
3 hang on (intr)	a) Hang on ; I'll be with you in a minute! b) Hang on everybody, the road's pretty bumpy.	a) ждать (часто у телефона) wait b) держаться (в прямом и переносном смысле), хвататься, цепляться hold on smth
4 hang on to (intr)	I'd hang on to that old coat if I were you. It might be useful.	хранить, сохранять keep smth, not sell it or give it away
5 hang out/around (intr/tr)	a) They hang out/hang around together. b) Have you hung the washing out ?	a) околачиваться, шляться, слоняться, нечем заняться, тусоваться spend a lot of time in a place b) вывесить белье, плакат, флаг и т. д. suspend or be suspended, put up
6 hang up (intr/tr)	a) She said good night and hung up . b) Philip hung his coat on a hook behind the door. She took her coat off and hung it up .	a) повесить телефонную трубку, отсоединиться put the phone down, ring off b) повесить, подвесить (на крючок, вешалку) suspend, hang smth on a hook or peg

Примечание.

Два глагола данной серии **hang around/about** и **hang out** представляют собой разговорный вариант значения *ждать или проводить время в каком-либо месте*: слоняться без дела, бродить вокруг, тусоваться и т. д. В отличие от **hang out** глагол **hang around/about** имеет дополнительное значение *находиться где-то рядом*: **Hang around in case we need you** — Будь где-нибудь рядом, вдруг ты нам понадобишься.

Два глагола **hang on** и **hang up** ассоциируются с разговором по телефону: **hang on** — ждать у телефона, не вешать трубку: **Hang on a second while I look it up** (Не бросай трубку — я сейчас посмотрю); **hang up** — вешать или положить трубку: **Don't hang up, I haven't finished talking to you!** (Не вешай трубку, я ещё не закончил!).

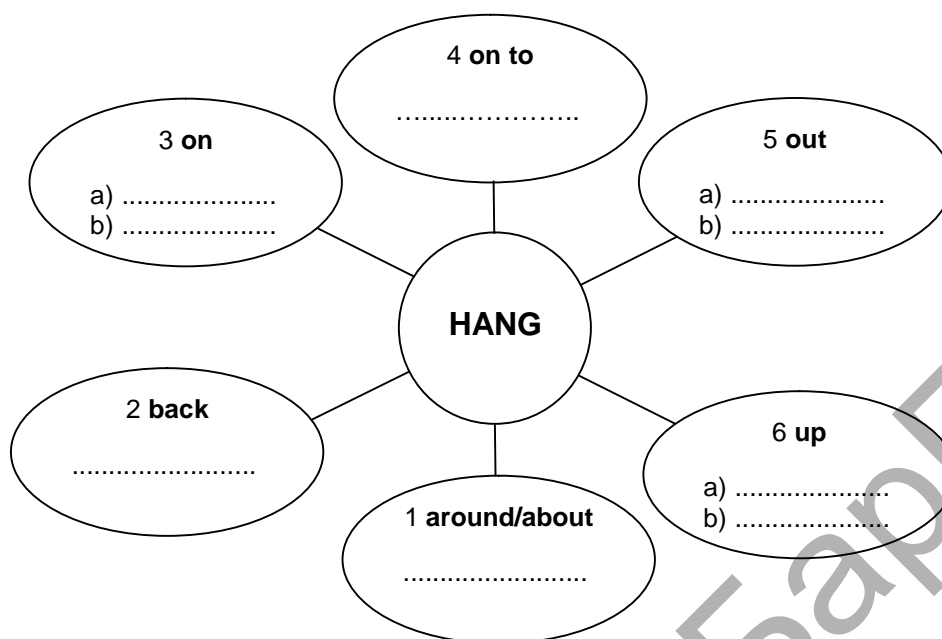
Глаголы **hang on**, **hang out** и **hang up** употребляются в прямом и переносном смысле:

– **hang on** — держаться (за какой-либо физический предмет, веревку или канат), а также держаться до прихода помощи. Кроме того, данный глагол имеет значение *ждать, подождать* не обязательно при разговоре по телефону: **Hang on—I'll just see if he's here** (Подожди, я гляну, здесь ли он);

– **hang out** — вывешивать (белье, плакат, флаг и т. д.);

– **hang up** — вешать, повесить на крючок, вешалку и т. д.

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To wait or stay near a place
2. To hesitate because you are nervous about doing smth
3. To wait (by the phone)
4. To hold on smth
5. To keep smth, not to throw it away
6. To put the phone down, to ring off
7. To suspend or put up smth
8. To hang smth on a hook or peg

4. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на соответствующие фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

Example: I had to *stay here* for three hours waiting for the bus. — I had to **hang around** for three hours waiting for the bus.

1. Jane is afraid of people; she always *hesitates whether to go* when we take her to a party.
2. Do you need the toilet right now or can you *wait* for a while?
3. We must *stand firm* until reinforcements arrive.
4. *Keep* that letter — you might need it later.
5. Can you tell me where Jim *usually spends his time*?
6. Don't *put the phone down*, I haven't finished talking to you.
7. Tony *puts* his scarf on a hook behind the door.

5. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. Bob's been (*проторчал в*) ____ the house all day. Doesn't he have anything to do?
2. The children (*робели*) ____ out of shyness.
3. Now (*подожди*) ____ a minute — you can't really believe what you just said.
4. Help! I can't (*держаться*) ____ any longer.
5. I don't really know who she (*тусуется*) ____ with.
6. They (*вывесили*) ____ banners that said 'Stop the war!'
7. (*Держись*) ____ to that rope and don't let go.
8. I'm not going (*тут торчать*) ____ till midnight.

6. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

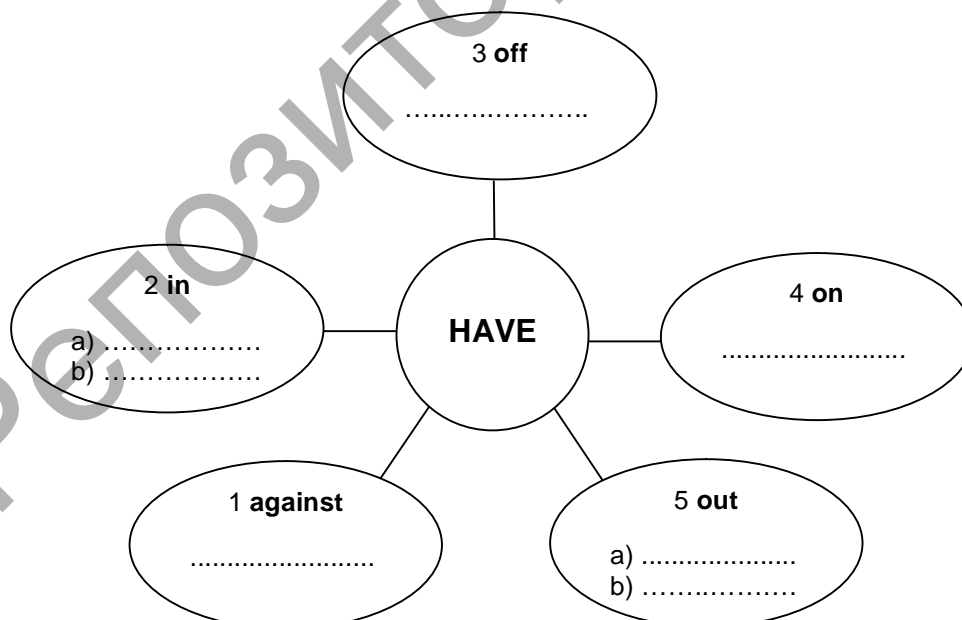
1. What's the hurry? Hang ____ for a while, and when I finish my homework we can watch TV.
2. We hung ____ for about an hour and then left.
3. Jane is afraid of people; she always hangs ____ .
4. I'll hang ____ here until the others come.
5. Jim hangs ____ Janice hoping she'll fall in love with him.
6. Where do the youngsters hang ____ ?
7. The local kids hang ____ at the mall.
8. Hang ____ tight, folks!
9. When I got to school, I hung ____ outside the classroom picking up courage to go in.
10. Waves rolled over the little deck and he had to hang ____ to avoid being washed overboard.
11. Mrs Poulter was hanging her washing ____ .
12. How long is she going to hang ____ ?
13. Everyone approved of the scheme but when we asked for volunteers they all hung ____ .
14. He spends a lot of time hanging ____ with his friends.
15. "Good night," he hung ____ the phone.
16. Can you tell me where Jim hangs ____ ?

HAVE (HAD, HAVING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 have (got) against (tr)	What have you got against Ruth? She's always been good to you.	иметь что-то против кого-либо dislike smb, disapprove of smb
2 have in (tr)	a) Would you like to have your friends in for a few drinks? b) They are having a maid in to care for the house.	a) приглашать (в гости) invite b) вызывать специалиста на дом call smb in
3 have off (tr)	Can I have Monday morning off to see my doctor?	иметь выходной, отпуск; взять отгул have a day off work
4 have on (tr)	a) Sally had red pants and a blue shirt on . b) Last summer was so cool that we had the air conditioner on only two or three times. c) He was having you on .	a) быть одетым (во что-л.) be dressed in, wear b) иметь включённым, работающим (что-л.) be switched on c) обманывать, надуть; разыгрывать, шутить; водить за нос deceive, play a trick on smb
5 have out (tr)	a) I had to have my appendix out . b) I must have it out with him.	a) удалить, вырезать (зубы, гланды) have smth extracted or removed b) выяснить отношения, разобраться с кем-л. settle a disagreement

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

Значения фразовых глаголов данной серии понятны из приведенных выше примеров. Следует помнить, что глагол **have on** в значении *шутить, разыгрывать, водить за нос* употребляется в продолженном времени (continuous): He was **having** you **on**.

3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To dislike smb or disapprove of smb
2. To invite smb to your place
3. To call in a specialist
4. To have a day off work
5. To be dressed in smth
6. To be switched on (about a device)
7. To play a trick on smb
8. To have one's tooth extracted
9. To settle a disagreement with smb

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. We are (*пригласили*) ____ some friends ____ for coffee.
2. (*На мне не было*) ____ a raincoat ____, and I got all wet.
3. I know you're only joking, you're (*разыгрываешь меня*) ____ again!
4. I had gone to hospital to (*удалить*) ____ my tonsils ____.
5. He felt like picking the telephone and (*разобраться*) ____ with him.
6. Don't believe a word he says. He's (*водит тебя за нос*) ____ !
7. Julia (*включает радио на*) ____ all day long.

5. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

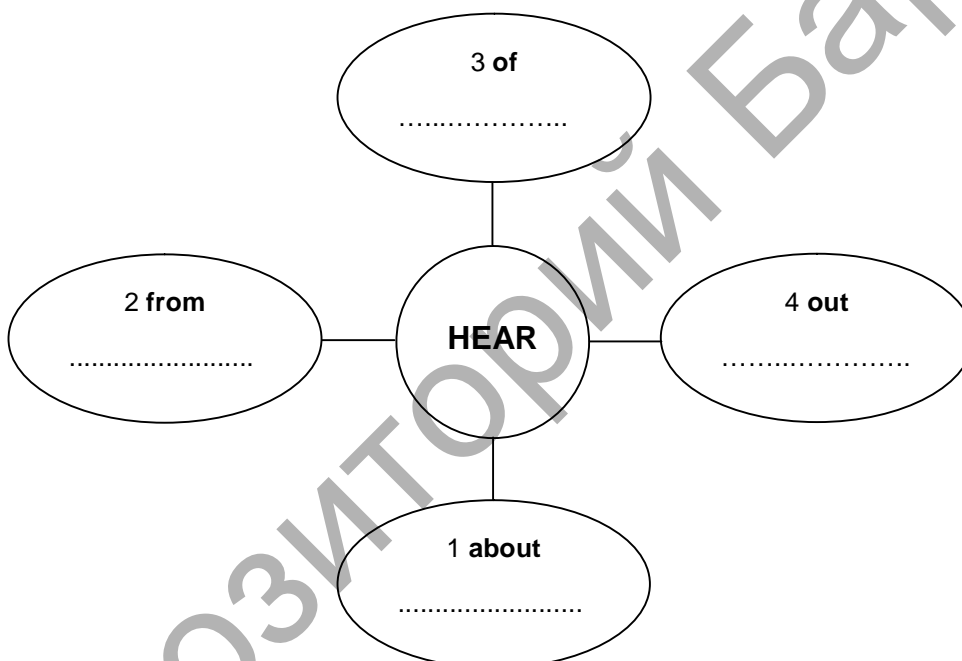
1. He had his best suit ____ .
a) against b) in c) on d) out
2. What's that sound? Dan must have the radio ____ .
a) out b) on c) against d) off
3. I had it ____ with her about that man.
a) off b) on c) against d) out
4. We'll have the splinter ____ in a minute.
a) out b) off c) in d) on
5. She has her TV ____ all day.
a) against b) on c) off d) out
6. Was he serious or was he having me ____ ?
a) out b) on c) in d) off
7. After yesterday's argument, I called to see her brother to have it ____ with him.
a) in b) on c) off d) out
8. I asked what you had ____ him.
a) in b) off c) out d) against

HEAR (HEARD, HEARING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 hear about (<i>intr</i>)	Did they hear about the explorer who was eaten by piranhas?	слышать (о событии, происшествии, случае и т. д.) как о новости
2 hear from (<i>intr</i>)	Have you heard from Jane?	получать известия от кого-л.; дать о себе знать
3 hear of (<i>intr</i>)	Phil Merton? I've never heard of him.	слышать (о ком-л., чем-л.); знать
4 hear out (<i>tr</i>)	There was an agreement between us that you should hear me out .	выслушать (человека, не перебивая)

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

Все глаголы данной серии имеют значение *слышать*, используемое, как правило, в переносном смысле. Их различие заключается в следующем:

– **hear about** — слышать о чем-нибудь: новостях, случаях, происшествиях, а также о ком-нибудь: знакомых и незнакомых людях;

– **hear from** — получить сообщение от кого-либо (человека или организации) в виде письма, телефонного сообщения и т. д., чтобы узнать, как он поживает и т. д. Сравните с русским языком: *Слышно что-нибудь о Джоне? Где он сейчас?* — **Have you heard** anything from John? Where is he now?

– **hear of** — слышать о ком-либо или о чем-либо впервые или услышать неожиданные, часто неприятные новости. Часто используется в отрицательных предложениях: *Who's John Brown? I've never heard of him* (Кто такой Джон Браун, Я о таком никогда не слышал). В прошедшем времени употребляется конструкция с отрицанием **wouldn't hear of** + герундий/местоимение: *She wanted to walk home but I wouldn't hear of it* (Она хотела пойти домой пешком, но я и слушать об этом не хотел);

– **hear out** — выслушать аргументы человека, не перебивая.

3. Определите значение фразового глагола в каждом предложении и запишите его русский эквивалент.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. I heard about the explosion from him. | услышал (новость) |
| 2. We haven't heard from her for ages. | ..... |
| 3. I'd never heard of him before he won the prize. | ..... |
| 4. This time you're going to hear me out. | ..... |
| 5. Very occasionally I hear from her. | ..... |
| 6. We didn't hear about the half-price sale until it was too late. | ..... |

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. Have you (*слышал о*) ____ the new Thai restaurant downtown?
2. I (*услышал о*) ____ his death as I was walking to the hospital.
3. We were so worried when we didn't (*получали известий о*) ____ you for three weeks.
4. The more I (*слышу о*) ____ him, the less I like him.
5. I (*слышал о*) ____ your brother's accident last night. Is he all right?
6. I haven't (*получал от нее никаких известий*) ____ for months.
7. I have never (*слышал о*) ____ him.
8. He (*и слушать не хотел*) ____ my walking home alone.

5. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

1. I heard ____ the earthquake on CNN.
a) about b)) from c) of d) out
2. It's a tiny country that most people have never heard ____ .
a) about b) from c) of d) out
3. There was an agreement between us that you should hear me ____ .
a) of b) from c) out d) about
4. I was so sorry to hear ____ your father's death.
a) from b) of c) about d) out
5. She disappeared and was never heard ____ again.
a) about b) of c) from d) out
6. I haven't heard anything ____ her for months.
a) out b) of c) from d) about

HOLD (HELD, HOLDING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести их на русский язык.

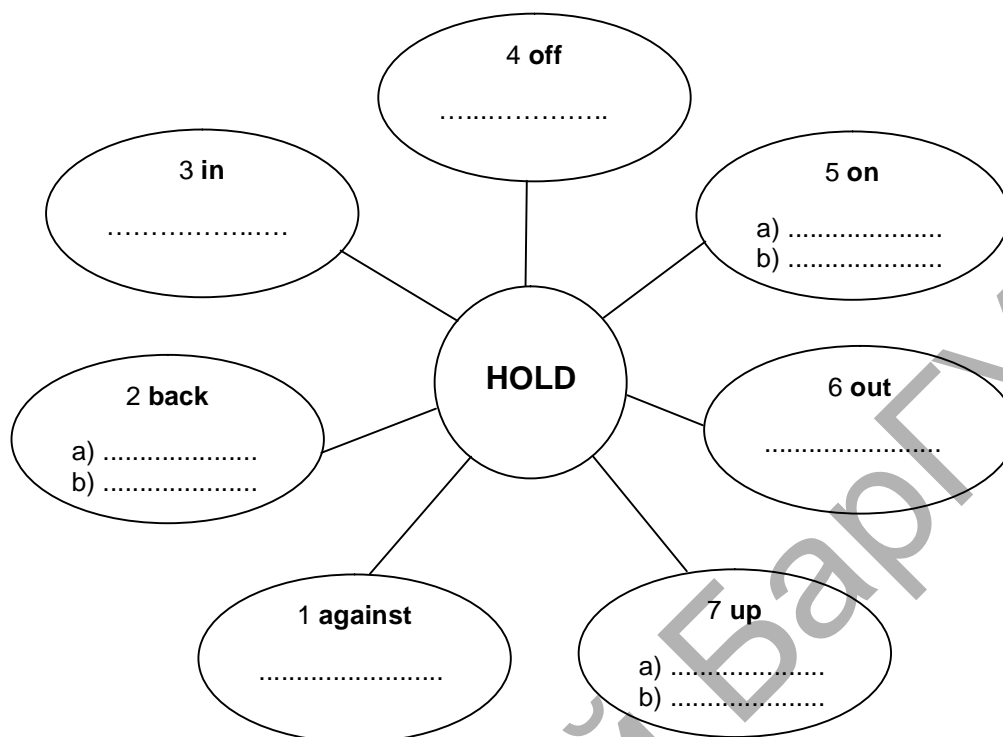
phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 hold against (tr)	I admit I made a mistake — but don't hold it against me.	держат зло на кого-то, сердиться, злиться bear a grudge against smb
2 hold back (tr/intr)	a) What's holding you back ? b) Don't hold back ; take the opportunity while it's there.	a) сдерживать/ся; удерживать кого-л.; сдерживать (о чувствах) stop someone or something from doing smth b) мешкать, колебаться; уклоняться; тянуть (дело) hesitate before doing smth
3 hold in (tr)	He held his anger in and didn't shout at the boy.	сдерживать; удерживать; сдерживаться; сдерживать restrain emotions
4 hold off (intr)	We held off making the decision for a month.	удерживать, откладывать; задерживаться refrain from doing smth
5 hold on (intr)	a) Please hold on . Mr Matthews is on the other line. b) The Rangers held on to win the game in the final period.	a) ждать у телефона (подождите минутку, минутку; не вешайте трубку); ждать wait by the phone b) упорствовать в чём-л., не сдаваться, держаться persist, not give in, stand firm
6 hold out (intr)	The survivors on the rock signalled that they were short of water but could hold out for another day.	выдерживать, держаться до конца hold on, survive
7 hold up (tr)	a) The terrorists held up the train and kept the passengers as hostages. b) The building of the new road has been held up by bad weather.	a) захватить; грабить; обирать rob smb or smth b) остановить, задержать stop, delay

Примечание.

В данной серии несколько глаголов образуют синонимичные ряды или пары. В значении *удерживать, сдерживать* употребляются глаголы **hold back**, **hold in** и **hold off**. **Hold back** и **hold off** могут употребляться в прямом и переносном смысле. Например, *сдерживать толпу* и *сдерживать чувства*. **Hold in** употребляется когда речь идет о чувствах или мыслях, т. е. в переносном смысле: He **held** his anger **in** and didn't shout at the boy.

Два глагола **hold on** и **hold out** (кроме прочих значений) имеют схожее значение *держаться, продержаться*, которое может быть прямым и переносным. **Hold on** и **hold out** употребляются в переносном значении *держаться, продержаться, чтобы выжить*: The survivors of the plane crash were able to **hold ... out/on...** till help came. В прямом значении *держаться за что-нибудь* употребляется глагол **hold on**: If a branch is near you, **hold on** until we can get a rope.

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To bear a grudge against smb
2. To stop someone or something from doing smth
3. To hesitate before doing smth
4. To refrain from doing smth
5. To wait
6. To survive (2 verbs)
7. To rob smb
8. To delay smth

4. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на соответствующие фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

Example: The police couldn't *stop* the crowds. — The police couldn't **hold back** the crowds.

1. She just managed to *restrain* her anger.
2. He wanted to speak but thought better of it and restrained *himself*.
3. You'd better *refrain from* accusing Mike until you're 100 percent sure.
4. Just *wait* a second while I get my breath back.
5. The strikers *held on* for six weeks before agreeing to arbitration.
6. Masked men *mugged* the cashier and robbed the bank.
7. I have been *delayed* in traffic.

5. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. Police horses were used to (*сдержать*) ____ the crowd.
2. He bravely (*сдерживал*) ____ his tears.
3. I hope the rain (*не будет*) ____ until my washing is dry.
4. (*Подожди*) ____, I won't be a minute.
5. The survivors of the plane crash were able to (*продержаться*) ____ till help came.
6. There were only 98 of us inside, but we (*продержались*) ____ for two weeks.
7. In the film the train was (*захвачен*) ____ and robbed by four armed men.
8. Sorry we're late; we (*были задержаны*) ____ in traffic.

6. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный вариант фразового глагола.

1. You can't still ____ that ____ him, surely?
a) hold ... back b) hold ... against c) hold ... in d) hold ... on
2. She tried to ____ her tears and not cry in front of her mum.
a) hold back b) hold against c) hold out d) hold on
3. I wanted to tell him what I thought of him, but I ____ .
a) held in b) held on c) held back d) held out
4. Jim was able to ____ his anger and avoid a fight.
a) hold up b) hold out c) hold on d) hold in
5. The police ____ the crowd until the troops arrived.
a) held back b) held off c) held in d) held on
6. Yes, John is in. If you ____ for a moment I'll get him for you.
a) hold on b) hold in c) hold off d) hold out

7. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

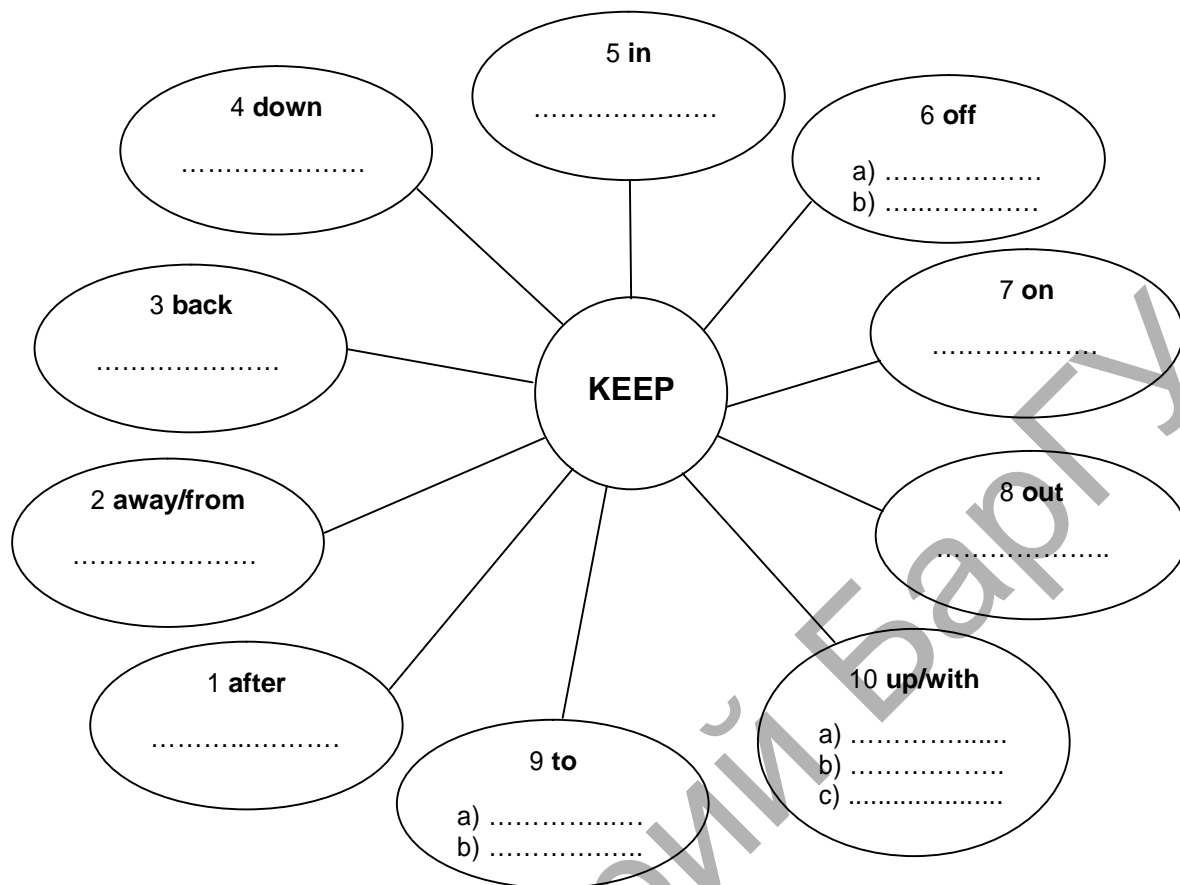
1. The police were unable to hold ____ the crowd.
2. The rain held ____ till the evening.
3. I held ____ my hand, but he didn't shake it.
4. The bus was held ____ because a tree had fallen across the road.
5. All our lines are busy, but please hold ____ .
6. I wanted to tell him the truth, but something held me ____ .

KEEP (KEPT, KEEPING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 keep after (intr)	The police kept after the escaped prisoners until they caught them.	продолжать преследовать continue to pursue
2 keep away/ from (intr)	Keep away from the windows.	держаться в отдалении; не находиться вблизи; избегать (чего-л.) stay away from
3 keep back (tr)	How did she manage to keep back her true feelings?	скрывать; сдерживать conceal
4 keep(smith/smb) down (tr)	a) They promised to keep the rents down . b) The people have been kept down for years by a brutal regime.	a) не допускать повышения avoid increasing smth ; b) подавлять, притеснять, угнетать prevent a person, group, etc. from expressing themselves freely, oppress
5 keep in (tr)	The teacher kept us in for misbehaving in class.	не выпускать; заставляя сидеть дома (больного); оставлять после уроков (в школе) make smb stay indoors (as punishment)
6 keep off (tr/intr)	a) Keep off the benches — the paint is wet. b) He was kept off in his research by lack of money.	a) держать в отдалении; не подпускать, запрет (не трогать, не ходить и т. д.); prevent somebody/ something from coming near, touching b) сдерживать keep away from; abstain
7 keep on (intr)	Although he failed his test he kept on studying and retook it in May.	продолжать (делать что-л.) continue despite difficulties, carry on, go on (doing smth.)
8 keep out (tr/intr)	He locked the gate to keep out unwanted visitors.	не допускать, не впускать; не позволять (of) не давать детям шалить exclude smth/smb, prevent entry
9 keep to (intr)	a) They failed to keep to their side of the agreement. b) Mother had to keep to her bed for two weeks after her operation.	a) придерживаться; держаться чего-л. stick to something, adhere b) оставаться дома или в постели to stay in and not leave a particular place or position
10 keep up (with) (intr)	a) The noise kept up all day. b) Davey isn't keeping up with the rest of the class in reading. c) It is impossible to keep up with the news unless you read the newspapers.	a) продолжать (делать начатое), не прекращать continue, carry on b) успевать за кем-л., держаться наравне с чем-либо, идти в ногу с чем keep pace with c) отслеживать; следить (за новостями, новинками в какой-то области) learn about or be aware of the news, current events

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

- Not let somebody into the house
- To follow the latest fashion
- Not let people express themselves freely
- To hide (about feelings).....
- To support one's opinion
- To stay in bed
- To prevent somebody from going somewhere
- To hide oneself

4. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на соответствующие фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

Example: She had *to stay at home instead of going to school* as she had measles. — She had *to be kept away* from school as she had measles.

- Adhere to* the subject, please.
- I told the children *to stay away from* the room that was being painted.
- The country was in a state of rebellion and was only *abstained* by repressive measures.
- It's hard *to be aware of* all the changes in computer technology.
- She's working really hard. She's bound to go to college if she *carries on* like that.
- I had to walk fast *to keep pace with* him.

7. *Stick to* the right!
8. *Take away* your hands!
9. Don't stop, *go on* reading!

5. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. The doctor advised Jim (*избегать*) ____ from fattening foods.
2. (*Не ходи*) ____ the grass!
3. I wanted to explain but he (*не переставал*) ____ talking and didn't give me a chance to say anything.
4. The man walked so fast that the child couldn't (*успевать за*) ____ him.
5. Employees need (*отслеживать*) ____ the latest technological developments.
6. The government is trying (*снизить*) ____ prices.
7. Despite being ill, he (*не прекращал*) ____ his work and passed the exam.
8. Try to remember to turn off the light when you leave the room. I am trying (*не допускать повышения*) ____ expenses.

6. Заполните пропуски нужными послелогоми.

1. I know she was keeping something ____ from me.
2. The whole class was kept ____ after school.
3. He was kept ____ in his research by lack of money.
4. Keep children ____ of mischief.
5. He wanted to talk to me but I kept ____ working and refused to listen.
6. Hey, slow down, I can't keep ____!
7. She kept the children ____ all day because it was so wet and cold.
8. He began walking at four miles an hour but he couldn't keep ____ that.
9. He reads a newspaper every day to keep ____ the news.
10. It is difficult to keep ____ a conversation with someone who only says "Yes" and "No".

KNOCK (KNOCKED, KNOCKING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 knock down (intr)	a) He was knocked down by a car. b) He was knocked down in the second round. c) Workers began knocking down sections of the wall. d) The chair was knocked down from 800 to 550.	a) сбить (с ног); свалить b) бокс послать в нокаунт to hit somebody and make them fall to the ground c) сломать, разрушить; снести (дом) to destroy a building by breaking its walls, to demolish d) разг. снизить цену to reduce the price of something
2 knock off (intr/tr)	a) I quit working at 5:00 last night, but Sean didn't knock off until 8:30. b) I'm tired of listening to you criticize me. Knock it off! c) Susie knocked a glass off the table and broke it. d) The artist knocked off a quick sketch and gave it to the waiter.	a) разг. закончить или прервать работу stop working b) брось это!, хватит!; кончай! stop doing, finish c) сбросить, опрокинуть (случайно) что-л. с чего-л. overturn d) быстро сделать, состряпать, сочинить, накатать to complete something quickly and without much effort
3 knock over (tr)	The force of the explosion knocked me over .	сбить с ног; опрокинуть to hit someone with a moving vehicle and hurt or kill them
4 knock out (tr)	a) The blow knocked her out . b) Ali knocked out his opponent in the fifth round. c) Her beauty knocked out every man in the room.	a) потерять сознание, разг. вырубиться to make somebody fall asleep or become unconscious b) нокаутировать; быть в нокауте (in boxing) to hit an opponent so that they cannot get up within a limited time and therefore lose the fight c) потрясти, ошеломить to surprise and impress somebody very much
5 knock up (tr)	a) I was knocked up by a loud bang on the door. b) She knocked up a meal in ten minutes.	a) разбудить кого-л. to wake somebody by knocking on their door b) разг. приготовить на скорую руку to prepare or make something quickly and without much effort

Примечание.

В данной серии 3 глагола **knock down**, **knock over** и **knock out** образуют синонимичный ряд в прямом значении *сбить, свалить с ног*. Оттенки значений следующие:

knock down — *сбить, свалить с ног* (часто в боксе: послать в нокаунт; или сбить транспортом);

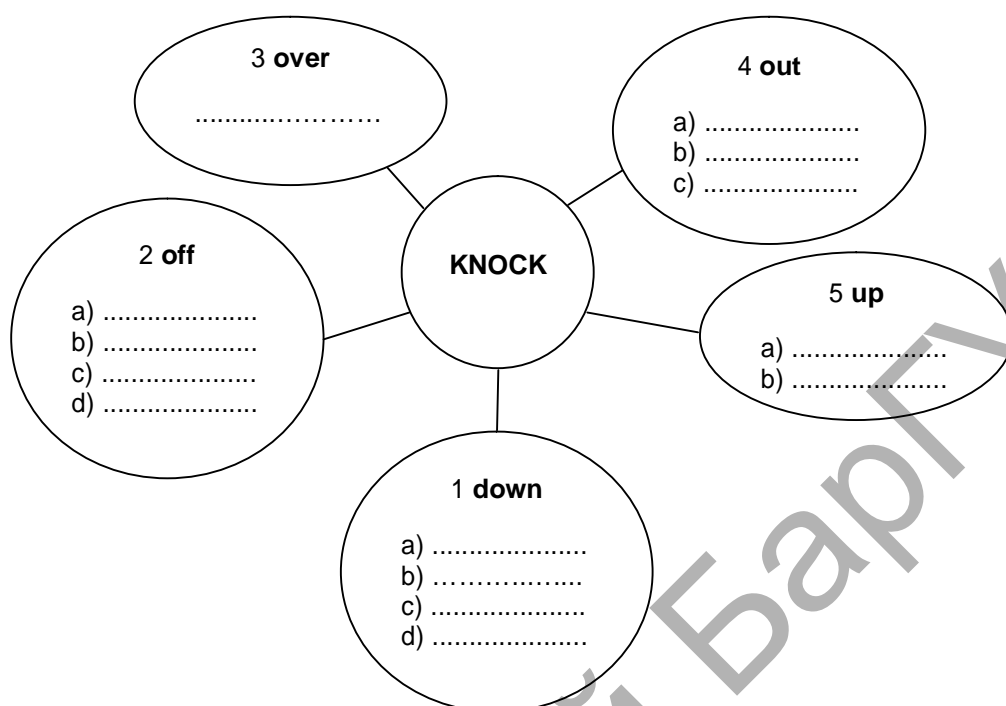
knock over — *сбить с ног, опрокинуть движущимся транспортом* (с нанесением травмы или со смертельным исходом);

knock out — *нокаутировать*, то есть ударить так, чтобы противник упал и потерял на некоторое время сознание (не обязательно в боксе). Данные глаголы также употребляются в переносном значении.

Два глагола **knock off** и **knock up**, кроме прочих значений, имеют значение *сделать что-нибудь быстро, на скорую руку* (часто с негативным оттенком).

Значения остальных глаголов понятны из приведенных примеров.

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

- To be hit with a car
- To knock on somebody's door and wake them up
- To capsize (about a boat)
- To reduce (about price)
- To be impressed
- To prepare a meal
- To hit somebody hard and make them fall
- To write a verse quickly

4. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на соответствующие фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

Example: We *stopped working* at about 5 o'clock. — We **knocked off** at about 5 o'clock.

- I *was just impressed* by the movie.
- Why don't you finish this portrait?* You've been working all day.
- These old houses are going to be *demolished*.
- He *composes* three novels a year without any visible difficulty.
- This experienced old fighter has never *lost unconsciousness* yet.
- Indiana was *hit* in the first round; he fell and lost the game.
- Let's *finish* it and go for lunch.

5. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. It was a pity that the old theatre had to be (*снести*) ____ to make way for the widening of the road.
2. She nearly (*опрокинула*) ____ my drink.
3. What time do you (*заканчивать*) ____ work?
4. She was (*сбить*) ____ by a bus.
5. He (*послат в нокдаун*) ____ his opponent ____ three times in the first round.
6. Do you want to (*закончить*) ____ early today?

6. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный вариант фразового глагола.

1. Something hit him from behind and ____ him ____.
a) knocked ... down b) knocked ... off c) knocked ... over d) knocked out
2. A child was in hospital last night after being ____ by a car.
a) knocked up b) knocked out c) knocked off d) knocked down
3. There was no one in the office because they'd all ____ for lunch.
a) knocked off b) knocked down c) knocked out d) knocked over
4. The champion ____ Biggs ____ in the seventh round.
a) knocked ... down b) knocked ... over c) knocked ... off d) knocked ... out
5. What time do you want me to ____ you ____ in the morning?
a) knock ... down b) knock out c) knock up d) knock over

7. Заполните пропуски нужными послелогами.

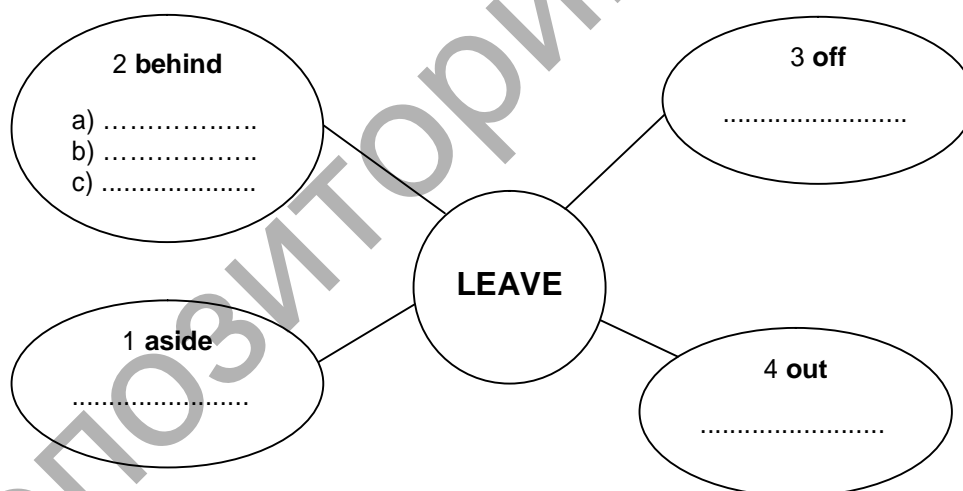
1. The cat knocked the clock ____ the shelf.
2. England had been knocked ____ of the World Cup.
3. The children were playing, and they knocked the lamp ____ .
4. He was knocked ____ by the news.
5. I can knock ____ a poem in half an hour.
6. What time do you knock ____ work?
7. Dan prefers writing novels, but he sometimes knocks ____ a magazine article to make a few bucks.

LEAVE (LEFT, LEAVING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 leave aside (tr)	<i>Leaving</i> the expense <i>aside</i> , do we actually need a second car?	не учитывать not consider something
2 leave behind (tr)	a) Can you tell me the time? I've <i>left</i> my watch <i>behind</i> . b) The last government has <i>left behind</i> a terrible debt. c) Britain is being <i>left behind</i> in the race for new markets.	a) не взять с собой, забыть forget b) оставлять после себя not take something or someone with you when you leave the place c) оставить позади overtake
3 leave off (intr)	Let's start from where we <i>left off</i> yesterday.	останавливаться stop doing something
4 leave out (tr)	She was upset about being <i>left out</i> of the team.	пропускать, не включать, выкидывать not include or mention someone or something into something

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

В данной серии следует обратить внимание на следующие глаголы:

– **leave aside** — употребляется в форме Причастия 1 в начале предложения в значении не принимать во внимание, не учитывать что-либо на некоторое время: *Leaving the expense aside, do we actually need a second car?* — О цене пока не будем — что нам действительно нужна вторая машина?

– **leave off** — имеет переносное значение *остановиться на чем-либо* (при чтении, просмотре видео и т. д.): *Let's start from where we left off yesterday* — Давай начнем с того места, где мы вчера остановились.

– **leave out** — имеет прямое и переносное значение *пропустить, упустить что-нибудь* (букву в слове, забыть что-нибудь сказать и т. д.), а также не включать в список, команду и т. д.: *She outlined the case to him, being careful not to leave anything out.* — Она вкратце рассказала ему о деле, стараясь ничего не пропустить. *She was upset about being left out of the team.* — Она расстроилась от того, что ее не включили в состав команды.

Что касается глагола **leave behind**, его значения понятны из приведенных примеров.

3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. Not to be mentioned
2. Not to be included on the guest's list
3. To forget (about a purse)
4. Not take something into consideration
5. To overtake

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. In class, a child with poor eyesight can soon (*drop behind*) ____ (use **get**).
2. They had (*got out of the city*) ____ and were heading into open country.
3. 'Will you (*stop*) ____ nagging?' he snarled.
4. She outlined the case to him, being careful not to (*forget*) ____ anything.
5. I (*dropped behind*) ____ at school with the maths.

5. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный вариант фразового глагола.

1. I think I might have ____ my wallet ____ .
a) left ... aside b) left ... behind c) left ... off d) left ... out
2. Barry took up the story where Justine had ____ .
a) left aside b) left behind c) left off d) left out
3. Kidd has been ____ of the team.
a) left out b) left off c) left aside d) left behind
4. He departed for Washington, ____ the children ____ with their mother.
a) leaving ... aside b) leaving ... behind c) leaving ... off d) leaving ... out
5. Do you think I might have ____ anything ____ ?
a) left ... off b) left ... out c) left ... aside d) left ... behind

6. Заполните пропуски нужными послелогами.

1. We left ____ at the end of Act I.
2. Start reading from where you left ____ last time.
3. He hadn't been asked to the party and was feeling very left ____ .
4. Please complete these cheques properly; the date has been left ____ .
5. Where did we leave ____ last time?

LET (LET, LETTING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 let down (tr)	a) When she lets her hair down it reaches her waist. You can let a coat down . b) You won't let me down , will you? c) She speaks French very fluently, but her pronunciation lets her down .	a) распускать (волосы); удлинять (одежду) make clothes longer b) подвести; покинуть в беде fail to help or support somebody c) подвести, выдать make somebody/something less successful than they/it should be
2 let in (tr)	The public are usually let in half an hour before the performance begins.	впускать (внутри) admit
3 let in for (tr)	I volunteered to help, and then I thought 'Oh no, what have I let myself in for !'	разг. влезть, «вляпаться», involve somebody/yourself in something that is likely to be unpleasant or difficult
4 let off (tr)	a) He didn't dismiss the man; he let him off with a warning. b) The boys were letting off fireworks.	a) прощать, отпускать (без наказания) not punish b) взорваться make smth explode
5 let on (intr)	I won't let on I know anything about it.	выдавать (информацию, секрет) reveal a secret
6 let out (intr/tr)	a) He was let out of prison. b) She has grown so much that her mother will have to let out all her dresses. c) She let out a scream of terror on seeing the ghost.	a) выпускать, освобождать release b) расширять, выпускать; делать просторнее (об одежде) make larger c) закричать, завопить shout suddenly or make a noise
7 let up (intr)	When will this rain let up ?	ослабевать become less extreme or severe

Примечание.

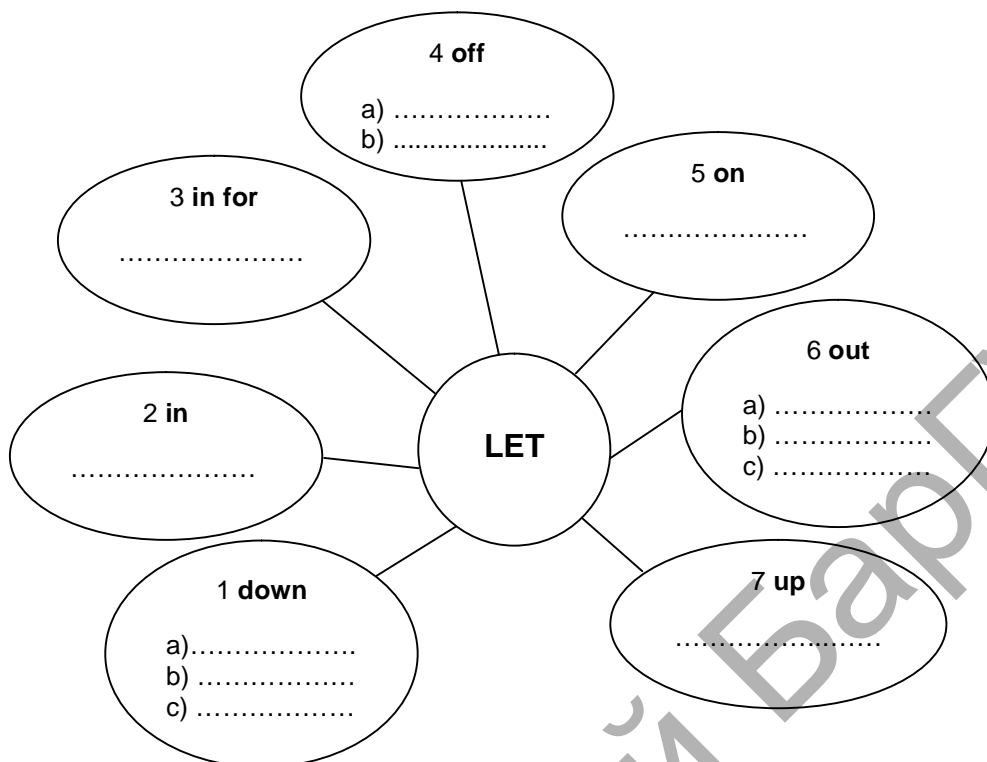
В данной серии следует обратить внимание на следующие глаголы:

– **let down** и **let out** в значении *делать просторнее одежду*, где глагол **let down** имеет значение *удлинять* одежду (например, брюки), а **let out** — *делать ее просторнее* (например, платье);

– **let in** и **let out** образуют антонимическую пару в значении *впустить и выпустить что-либо физическое* (например, воздух, пар, человека и т. д.): **Let me in, please.** — Впустите меня, пожалуйста. **He was let out of prison.** — Его выпустили из тюрьмы.

Глагол **let down** имеет также два близких значения, которые могут употребляться в прямом и переносном смысле: **You won't let me down, will you?** — Смотри же, не подведи меня! **I took him for an Englishman, but his accent let him down.** — Я принял его за англичанина, но его произношение подвело (выдало) его.

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

- To become less severe (about snowfall)
- To admit public into the hall
- To fold over (about sleeves)
- To be released (about hostages)
- To explode (about a bomb)
- To produce a gasp of delight
- To get involved into a dangerous situation
- To make secret information available for everybody

4. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на соответствующие фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

Example: The rain finally became very weak. — The rain finally **let up** yesterday.

- They won't *admit you inside*, if you aren't a member of the club.
- She asked us *not to tell anybody* that she was leaving.
- When she got fatter her clothes were too tight and she had to *make them all larger*.
- The only punishment she got* was a fine.
- She knows a lot more than she *reveals*.
- That it is time *for people to leave*, the movie has just finished.
- He trudged home feeling *lonely and disappointed*.
- We could go lightly*. (use **passive**)
- He said he'd come to help me; but he *failed to do it*. He never turned up.

5. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. I'm going to (*рассказать*) ____ you ____ something not many people know about me.
2. The pain finally (*ослабнуть*) ____ .
3. That boy is getting fatter. You'll have to (*сделать просторнее*) ____ his clothes.
4. They (*впустили*) ____ us ____ the room after we showed them our invitation card.
5. I'm getting married next week, but please don't (*выдавать*) ____ to anyone that.
6. (*Не подведи*) ____ me ____ by lying to me.
7. He opened the door and (*выпустил*) ____ the dog.
8. Now what has she (*ввязалась*) ____ .
9. The policeman (*отпустил*) ____ him ____ without arresting him.
10. There was no (*ослабления*) ____ in terrorist bombings after the peace treaty was signed.
11. After checking our identities, the customs men (*отпустили*) ____ us ____ with a warning.
12. I don't think Carol realizes what she's (*ввязывается*) ____ .

6. Заполните пропуски нужными послелогоми.

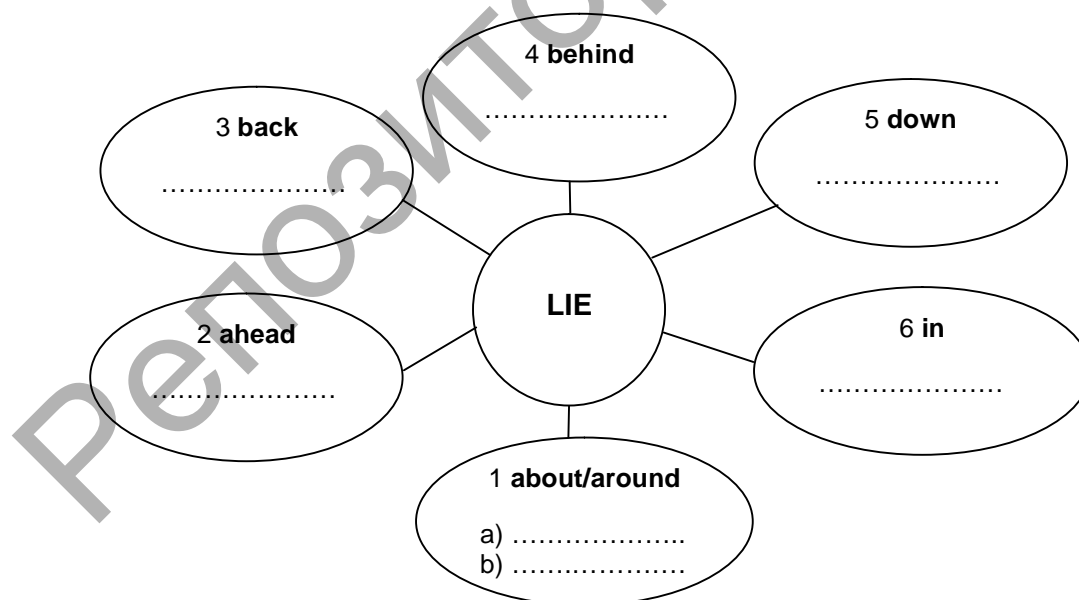
1. She was let ____ with a warning.
2. He let the rest of the team ____ by not turning up for the match.
3. He let ____ that she had stolen the money.
4. Mike's parents are very strict with him. He's only a boy. They should let ____ on him.
5. I have to have my trousers let ____: I've gained several kilos.
6. General Chambers let me ____ the top secret information.
7. I'm afraid she let us ____ badly.
8. I need to let ____ my skirt — it's too short.
9. Open the door, and let the cat ____ .
10. I was supposed to travel with a friend but she let me ____ at the last moment.

LIE (LAY, LAIN, LYING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 lie about/around (<i>intr</i>)	a) I wish you'd stop leaving your clothes lying around . b) I spent a week in Spain, lying around on the beach.	a) лежать разбросанными (о вещах); валяться be left somewhere in an untidy or careless way b) лежать, валяться, нежиться (на пляже, на диване и т.д.) spend time doing nothing and being lazy, laze about
2 lie ahead (<i>intr</i>)	I'm excited by what lies ahead .	предстоять в будущем to happen in the future, be in store
3 lie back (<i>intr</i>)	You don't have to do anything — just lie back and enjoy the ride.	отдыхать, расслабляться to do nothing except relaxing
4 lie behind (<i>intr</i>)	What lay behind this strange outburst?	вызвать, быть истинной причиной cause, motivate
5 lie down (<i>intr</i>)	Mother isn't feeling too well and has gone to lie down .	лечь, прилечь to be or get into a flat position, especially in bed, in order to sleep or rest
6 lie in (<i>intr</i>)	It's so nice at the weekends to have a chance to lie in .	валяться в постели (по утрам) to stay in bed after the time you usually get up

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To relax, laze about
2. To have a rest (in bed)

3. To be scattered (about clothes)
4. To be the reason for something
5. To happen in future
6. To wake up but stay in bed
7. To laze about

4. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на соответствующие фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

Example: It's a holiday tomorrow, so you can *stay in bed longer*. — *It's a holiday tomorrow? So you can **lie in**.*

1. Papers and books *are left* in the room in complete chaos.
2. We just *laze about* on the beach the whole time.
3. Go and have *a rest* for a while.
4. All my sister ever does is watching soap operas *spending time on the sofa*.
5. We need to do something about all that junk *thrown* in the backyard.
6. Don't leave toys *on the carpet* — someone might step over them.
7. He *had a short rest* on the sofa and soon fell asleep.

5. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогам.

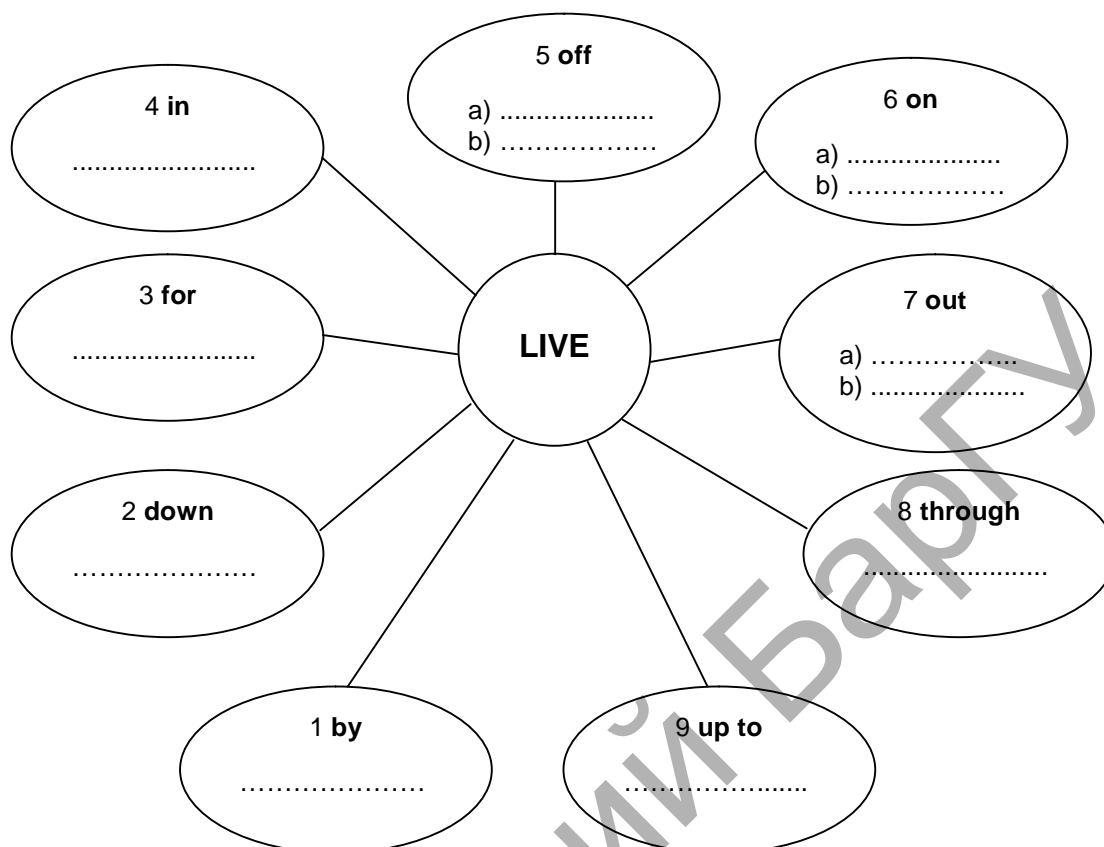
1. It was a Sunday, so she could lie ____ till almost lunch time.
2. If you leave your shoes lying ____ like that, you'll trip over them.
3. I found this book lying ____ upstairs; is it yours?
4. Today is my day off, so don't ask me to do any work. I'm just going to lie ____ .
5. He lay ____ on the bed and tried to relax.
6. She lies ____ not doing anything.
7. There are empty beer cans and old newspapers lying ____ all over his house.
8. Just lie ____ on the bed.
9. He lay ____ and closed his eyes.
10. It's so nice at the weekends to have a chance to lie ____ .
11. Why don't you go upstairs and lie ____ for a bit?
12. I'm excited by what lies ____ .
13. On Sunday John lay ____ the house all day.

LIVE (LIVED, LIVING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 live by (<i>intr</i>)	That's a philosophy I could live by .	жить, действовать согласно принципам и т. п.; to follow a particular belief or set of principles
2 live down (<i>tr</i>)	I don't think we'll ever live this defeat down .	загладить, искупить, исправить (своим поведением, образом жизни), to be able to make people forget about something embarrassing you have done
3 live for (<i>tr</i>)	She lives for her work	жить ради кого-то/чего-то to think that somebody/something is the main purpose of or the most important thing in your life
4 live in (<i>intr</i>)	Sometimes it can be easier if you have a nanny who lives in .	жить по месту работы live in the place where you work
5 live off (<i>tr</i>)	a) She's still living off her parents. b) He seems to live off junk food.	a) жить за чей-то счет to receive the money you need to live from somebody/something because you do not have any yourself b) питаться лишь определенным видом пищи to have one particular type of food as the main thing you eat in order to live
6 live on (<i>intr</i>)	a) It is said that for a certain period of his life Byron lived on vinegar and potatoes in order to keep thin. b) Small birds live mainly on insects	a) жить, прожить (на какие-л. средства, еду или занимаясь чем-л.) to have enough money for the basic things you need to live b) питаться (чтобы прожить; питаться только определенной пищей) feed on, eat only or a lot of a particular type of food
7 live out (<i>intr/tr</i>)	a) Some college students will have to live out . b) He lived out his days alone.	a) жить вне места работы, учебы to live away from the place where you work or study b) доживать to spend the rest of your life in a particular way
8 live through (<i>tr</i>)	He has lived through two world wars.	пережить, выживать to experience a disaster or other unpleasant situation and survive it
9 live up to (<i>intr</i>)	He had high ideals and tried to live up to them	оправдывать (надежды, ожидания) be as good as other people expect you to

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

В данной серии выделяются близкие по значению фразовые глаголы **live by**, **live off** и **live on**. Их различие в следующем:

– **live by** обозначает *жить согласно принципам, убеждениям, вере или жить каким-либо делом*: He **lived by** his art. С герундием **live by** может обозначать род занятий: They **live by** hunting and killing deer;

– **live on** и **live off** имеют схожее значение в значении *жить за счет чего-либо и питаться чем-либо*. Чаще **live off** употребляется для выражения значения *жить за счет чего-либо или на что-нибудь* (например, пособие, благотворительность и т. д.): Dad lost his job and we had to **live off** welfare. **Live on** чаще употребляется в значении *прожить, питаясь какой-либо пищей*: They **live on** bread and potatoes.

Глаголы **live in** и **live out** образуют антонимическую пару в значении *жить по месту работы или учебы и вне места работы или учебы*: Servants used to **live in**, and have their own rooms in their master's house. — Слуги обычно жили в домах своих господ в отдельных комнатах. Some college students will have to **live out**. — Некоторым студентам придется жить за пределами кампуса.

3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

- To consider something the most important thing in life
- To survive through hardship
- To live away (from campus)
- To live according to some principles
- To eat only a particular kind of food (2 variants)
- To stop people reminding you about some embarrassment
- To follow a particular belief
- To be as nice as others think about somebody
- To take from parents (about money)

10. To have money only for food
11. To live and study at the same place
12. To spend the rest of one's life in a particular way

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. I felt I could never (*оправдать*) ____ my father's expectations.
2. She felt so stupid. She'd never be able to (*забыть*) it ____ .
3. Servants used (*жить у хозяев*) ____ and have their own rooms in their master's house.
4. She died ten years ago but her memory (*продолжает жить*) ____ .
5. She (*живет ради*) ____ her children.
6. I 'm afraid that she will not be able to (*прожить на*) ____ her writing.
7. Some college students will have to (*жить за пределами кампуса*) ____ .
8. Small birds (*питаются*) mainly ____ insects.
9. He has never quite been able (*заставить забыть*) ____ reputation for drinking too much which he got when he was a young man.
10. Kids these days (*питаются*) ____ burgers and fries.

5. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный вариант фразового глагола.

1. Older people do not want to live ____ their savings.
a) over b) after c) off d) on
2. Her memory will live ____ (people will remember her).
a) on b) ou c) through d) off
3. They have an au pair living ____ .
a) off b) in c) out d) over
4. After his wife died, he had nothing to live ____ .
a) for b) off c) on d) after
5. My salary isn't enough for us to live ____ .
a) up b) up to c) in d) on
6. He lived ____ his days just with his dog, without wife and children.
a) out b) in c) down d) over
7. She is unemployed, so she lives ____ welfare.
a) out b) away c) off d) in

LOCK (LOCKED, LOCKING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 lock (oneself) in (tr)	<p>a) Seven people died because they were locked in the burning building.</p> <p>b) Send someone over with another key; I've locked myself in by mistake.</p> <p>c) Sell your stocks now to lock in some of the gains of recent months.</p>	<p>a) замыкать, запира́ть (кого-л. в комнате, в шкафу и т. д.); не смочь выйти наружу изнутри из-за отсутствия ключа prevent somebody from leaving a place by locking the door</p> <p>b) закры́ться, запереться на ключ (случайно) lock oneself up by accident</p> <p>c) зафиксировать, обеспечить определенный уровень (о цене) fix something at a particular level for a long period</p>
2 lock out (tr)	<p>a) The Youngs got home and found that their son had locked them out of their house.</p> <p>b) When the owners heard talk of a strike, they locked the employees out.</p>	<p>a) запереть дверь и не впускать (кого-л.); не смочь попасть в дом (квартиру) снаружи внутрь из-за отсутствия ключа prevent somebody from entering a place by locking the door</p> <p>b) увольнять refuse to allow workers into their place of work until they agree to particular conditions</p>
3 lock up (intr/tr)	<p>a) Would you mind locking up when you leave.</p> <p>b) Their capital is all locked up in property.</p> <p>c) Many kids are locked up these days.</p> <p>d) If you lock up your anger, it will only cause trouble later.</p>	<p>a) запира́ться, запира́ть все двери на ночь make a building safe by locking the doors and windows</p> <p>b) вложить капитал в трудно реализуемые бумаги put money into an investment that you cannot easily turn into cash</p> <p>c) посадить кого-то в тюрьму put somebody in prison</p> <p>d) утаивать факты/сведения; скрывать(о чувствах) conceal, hide</p>

Примечание.

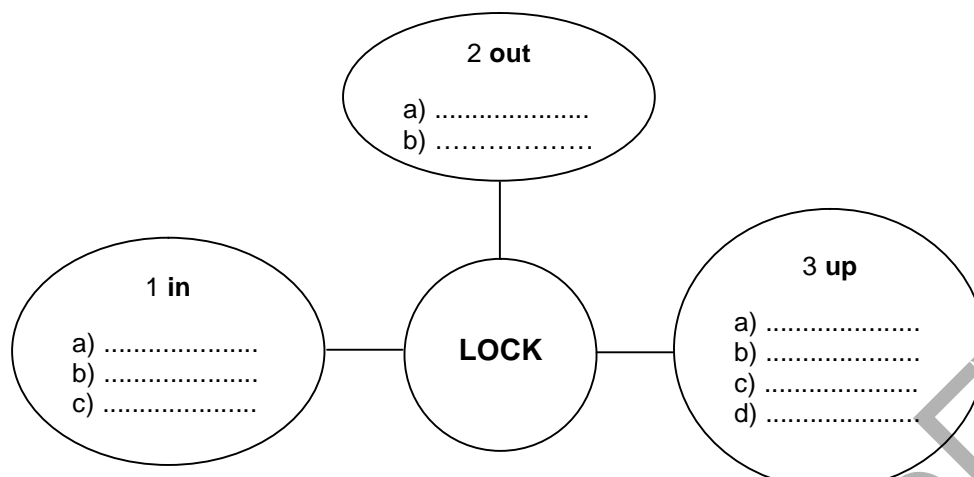
Здесь следует обратить внимание на то, как послелог **in, out** и **up** вносят дополнительные значения в базовый глагол **lock** — *закрывать ключом, запира́ть на замок*:

– **lock in** означает запереть кого-нибудь в комнате, квартире и т. д. с тем, чтобы он не смог выйти наружу: They **locked** the director **in** his office. — Они заперли директора в его кабинете.

– **lock out** означает запереть дверь снаружи с тем, чтобы человек не мог попасть внутрь: The wind had made the door swing closed, and she was now **locked out**. Из-за ветра дверь внезапно захлопнулась и она оказалась заблокированной снаружи. Похожие значения приобретают фразовые глаголы с возвратным местоимением: I've **locked myself in** by mistake. — Я захлопнула дверь на замок изнутри, а открыть не могу. The new tenants **locked themselves out** of their apartment and had to break in. — Новые жильцы случайно захлопнули входную дверь в свою квартиру снаружи и чтобы попасть внутрь им пришлось ее ломать;

– **lock up** обозначает запира́ть здание, квартиру, магазин на ночь или закры́ться на ключ: Don't forget to **lock up**. — Не забудь закрыть все двери на ключ.

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To send somebody to prison
2. To be shut (about the door)
3. To hide (about feelings)
4. Not being able to enter one's house
5. To lock all the doors and windows
6. Not being able to leave one's house
7. To invest money into something
8. Not let somebody to their working places

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. We're (*закреты изнутри*) ____ — we'll have to break a window.
2. The management (*уволит*) ____ the workers after they refused to sign the new contract.
3. If you (*будешь скрывать*) ____ your feelings, he will never know about them.
4. Rapists should be (*сидеть в тюрьме*) ____ .
5. (*Запи*) ____ the dog ____ for the night.
6. We're (*не можем попасть внутрь*) ____ ; we'll just have to wait outside until someone comes home.
7. I met with the loan officer at the bank and (*договориться, зафиксировать*) ____ a mortgage rate.
8. Don't forget to (*закреть все двери*) ____ at night.
9. He (*случайно закрылся*) himself ____ .

LOOK (LOOKED, LOOKING)

Part one

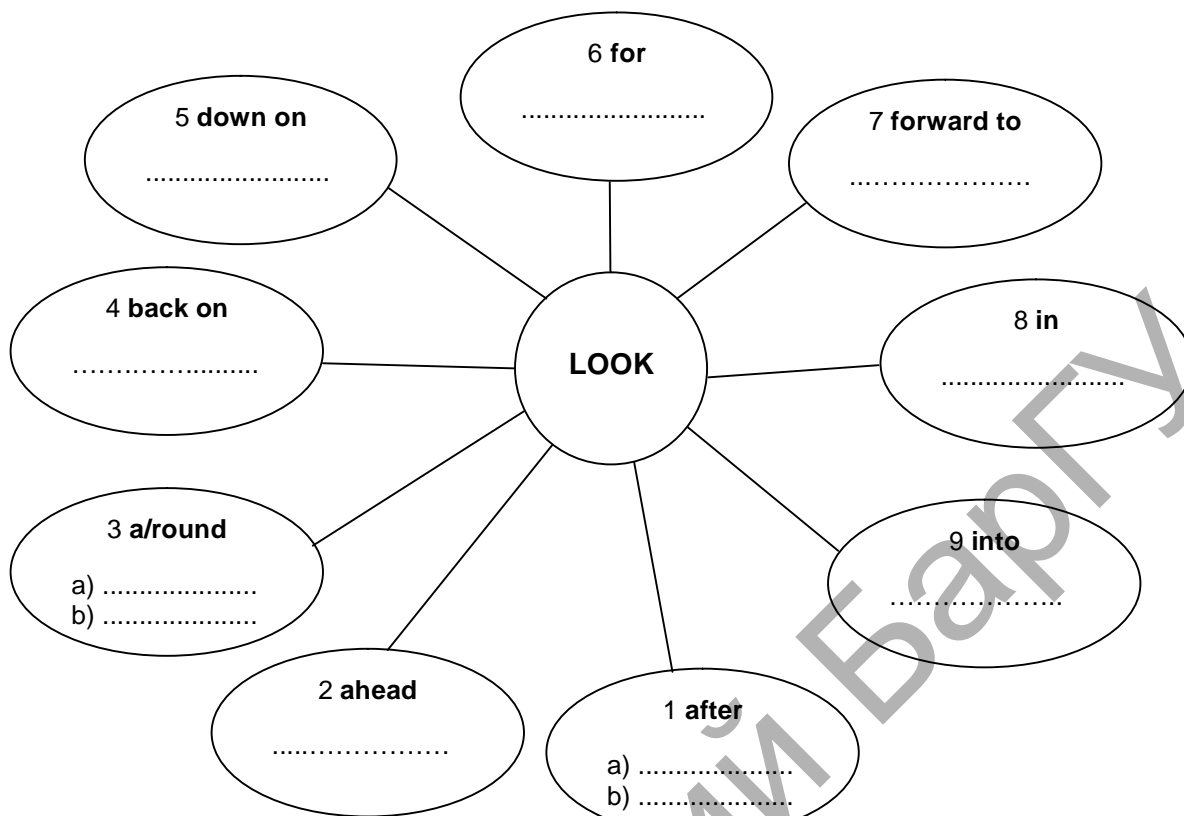
1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 look after (<i>intr</i>)	a) My mother looks after my son when I'm working. b) He's good at looking after his own interests.	a) присматривать, ухаживать за (кем-л., чем-л.), заботиться о (ком-л., чем-л.) take care of b) действовать в соответствии со своими интересами make sure that things happen to somebody's advantage
2 look ahead (<i>intr</i>)	We need to look ahead and plan for next year.	думать о чём-л.; готовиться; смотреть вперёд, смотреть в будущее think about and plan for what might happen in the future
3 look around/round (<i>Intr</i>)	a) People came out of their houses and looked around . b) Let's look round the town this afternoon.	a) повернуть голову (повернуться) turn your head so that you can see something b) осматривать visit a place or building, walking around it to see what is there
4 look back on (<i>intr</i>)	Looking back on it, I think I was wrong to leave when I did.	вспоминать, оглядываться в прошлое; обращаться к прошлому (мысленно), вспоминать think about the past
5 look down on (<i>intr</i>)	I'm sick of Ken looking down on me the whole time.	смотреть свысока на (кого-л.), презирать despise, treat somebody/something as inferior
6 look for (<i>intr</i>)	Could you help me look for my keys?	искать search for
7 look forward to (<i>tr</i>)	I'm really looking forward to going to Japan.	ожидать с нетерпением (радостью) чего-либо; предвкушать (что-л.) wait or hope for, expect with pleasure
8 look in (<i>intr</i>)	I'll look in this evening to see how she is.	заглянуть к (кому-л.) call in, make a brief visit
9 look into (<i>tr</i>)	There is a mystery about his death and the police are looking into it.	расследовать; рассматривать вопрос, проблему investigate, examine

Примечание.

В данной серии значения фразовых глаголов понятны из приведенных примеров и не требуют дополнительного рассмотрения или анализа.

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

- To take care of somebody
- To plan something
- To turn one's head
- To remember the past
- To despise somebody
- To expect something with pleasure
- To investigate (about crime)
- To try to find something
- To visit somebody

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

- We (*присматриваем за*) ____ Rodney's kids until he gets home from work.
- You must (*смотреть в будущее*) ____ and make plans for the future.
- She (*оглянулась*) ____ to see who was following her.
- If you're ever in Kempton, (*навести*) me ____.
- After receiving many complaints about the company, the attorney general decided to (*вникнуть*) ____ the matter.
- Mr Garcia (*смотрит свысока*) ____ anyone who hasn't got a college education.
- We had been (*искали*) ____ our dog all night, but we couldn't find him.
- I'm really (*ждать с нетерпением*) ____ my brother's wedding.

11. (Загляни) ____ on your way home and tell me what happened.
12. Don't waste time (оглядываться в прошлое) ____ things that have caused you distress.
13. Perhaps some day it will be pleasant to (вспомнить) ____ these things.

5. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола.

1. I am looking ____ to seeing your new house.
a) ahead b) after c) forward d) back on
2. Will you look ____ my parrot when I am away?
a) in b) after c) into d) off
3. He had an unhappy childhood and he never looks ____ on it with any pleasure.
a) back b) in c) ahead d) on
4. He looks ____ me because I spend my holidays in Bournemouth instead of going abroad.
a) into b) in c) down on d) back on
5. Small boys often look ____ on little girls and refuse to play with them.
a) down b) to c) at d) up
6. Police are looking ____ the disappearance of two children.
a) in b) into c) for d) back on
7. When you're cleaning the flat, please look ____ my silver earring. I lost it somewhere.
a) into b) in c) for d) around
8. While you're in London, do look ____ our old teacher, he'll be pleased to see you.
a) after b) down c) for d) in

6. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

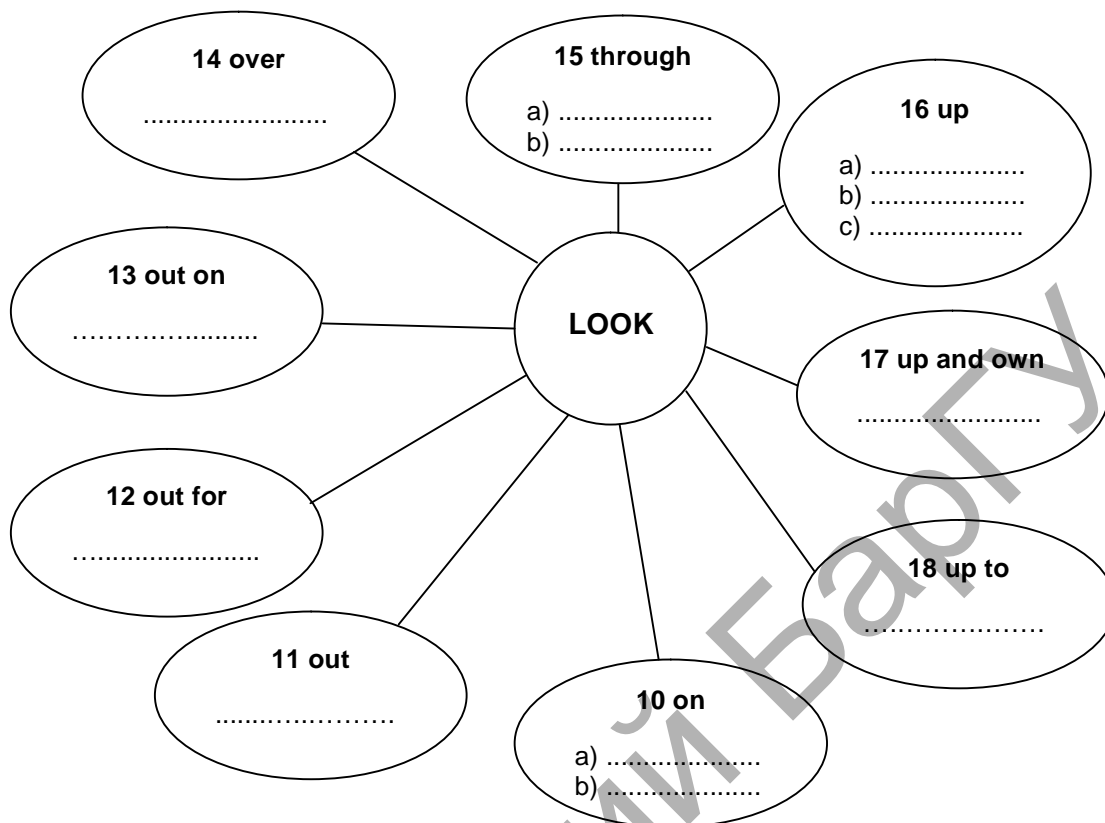
1. I look ____ that summer with some regrets.
2. You're going to London? Do look ____ my sister when you're there.
3. A government inquiry is looking ____ the cause of the accident.
4. Six nurses look ____ the patients in this ward.
5. Excuse me, can you help me? I'm looking ____ 303 Main St.
6. I heard a sound, and I looked ____ to see who it was.
7. I'm looking ____ seeing him again.
8. Who will look ____ the children when you go out to work?
9. She thinks her neighbors look ____ her a bit because she's never been abroad.
10. We are looking ____ the cause of the fire.
11. She looks ____ John because he isn't rich.
12. I'm really looking ____ our vacation.
13. Detectives are still looking ____ the escaped prisoner.
14. Looking ____ it, I still can't figure out what went wrong.

Part two

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
10 look on (<i>intr</i>)	a) He was just looking on while the others were playing. b) Most people look on a television set as an essential piece of furniture.	a) смотреть, наблюдать (со стороны; не вмешиваясь) observe b) считать, рассматривать consider
11 look out (<i>intr</i>)	'Look out! There's a lorry coming!'	быть настороже be vigilant
12 look out for (<i>tr</i>)	Look out for your Aunt while you're at the station.	искать (кого-л., что-л.), тщательно изучить; осмотреть, просмотреть keep watch for somebody or something
13 look out on (<i>intr</i>)	His house looks (out) on to the sea.	выходить (окнами на что-л.) to overlook something
14 look over (<i>tr</i>)	Look over what you've written before handing it to the examiner.	изучать (что-л.) examine smth quickly
15 look through (<i>tr</i>)	a) Look through your old clothes and see if you have anything to give away. b) I said good morning but she looked me straight through and walked on.	a) просматривать, пролистывать examine something so you can find or choose what you want b) не замечать ignore or not notice somebody
16 look up (<i>tr/intr</i>)	a) If you don't know the word, look it up in the dictionary. b) Things are looking up since I found a job. c) When you go to New York, be sure to look up our representative there.	a) искать информацию (смотреть, искать) (в справочнике, словаре, энциклопедии, телефонной книге, расписании) look for smth in an appropriate book/list, etc., b) улучшаться (о делах) get better, improve c) навещать (кого-л.) call on, visit
17 look up and down (<i>tr</i>)	The policeman looked the drunk man up and down deliberately before replying to his question.	смерить взглядом eye from head to foot, eye all over
18 look up to (<i>intr</i>)	He looks up to his older brother.	восхищаться; уважать кого-л., относится с уважением admire and respect

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

В данной серии следует обратить внимание на следующие глаголы из первой и второй части:
 – **look for, look up u look out for** в значении *искать* отличаются следующим: **look for** обозначает *искать потерянную вещь или человека*, а **look up** — *искать информацию* (в энциклопедии, справочнике, словаре, телефонной книге, расписании), **look out for** означает *подыскивать, выискивать* (кого-л. / что-л.): *I'm looking for Steve — have you seen him? — Я ищу Стива. Ты видел его? I'll just look up the train times. — Я гляну расписание поездов. He's looking out for a house. — Он присматривает себе дом;*

– **look down on** и **look up to** образуют антонимическую пару — *смотреть свысока, презирать* — *восхищаться кем-то, уважать*: *I wasn't successful, so they looked down on me. — Мне не везло, поэтому они смотрели на меня свысока. I've always looked up to Bill for his courage and determination. — Я всегда уважал Билла за его мужество и решительность;*

– **look over** и **look through** означают *смотреть, просматривать* со следующими дополнительными оттенками: **look over** — *просмотреть что-либо быстро*, чтобы получить об этом общее представление или тщательно, а **look through** может означать *просмотреть или пролистать что-либо* или *просматривать что-нибудь с целью поиска конкретной вещи*: *Do you have a few minutes to look these samples over? — Найдется пару минут, чтобы посмотреть эти образцы? I've looked through all my papers but I still can't find the contract. — Я просмотрел все свои бумаги, но так и не могу найти контракт.*

3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To watch something happening
2. To consider smth as
3. To be vigilant
4. To examine something quickly
5. To eye somebody from head to foot
6. To admire somebody for something

7. To examine something with the aim of finding what you like
8. To improve (about things)
9. To check up in the encyclopedia
10. To expect something to happen
11. To overlook (about windows)
12. To see smth quickly
13. To remain optimistic
14. To start to improve

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. The crowd was (*наблюдала*) ____ as the two men fought.
2. The teacher told the students to (*посмотреть*) ____ the new words up in a dictionary.
3. There's a lot of ice on the road, so (*будьте осторожны*) ____ .
4. The judge (*тщательно изучил*) ____ the evidence before passing judgment.
5. He (*просмотрел*) ____ his notes before the lecture.
6. Business was pretty bad for a while, but things are starting to (*улучшаться*) ____ .
7. Since our quarrel she (*не замечала*) ____ me whenever we meet.
8. Here's the first chapter of my new book; (*просмотри*) ____ it ____ and tell me what you think.
9. Don't forget to (*навестить*) ____ me ____ when you come to Atlanta.
10. Today even 16-year-old boys on street corners (*уважительно относятся к*) ____ those who attend college.

5. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола.

1. He looked ____ the book to see if he had read it before.
a) for b) off c) on d) through
2. You should look ____ before you decide whether you want to buy the house.
a) around b) in c) down d) over
3. Looking ____, I don't suppose we are any worse now than people were a hundred years ago.
a) out b) back c) off d) in
4. Look ____ for bears when you camp in the mountains.
a) up b) to c) at d) out
5. You can always look ____ her address in the directory if you have forgotten it.
a) up b) to c) at d) out
6. Which dictionary is he looking ____ the words in?
a) after b) in c) up d) out
7. I'm going to look ____ a house that I'm thinking of buying.
a) after b) over c) onto d) by

8. He'd always looked ____ to his uncle.
a) in b) over c) by d) up
9. She has to be polite to me in the office but when we meet outside she always looks ____ me.
a) upon b) down c) through d) into
10. Linda looked ____ the bookstore but didn't find anything interesting.
a) after b) around c) up d) out
11. Look ____ ! There's a car coming!
a) in b) upon c) out d) by
12. I'll look ____ some of my old books for you.
a) up b) out c) on d) over

6. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

1. He has a great respect for his colleagues but he doesn't really look ____ his boss.
2. We are looking ____ you to bring the company successfully out of the recession.
3. I'm sorry to hear you lost your job. I do hope thing will look ____ for you soon.
4. He looked me ____ and ____ before he condescended to answer my question.
5. It's time you looked ____ and made plans for your retirement.
6. He asked me to look ____ the document and then sign it.
7. My windows look ____ the garden.
8. Sally looked ____ the room and didn't recognize anyone.
9. I was in Dallas on business, and I looked ... Dan Jones, my old college roommate.
10. Looking ____ , I see now all the mistakes I made when I was younger.
11. She looked ____ Jim and thought he was not worthy of her daughter.
12. I'd like you to look ____ these photographs and try to pick out the man you saw.

7. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на выделенные жирным шрифтом фразовые глаголы.

1. Tom **is looking forward to** his first trip abroad.
2. If you can afford a new car your business must be **looking up**.
3. Children have a natural inclination **to look up to** their parents.
4. You will see I am right if you **look into** the matter from my point of view.
5. If he doesn't know the word he can **look it up** in a dictionary.
6. He ought to **look** the car **over** before he buys it.
7. Maybe leasing a car is something I should **look into**.
8. It was nice to meet you, and I **look forward to** seeing you again.
9. I **looked up** his number, but it's not in the phone book.
10. I'm much happier than I was last year. Things are **looking up**.

MAKE (MADE, MAKING)

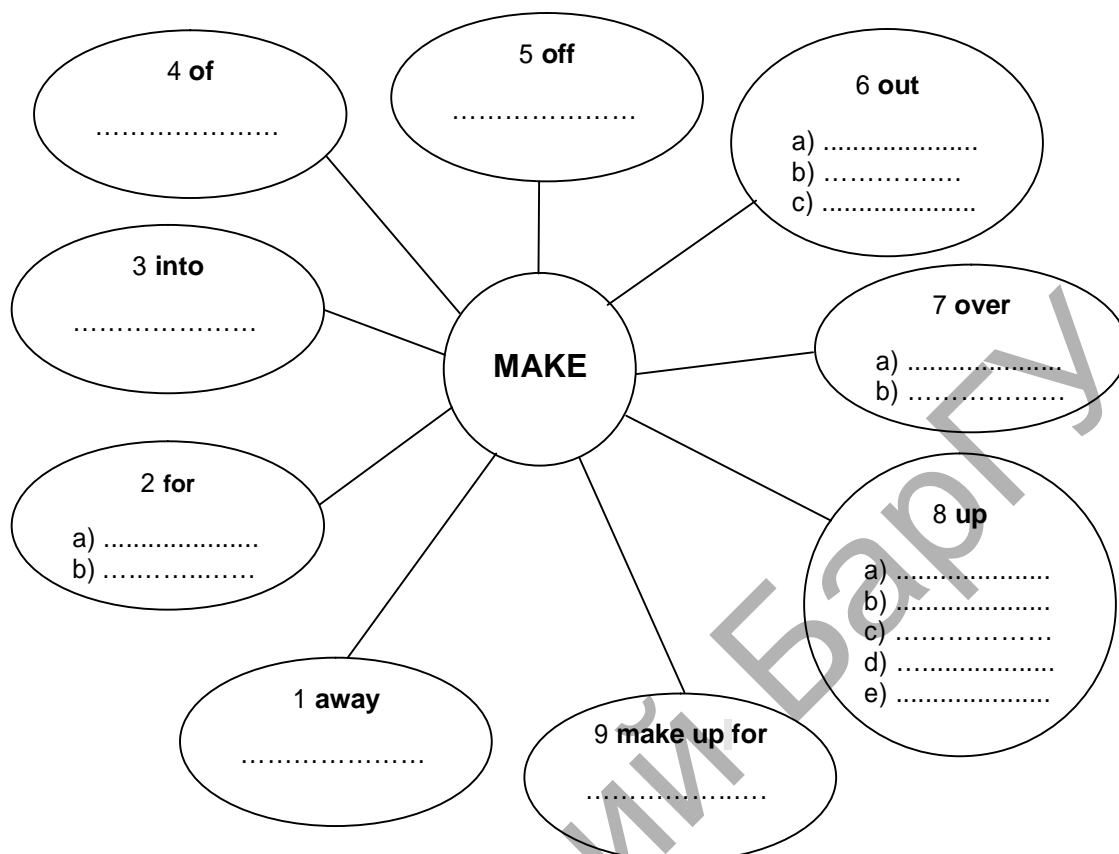
1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 make away (with) (<i>intr</i>)	The police gave chase, but the thieves made away with the jewels.	убежать, ускользнуть, «улизнуть» с краденым steal and run away
2 make for (<i>intr</i>)	a) They made for the nearest bar. b) They are made for each other.	a) направляться (куда-л.) move or travel towards something b) создавать, творить, порождать to be suited for
3 make into (<i>tr</i>)	Can you make this dress into a skirt?	переделать change smth into smth else
4 make of (<i>intr</i>)	What do you make of her proposal?	считать, полагать, прикидывать; представлять, думать think, imagine, to know somebody's impression
5 make off (<i>intr</i>)	The burglars made off before the police arrived.	убегать, удира́ть (с награбленным) run away
6 make out (<i>tr</i>)	a) I can't make out what the name on the bill is. b) When you make out the bill, please give me a copy. c) You can't make yourself out to be younger than you are.	a) разобрать, увидеть, разглядеть, различить; понять, разобраться (в чём-л.); understand; suggest, imply b) составлять (документ); выписывать (счёт, чек) complete something in writing c) делать вид; притворяться; дать понять to suggest, to pretend
7 make over (<i>tr</i>)	a) Before their uncle died he made over his whole estate to them. b) Human nature can't be made over so easily.	a) передавать (в собственность другому); жертвовать give possession of something to somebody else b) переделывать; перестраивать rearrange, to change
8 make up (<i>tr/intr</i>)	a) Ron made up an excuse so his mother wouldn't be mad. b) She made herself up before she went out. c) Let us make it up ! d) These three articles make up the whole book. e) She can't make up her mind whether to go to Turkey or India.	a) придумывать, выдумывать, сочинять invent b) пользоваться косметикой, краситься; гримировать; красить; пудрить apply cosmetics c) мириться reconcile d) составлять constitute e) решить(ся) decide
9 make up for (<i>intr</i>)	You 'll have to work very hard today to make up for the time you wasted yesterday.	пополнять, возмещать, компенсировать; навёрстывать compensate for

Примечание.

В данной серии два глагола **make away with** и **make off with**: имеют схожее значение *убежать, ускользнуть, улизнуть*, чтобы избежать неприятностей от нарушения закона или с украденным или похищенным: *The police gave chase, but the thieves **made away with** the jewels.* — Полиция бросилась в погоню, но воры сбежали вместе с драгоценностями. *They broke free and **made off** in a stolen car.* — Они удрали от погони на украденном автомобиле.

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To give somebody's possession to somebody else
2. To complete something in writing
3. To steal and run away
4. To compensate for
5. To apply cosmetics
6. To decide to do something
7. To invent a story
8. To imply something
9. To imagine something
10. To suit somebody
11. To change something into something

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. Children under fifteen (*составляют*) ____ 50 percent of the population.
2. Did you see Lydia? She's really beautiful when she's all (*накрашена*) ____ .
3. The teacher told her she could (*составить*) ____ the report ____ tomorrow after school.
4. Buy this dress, it's simply (*сделано для*) ____ you.
5. This musical was (*переделан в*) ____ a movie in 1961.
6. My daughter still hasn't (*решила*) ____ her mind about which college to attend.

7. The boys (*удрали*) ____ when they saw the policemen.
8. He (*перестроил*) ____ his house for use as a hospital in the war.
9. The thieves (*украли и убежали*) ____ with \$3,000 worth of jeans.
10. I'm not (*придумал*) ____ it ____ It's true.
11. When he got out of jail he (*направился в*) ____ Toledo.
- 12 Mr. Baker said he won't (*помирится*) ____ with his wife until she apologizes.
13. She doesn't have a natural talent but she (*компенсирует*) ____ it with hard work.
14. Tourism (*составляет*) ____ 70% of their income.
15. I can't (*разобрать*) ____ what the sign says.

5. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола.

1. Cashier was supposed to have \$755 at the end of her shift, but she had only \$735, so she had to make the shortage ____ with her own money.
a) over b) out c) up d) on
2. She made herself ____ and went to the party.
a) up b) after c) on d) off
3. Sally and Jim had a big fight, but they made ____ the next day.
a) for b) up c) out d) over
4. Even though Jerry has lost his job, we'll make ____ somehow.
a) up b) of c) out d) through
5. I could make ____ a dim figure through the mist.
a) up for b) to c) for d) out
6. That is not true; she made the whole story ____ .
a) up b) in c) down d) over
7. She was heavily made ____ .
a) up b) out c) for d) through
8. We aren't allowed to drink when we are in training but we intend to make ____ for it after the race is over.
a) up on b) up to c) up for d) up in
9. Thank goodness they've made ____ after their quarrel.
a) for b) out c) off d) up
10. The audience was made ____ of very young children.
a) for b) up c) out d) over

6. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

1. An airplane is made ____ of thousands of parts.
2. I like both the blue dress and the red dress. I can't make ____ my mind.
3. The critics made the film ____ to be a real bore, but I liked it.

4. The garage has been made ____ into a playroom.
5. How should I make this check ____ ?
6. Marsha made ____ her mind about quitting her job and joining the Navy.
7. They attacked him and made ____ with his watch.
8. Jay lacks experience, but he makes ____ it with hard work.
9. There must be a mistake; this check is made ____ to my brother, not to me.
10. The escaped prisoner was making ____ the coast.
11. What do you make ____ this letter?
12. It's late. Let's make ____ home as quickly as possible.
13. The roads were crowded with people making ____ the coast.
14. Don't waste your time talking to Tom about it — his mind is made ____.
15. He made ____ that he was a student looking for a job.

7. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на выделенные жирным шрифтом фразовые глаголы.

1. He ate a big lunch, in order **to make up for** missing breakfast.
2. Buffalo's milk can be **made into** cheese.
3. Heather's father thinks she wears too much **make-up**.
4. They **made off** without paying.
5. How did you **make out** on the test yesterday?
6. The opium is **made into** heroin.
7. You can just **make out** the farm in the distance.
8. Is the check **made out**, or is it blank?
9. The audio system is so bad in the bus station that I can never **make out** what the speakers are saying.
10. After the concert, the crowd **made for** the nearest door.
11. Karen asked the teacher about **making up** the test that she missed.
12. My son asked me to **make up** a story about monsters.
13. I can't **make out** the address, he has written it so badly.
14. I didn't have enough saved to pay for college, but my Uncle Fred **made up** the difference.
15. Karen had a job interview yesterday. I wonder how she **made out**.
16. Thieves **made away with** the contents of the safe.
17. I think it's time we **made for** home.
18. We can **make** your room **into** a study.
19. Thieves broke into the school and **made off with** computer equipment worth £40,000.
20. The movie **made** her **into** a star overnight.
21. He could just **make out** a dark shape moving towards him.
22. What do you **make of** the idea?
23. Have you **made up** with Patty yet?

MOVE (MOVED, MOVING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

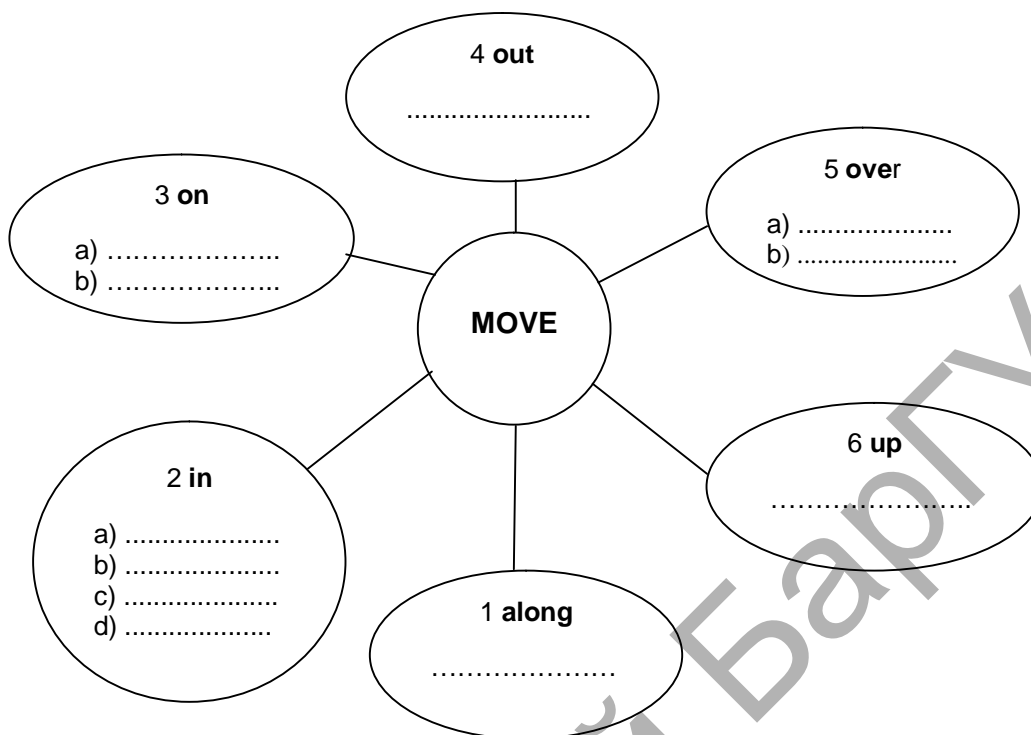
phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 move along (intr)	The bus driver asked them to move along .	двигаться (в одном направлении), проходить if something is moving along, it continues and makes progress
2 move in /into (intr)	a) When are you moving in? b) The police are moving in on the criminals hiding in the house. c) Steve's moving in with his girlfriend. d) She only moves in the best circles.	a) въезжать (в новый дом, квартиру) start living in a different house or flat b) окружать и готовиться к атаке surround and get ready to attack c) селиться (с кем-л.) settle, lodge d) вращаться live, spend time, etc. in a particular social group
3 move on (intr)	a) I enjoyed my job but it was time to move on . b) Let's move on to the business of the meeting.	a) идти/ехать дальше; переходить к (чему-л. новому); продвигаться по (службе), совершенствоваться leave one place and travel to another; progress, improve b) поменять тему разговора stop discussing or doing something and begin doing or discussing something different
4 move out (intr)	I have found a new flat. The present tenant is moving out this weekend and I am moving in on Wednesday.	съезжать (с квартиры) permanently leave the house or flat where you live or the place where you have your business
5 move over (intr)	a) Move over so Jim can sit down. b) The company's new publisher just moved over from Orion Books.	a) отодвинуться, подвинуться, отстраниться change your position in order to make space for someone or something b) перейти на новый уровень, заняться другим видом деятельности, поменять работу start using a different system, doing a different type of work; change jobs
6 move up/over (intr/tr)	There's room for another one if you move up a bit.	подвинуться, уступить место change your position in order to make room for somebody

Примечание.

В данной серии глаголы **move in** и **move out** образуют антонимическую пару: *въезжать* (в новый дом, квартиру и т. д.) и *съезжать* (с квартиры, дома и т. д.). *When are you moving in?* — Когда Вы заселяетесь?

Глаголы **move over** и **move up** имеют схожее значение подвинуться с тем, чтобы кто-нибудь мог сесть на свободное место: *Move up, John, and let the lady sit down.* — Подвинься, Джон. Пусть дама сядет. *Move over and let me drive.* — Подвинься и дай я поведу машину.

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To settle somewhere
2. To spend time in a particular group
3. To make room for somebody
4. To encircle and be ready to attack
5. To leave one's home
6. To start living in a new house
7. To change one's job
8. To change one's position
9. To change the topic of conversation
10. To improve

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. We've bought our new house, but we can't (*въехать*) ____ till the end of the month.
2. Mum and Dad had always planned to (*поселиться*) ____ a smaller house when we grew up.
3. I've been in this job long enough — it's time I (*продвигаться по службе*) ____ .
4. If you (*подвинешься*), ____, I will be able to sit down.
5. She spent time in England, where she (*вращалась в*) ____ high society.
6. When you finish, (*переходи*) ____ to the next exercise.
7. A queue formed by the gates and a policeman tried to (*двигать в одном направлении*) ____ people.
8. Her landlord has given her a week (*съехать с квартиры*) ____ .
9. (*Подвиньтесь*) ____ !
10. Construction of the bridge is (*продолжается*) ____ .

5. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

1. When are you moving ____ ?
2. I'd like to move ____ now to the subject of education.
3. By the time the software was ready, the market had moved ____ .
4. Having done many years of school teaching, I felt that it was time to move ____ into college or university.
5. Her relatives wanted to move ____ with her.
6. Can we move ____ to the next item on the agenda?
7. We'll move ____ next week.
8. The big multinationals moved ____ and started pushing up the prices.
9. Investors moved ____ on a group of car enthusiasts and took over the market.
10. The police moved ____ on the terrorists.

6. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на выделенные жирным шрифтом фразовые глаголы. Некоторые значения глаголов понятны из контекста.

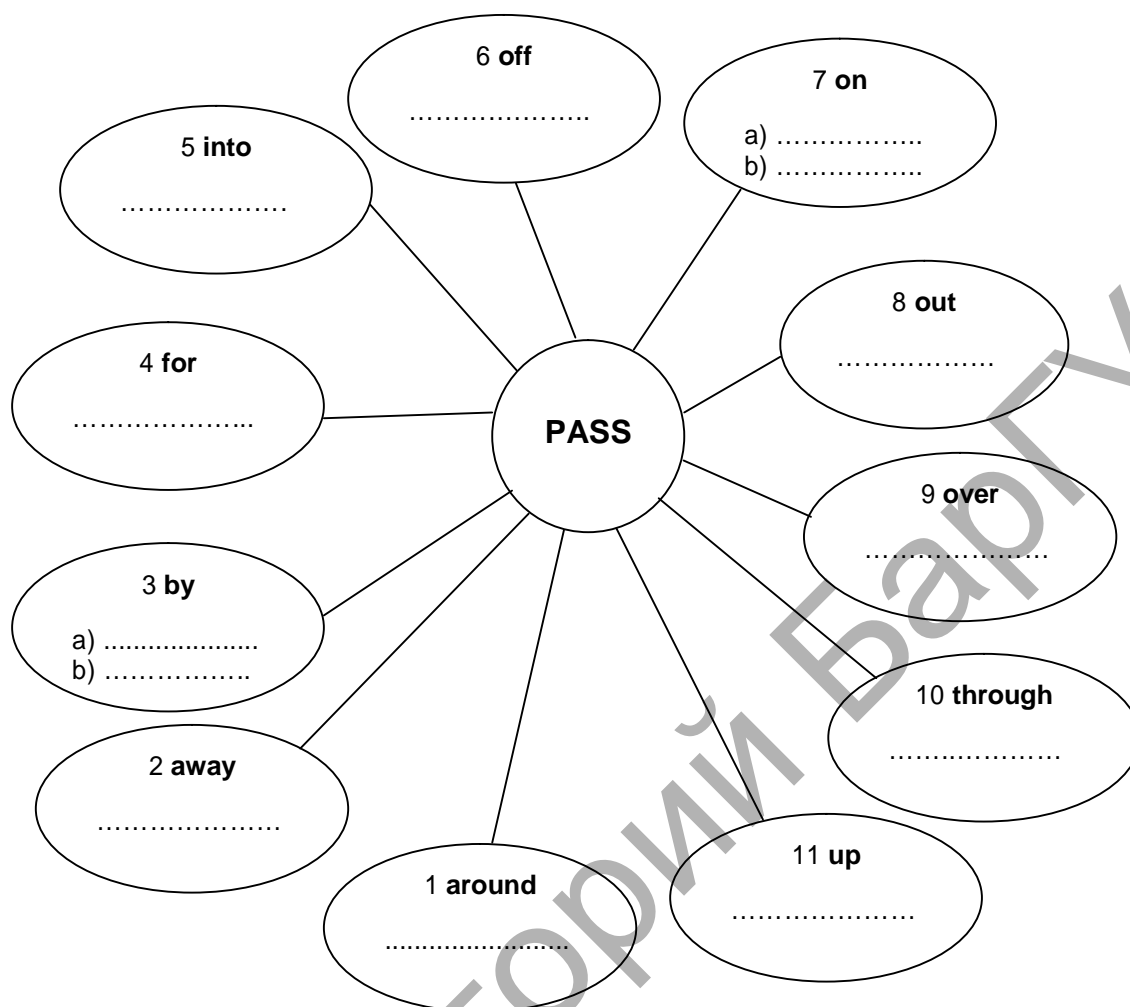
1. We've bought our new house, but we can't **move in** till the end of the month
2. Her ideas have hardly **moved on** since the thirties.
3. Normally in schools pupils **move up** every year.
4. After three days we decided it was time to **move on**.
5. We have to **move out** by next Friday.
6. Let's **move on** to the business of the meeting.
7. John is leaving the company to **move on** to higher things.
8. Steve's going to **move in with** her.
9. The big multinationals **moved in** and started pushing up prices.
10. Police **moved in** on the demonstrators in the square
11. When you finish, **move on** to the next exercise.
12. Jeremy's leaving the company to **move on** to higher things.
13. I've **moved on** since high school, and now I don't have much in common with some of my old friends.
14. Having done many years of school teaching, I felt that it was time to **move on** into college or university work.
15. He **moved out**, and a year later they were divorced.
16. **Move over** a little, so I can get in.

PASS (PASSED, PASSING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 pass around (tr)	Can you pass these pictures around for everyone to look at, please?	передавать give something to another person, who gives it to somebody else, etc. until everyone has seen it
2 pass away (intr)	I'm sorry to hear that your favourite uncle passed away last week.	скончаться, умереть; перестать существовать die, stop existing
3 pass by (intr/tr)	a) The procession passed right by my front door. b) She feels that life is passing her by .	a) проходить go past b) проходить впустую (о жизни, деятельности) to happen without affecting somebody/something
4 pass for (intr)	We had some wine — or what passes for wine in that area.	считаться, сходить за be accepted as somebody/something
5 pass into (intr)	Many foreign words have passed into the English language.	попасть, войти become a part of something
6 pass off (tr)	He passed himself off as a doctor.	выдавать себя (за кого-л.) pretend to be smb else
7 pass on (tr)	a) OK, I'll pass the message on to Ms Chen. b) One catches the virus and they pass it on to the rest	a) передавать; оставлять leave something for somebody, convey something b) передать (о болезни), заразить give a slight illness, give a disease to your children through your genes
8 pass out (intr)	He passed out from the fumes and it took them some time to bring him round.	терять сознание, лишиться чувств, упасть в обморок become unconscious
9 pass over (tr)	He was passed over in favour of a younger man.	обойти вниманием not consider somebody for promotion in a job, especially when they deserve it or think that they deserve it
10 pass through (intr)	We were passing through , so we thought we'd come and say hello.	проезжать через to go through a town, etc, stopping there for a short time but not staying
11 pass up (tr)	You'd be crazy to pass up such an opportunity.	пропустить, упустить (возможность, шанс) not take advantage of an opportunity

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To become part of something
2. Not take somebody into consideration (about promotion)
3. Stop existing (about traditions)
4. To pretend to be somebody else
5. To give something to another person and continue giving something to other people
6. To die
7. To go past something
8. To be accepted as something
9. To happen without anything interesting (about life)
10. Not take the opportunity
11. To lose consciousness
12. To convey a message to somebody
13. To give a disease to somebody

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. He (*скончался*) ____ at the age of ninety.
2. He managed to (*выдавать себя*) ____ off as a doctor for three years.
3. When you've read the report, (*передать*) it ____ to the others.
4. When he heard the news, he (*упасть в обморок*) ____ with the shock.
5. Never (*упустить*) ____ a chance to improve your English.
6. They bought up pieces of old furniture and (*выдавали*) them ____ as valuable antiques.
7. Most of those who now (*считаются*) ____ Liberals, are Tories of a new type.
8. They all waved as they (*проходили мимо*) ____ .
9. She felt that life was (*проходит зря*) ____ her ____ .
10. This is the second time I've been (*обошли вниманием*) ____ for promotion.

5. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный вариант фразового глагола

1. She ____ herself ____ as a police officer in order to get to the building.
a) passed ... away b) passed ... off c) passed ... out d) passed ... by
2. If you can't do the job yourself, ____ it ____ to someone else.
a) pass...away b) pass...off c) pass...on d) pass ... over
3. I was hit on the head and ____ .
a) passed over b) passed through c) passed for d) passed out
4. He ____ a chance for promotion.
a) passed up b) passed for c) passed into d) passed around
5. He speaks the language so well he could easily ____ a German.
a) pass away b) pass on c) pass for d) pass off
6. He tried to ____ the job ____ to me, but I soon got rid of it.
a) pass ... over b) pass ... around c) pass ... by d) pass ... on
7. Ned drank so much that he ____ on the bathroom floor.
a) passed out b) passed into c) passed for d) passed through
8. Will you be ____ the supermarket on your way home?
a) passing away b) passing by c) passing up d) passing for 5

6. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогоми.

1. I'm sorry to tell you your aunt passed ____ last night.
2. He passed himself ____ as a sailor.
3. Read the note and pass it ____ .
4. The atmosphere in the hall became so stifling that two of the women passed ____ .
5. You can't afford to pass ____ this opportunity.
6. He escaped by passing himself ____ as a guard.
7. I nearly passed ____ when I saw the blood.
8. The whole business passed him ____ .
9. With my hair cut short, I could have passed ____ a boy.

PAY (PAID, PAYING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 pay back (tr)	a) Can I borrow \$10? I'll pay you back tomorrow. b) He paid the man back in full.	a) выплатить деньги; вернуть деньги (взятые в долг) repay money b) отплатить, отомстить take revenge on smb
2 pay down (tr)	a) We paid \$100 down and the balance over the period of 6 months. b) The buyer paid \$6,000 down for the new car.	a) делать первый взнос (при покупке в рассрочку) to make a down payment b) платить наличными to pay in cash
3 pay for (ntr)	a) How much did you pay for that watch? b) All criminals should pay for their crimes.	a) оплачивать; окупать save enough money to cover the cost b) поплатиться; расплачиваться (прям. и перен. знач.) receive punishment; pay in full
4 pay off (intr/tr)	a) It's a good feeling to pay off the house after all these years. b) The workers were paid off . c) Michael's patience paid off . d) All the witnesses had been paid off .	a) расплачиваться сполна; рассчитываться с кем-л.; покрывать (долг), выплатить pay in full b) дать расчет, рассчитать to give employees money before dismissing them c) окупаться; приносить плоды, оправдывать себя be successful d) подкупить кого-то, откупиться от кого-л. to bribe somebody
5 pay up (intr)	Unless you pay up I shall tell my solicitor to write to you.	выплачивать полностью долг, (рассчитаться) pay all the money that you owe
6 pay out (intr)	I had to pay out £500 to get my car repaired	выплачивать to pay a large sum of money for something

Примечание.

Обратите внимание, как в данной серии послелогои изменяют значение базового глагола **pay** *платить* в прямом смысле:

– **pay back** — *вернуть взятое в долг или украденное*: I'll **pay** you **back** on Friday. — Я отдам деньги в пятницу;

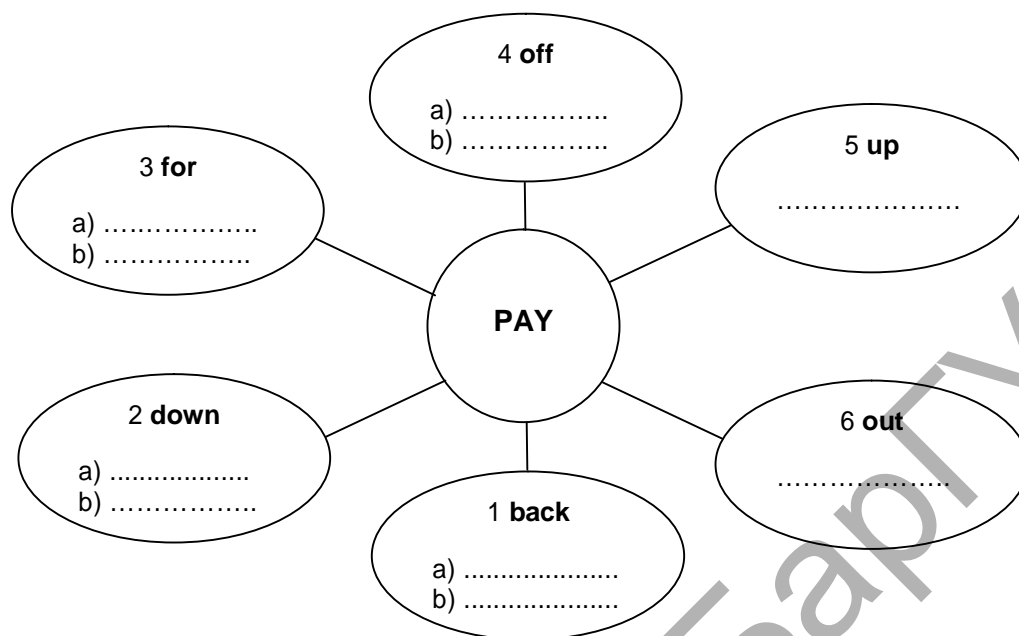
– **pay down** — *делать первый взнос (при покупке в рассрочку) или выплатить часть средств в счет чего-либо, например, долга*: The buyer **paid** \$6,000 **down** for the new car. — Покупатель сделал первый взнос за новую машину в размере 6 тысяч долларов;

– **pay off** и **pay up** — *расплачиваться или рассчитываться с кем-либо полностью*: It's a good feeling **to pay off** the house after all these years. — Очень приятно после стольких лет рассчитаться за дом. **Pay up** what you owe before you leave town. — Прежде чем покинуть город, расплатись за всё, что ты должен;

– **pay out** имеет значение *выплачивать энную сумму (обычно крупную) в течение какого-нибудь периода времени*: The government is **paying out** more money than ever before to people out of work. — Правительство выплачивает сейчас безработным больше, чем когда-либо.

В переносном смысле глаголы **pay back** и **pay off** означают *отомстить, отплатить*, а глагол **pay for** — *заплатить*: Some day I'll **pay** you **back** for this. — Когда-нибудь я отплачу тебе за это. I'll **pay** him **off** for treating me like that. — Я ему отомщу за то, что он со мной так обходится. People who sell drugs to our children should **pay** dearly **for** it. — Те, кто продают нашим детям наркотики, должны дорого заплатить за это.

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To pay in full (about money)
2. To pay the whole debt
3. To pay in full (about punishment)
4. To return the debt
5. To pay in cash
6. To bribe somebody
7. To be successful
8. To give workers money before dismissing them
9. To make a down payment
10. To take revenge

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. I must (*вернуть*) ____ the money that I borrowed.
2. We will (*отплатим*) them ____ for the trick they played on us.
3. They had to (*платить аванс*) ____ one fourth of the price in ready cash.
4. Can I (*заплатить за*) ____ this stuff with a credit card?
5. The risk will (*окупится*) ____.
6. Did your plan (*оправдался*) ____ ?
7. You can (*выплатить*) ____ the loan over a period of three years.
8. As I hadn't paid my monthly installments the company requested me (*выплатить*) ____ the balance.
9. (*Рассчитайтесь*) ____ what you owe before you leave town.
10. She used the money to (*делать первый взнос*) ____ her mortgage.
11. I caught the guy who's spreading these false rumors about me, and he (*поплатился за*) ____ ruining my reputation.

5. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

1. I must pay Mr Pitt ____ the money he lent me.
2. I'll pay you ____ for this.
3. Alfonso paid the waiter ____ his dinner.
4. I must remember to pay you ____ for the concert tickets.
5. He paid ____ the driver and went to the station.
6. I promise I'll pay you ____ as soon as I get paid.
7. We paid \$ 5,000 ____ his car.
8. If you pay ____ now, you will not be taken to court.
9. I'll pay him ____ for making me look like a fool in front of everyone.
10. Did he ever pay you ____ that \$100 he owes you?
11. My taxes are all paid ____ .

6. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на выделенные жирным шрифтом фразовые глаголы. Некоторые значения глаголов понятны из контекста.

1. I'll have some luck and **pay you back**.
2. I promise I'll **pay you back** one day for what you did to my family.
3. We **are paying for** the fine summer with a wet winter.
4. My car is old, but at least it's **paid for**.
5. How will she be **paying for** her tuition bill?
6. Young people think that drugs are harmless, but they'll **pay for** their foolishness someday.
7. I told the bill collector that he had made a mistake. I'm all **paid up**.
8. Betty's VISA card is **paid up**, so there won't be any finance charge next month.
9. A guy from the collection agency called and told me I'd better **pay up**.
10. The crew were **paid off** as soon as the ship docked.
11. I wasn't surprised when the insurance company refused to **pay up**.
12. He burst into tears, begging her to forgive him and swearing to **pay back** everything he had stolen.

PICK (PICKED, PICKING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 pick at (<i>intr</i>)	a) Stop picking at me! b) I was so nervous I could only pick at my lunch. c) He tried to undo the knot by picking at it with his fingers.	a) придира́ться; ворчать, пилить nag at somebody b) ковыря́ть (о еде) eat only small amounts of food c) тереби́ть (в руках), перебирать, тянуть pull or touch something several times
2 pick off (<i>intr</i>)	a) Snipers were picking off innocent civilians. b) Pick off all the dead leaves.	a) сня́ть (выстрелом); перестреля́ть (одного за другим) to aim carefully at a person, an animal or an aircraft, especially one of a group, and then shoot them down b) убрáть to remove something from something such as a tree, a plant
3 pick on (<i>intr</i>)	a) Greg, stop picking on your sister! b) She started criticizing my work in front of my colleagues. Every thing that I did, she picked on , no matter how trivial.	a) приста́вать (к кому-либо); дразни́ть (кого-либо) tease smb b) придира́ться (к чему-либо, кому-либо; цепля́ться, приста́вать bully, criticize somebody repeatedly
4 pick out (<i>intr</i>)	a) She was able to pick out her attacker from a police lineup. b) Here are six rings. Pick out the one you like best. c) He picked out the tune on the piano with one finger d) Read the play again and pick out the major themes.	a) отличи́ть, различа́ть; узна́ть, распозна́ть identify somebody from a group of people or crowd b) выбира́ть, отбира́ть choose, select c) подбира́ть по слуху(мотив) to play a tune on a musical instrument slowly without using written music d) понима́ть, схватыва́ть (значение) to discover or recognize something after careful study
5 pick up (<i>intr</i>)	a) He picked up the child and carried him into the house. b) I'll pick up my stuff around six, okay? c) If you go to live in another country you'll soon pick up the language. d) She's picked up a cold from a child at school. e) Trade usually picks up in the spring. f) Let's pick up where we left off yesterday. g) The phone rang and rang and nobody picked up h) He goes to clubs to pick up girls	a) поднима́ть, подбира́ть; take hold of somebody/something and lift them/it up b) забира́ть, заезжа́ть, заходи́ть (за кем-л.); подбира́ть (пассажира) go somewhere in your car and collect somebody who is waiting for you c) научи́ться (чему-л.) бы́стро, нахвата́ться (знаний) to get information or a skill by chance rather than by making a deliberate effort d) подцепи́ть (заболевание), зарази́ться ; catch disease e) улучша́ться get better, stronger, etc; to improve f) продолжи́ть start again; to continue g) взять трубку to answer a phone h) подцепи́ть (разг.) find sexual partner

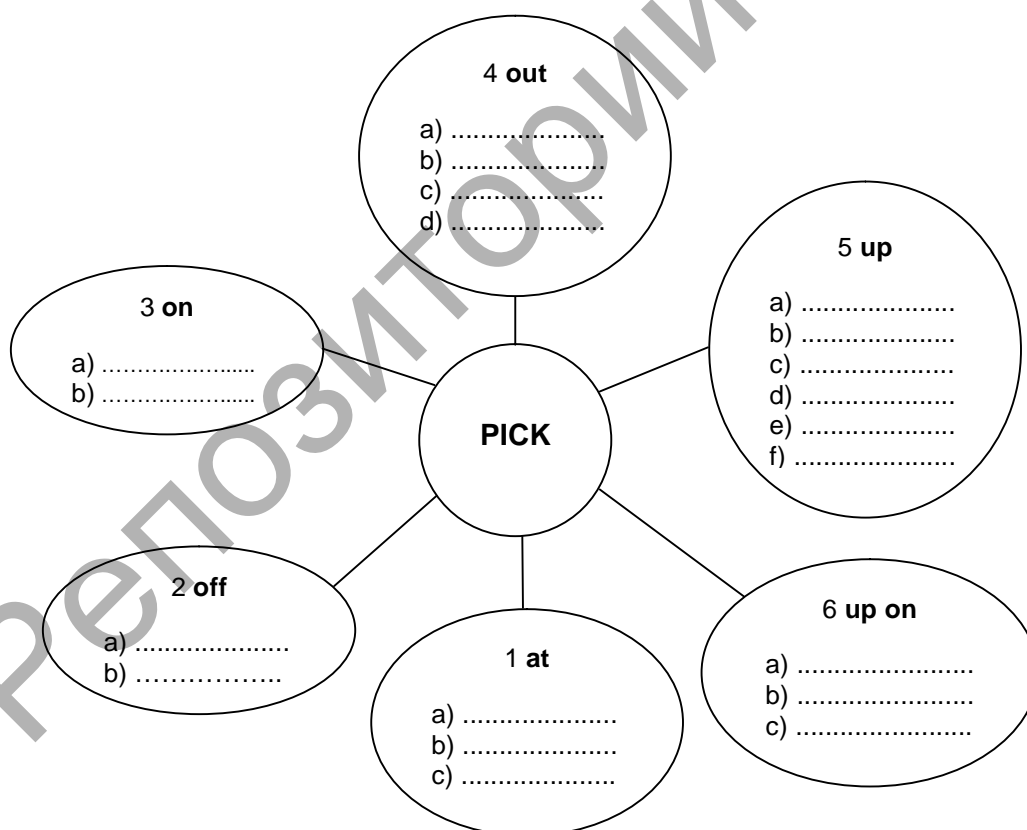
phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
6 pick up on (tr/intr)	<p>a) She failed to pick up on the humour in his remark.</p> <p>b) If I could just pick up on a question you raised earlier.</p> <p>c) I knew he would pick me up on that slip sooner or later.</p>	<p>a) уловить; ухватить (намек, юмор и т. д.) notice something and perhaps react to it</p> <p>b) вернуться к обсуждаемому return to a point that has already been mentioned or discussed</p> <p>c) заметить чью-то оплошность, подловить mention something that somebody has said or done that you think is wrong</p>

Примечание.

В данной серии глаголы **pick at** и **pick on** имеют схожее значение *придираться, цепляться к кому-нибудь*: *Stop **picking at** me! Why should I get the blame for everything?* — Хватит ко мне придираться! Почему меня за всё ругают? *School bullies **picked on** her for wearing glasses.* — Школьные хулиганы дразнили её, потому что она носила очки.

Больше всего значений в прямом и переносном смысле здесь имеет фразовый глагол **pick up**, на который следует обратить особое внимание.

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

- To nag at somebody
- To find a sexual partner

3. To criticize somebody
4. To play a tune by ear
5. To aim at somebody and shoot down
6. To remove a plant
7. To return to an earlier discussed point
8. To bully somebody
9. To answer a phone
10. To eat little food because of being ill
11. To choose something
12. To recognize something after careful study
13. To lift something up
14. To collect somebody by car
15. To get a skill by chance
16. To catch a disease

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. She (*нахваталась*) ____ Spanish words when she was living in Mexico.
2. He was (*отобран*) ____ from dozens of applicants for the job.
3. Try to eat your dinner, Jane, you've just been (*ковыряешь*) ____ it.
4. Can you (*узнать*) ____ your sister in this crowd?
5. The coach stops at the principal hotels (*чтобы забрать*) ____ tourists, but only if they arrange this in advance.
6. She's (*заразилась*) ____ flu along the way.
7. I (*поднял трубку*) ____ the phone just as it stopped ringing.
8. Stop (*дразнить*) ____ me!
9. She (*выбрала*) ____ the navy blue dress.
10. Children (*замечают*) ____ on our worries and anxieties.
11. I would like to (*вернуться к обсуждаемому*) ____ on a point that Steven made earlier.
12. Jim dropped his pen and bent to (*поднять*) ____ it ____.
13. I (*собрал*) ____ £30 in tips today.
14. Why are you always (*придираешься к*) ____ the poor child?

5. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

1. Here's a tip I picked ____ from my mother.
2. The wind is picking ____ now.
3. He can only have picked ____ such excellent English by living in the country for some years.
4. She picked ____ the woodwork in white.
5. We picked ____ his face among the crowd.
6. Susie, you shouldn't pick ____ your little brother.
7. We saw many young women sitting around in the bar waiting to be picked ____.
8. In an identity parade the witness has to try to pick ____ the criminal from a group of about eight men.
9. I don't know where my children have picked ____ those rude words.
10. She picked ____ her gloves and bag.
11. I managed to pick ____ an American news broadcast.

12. Pick ____ somebody your own size.
13. I'll pick you ____ at your place at five.
14. We couldn't pick ____ any familiar landmarks.
15. Pick ____, Daddy!

6. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный вариант фразового глагола.

1. Where did you ____ that idea?
a) pick at b) pick off c) pick out d) pick up
2. He ____ the ripest peach for me.
a) picked up b) picked out c) picked on d) picked off
3. Sales have ____ .
a) picked out b) picked on c) picked at d) picked up
4. Paige could only ____ her meal, forcing down a mouthful or two.
a) pick at b) pick off c) pick out d) pick on
5. School bullies ____ her for wearing glasses.
a) picked at b) picked off c) picked out d) picked on
6. He ____ this theme again in later chapters of the book.
a) picks up on b) picks up c) picks on d) picks out
7. Both groups on either side are just ____ innocent bystanders..
a) picking out b) picking on c) picking off d) picking at
8. See if you can ____ me ____ in this photo.
a) pick ... at b) pick ... off c) pick ... on d) pick ... out
9. I seem to have ____ a terrible cold from somewhere.
a) picked on b) picked up c) picked off d) picked out
10. The teacher never criticizes anyone else — she ____ only ____ me.
a) picks ... on b) picks ... off c) picks ... at d) picks ... out

7. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на выделенные жирным шрифтом фразовые глаголы. Некоторые значения глаголов понятны из контекста.

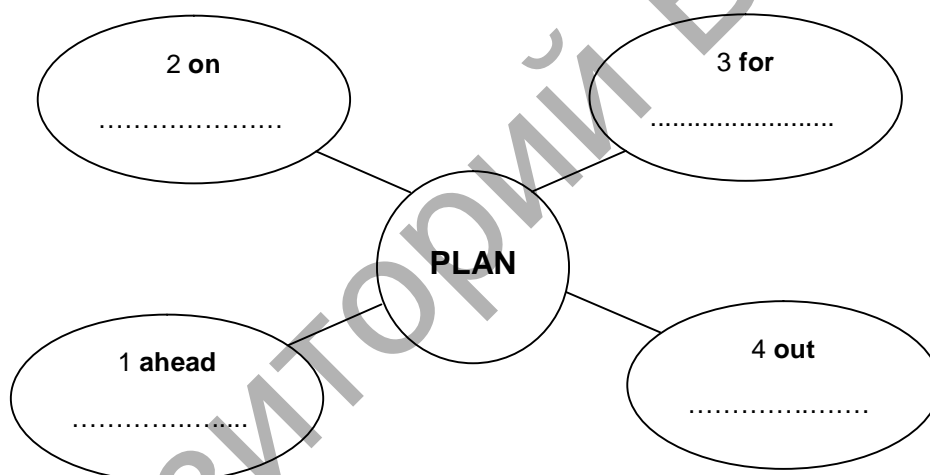
1. He **picked up** two students outside London.
2. She was **picking at** her skirt.
3. Every thing that I did, she **picked on**, no matter how trivial.
4. Don't **pick at** a sore place, you will only make it worse.
5. Try to eat your dinner, Jane, you've just been **picking at** it.
6. There were gunmen in some of the buildings who **picked off** our men as they went past.
7. Why don't you **pick on** someone else for a change?

PLAN (PLANNED, PLANNING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 plan ahead (intr)	The wedding was planned weeks ahead .	планировать заранее make preparations or arrangements beforehand
2 plan on (intr)	How long do you plan on staying?	планировать, намереваться intend to do something
3 plan for (intr)	We would be planning for a bigger crowd if the weather weren't so bad.	готовиться к make preparations and arrangements for something
4 plan out (tr)	Plan out your route before you go.	тщательно планировать что-то to plan carefully and in detail something that you are going to do in the future

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

В данной серии послелоги меняют значение базового глагола **plan** планировать следующим образом:

– **plan ahead** — планировать что-либо заранее: *The wedding was **planned** weeks **ahead**.* — Свадьба была запланирована за много недель;

– **plan for** и **plan on** имеют схожее значение *намереваться что-либо сделать или готовиться к чему-либо*, причем и в первом и во втором случае за послелогом следует герундий: *How long do you **plan on** staying?* — Как долго Вы намереваетесь пробыть? *We would be **planning for** a bigger crowd if the weather weren't so bad.* — Мы бы готовы были принять больше народа, если бы погода не была такой плохой;

– **plan out** указывает на *тщательное или подробное планирование* чего-либо: *I have started **planning out** what I'll be doing next week.* — Я стала тщательно планировать, что я буду делать на следующей неделе.

3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To intend to do something
2. To plan something carefully

3. To make preparations for something
4. To make arrangements for something
5. To plan in detail your future action

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. She has her career all (*тщательно запланировать*) ____ .
2. They were (*намереваться*) ____ getting married.
3. I'll get the maps so we can (*планировать*) ____ our route carefully.
4. (*Планировать заранее*) ____ — you don't want any problems when you're 200 miles from the nearest town.
5. The festival was a disaster because they didn't (*готовиться*) ____ such a huge crowd.
6. I (*намереваться*) ____ fishing and taking a lot of pictures on my vacation.

5. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

1. I have started planning ____ what I shall be doing next week.
2. Talks are planned ____ next week.
3. They are planning ____ a trip to Paris next month.
4. In this type of business it's important to plan ____ .
5. You should plan ____ at least two years to finish the master's degree program.
6. We were planning ____ just having a snack and catching the early train.

6. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на выделенные фразовые глаголы.

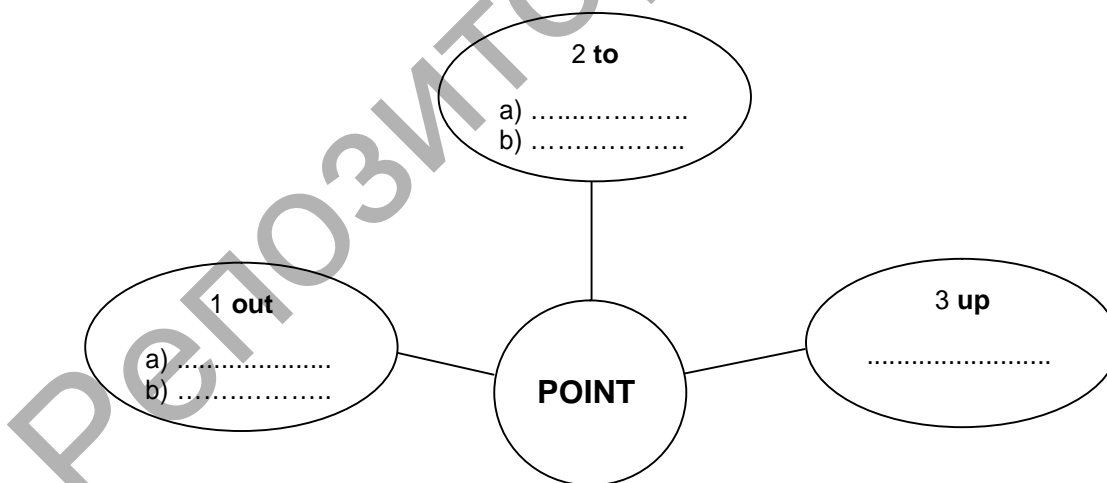
1. They wanted a large family, but having thirteen children sure wasn't what they **planned on**.
2. She always **plans ahead** in case there's a problem.
3. It's never too early to start **planning for** retirement.
4. What are you **planning on** doing tonight?
5. The project is a part of a programme the UN is **planning on** for the less developed countries.
6. When do you **plan on** going to Geneva?
7. Unless we **plan ahead**, we are going to be in a mess.
8. I'll get the maps so we can **plan out** our route.
9. They were **planning on** getting married.
10. Once you have children, it's wise **to plan ahead**.
11. Fortunately, humans can **plan ahead**.

POINT (POINTED, POINTING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 point out (<i>intr</i>)	<p>a) Someone pointed out that Washington hadn't won a game in L.A. since 1980.</p> <p>b) Luke pointed out two large birds by the water's edge.</p>	<p>a) указывать; показывать; обращать (чьё-л.) внимание mention something in order to give somebody information about it or make them notice it, to draw attention to</p> <p>b) указывать на кого-л., что-л. stretch your finger out towards somebody/something in order to show somebody which person or thing you are referring to</p>
2 point to (<i>tr</i>)	<p>a) The board of directors pointed to falling productivity to justify their decision.</p> <p>b) All the signs point to a successful year ahead.</p>	<p>a) придавать особое значение, подчеркивать, акцентировать mention something that you think is important and/or the reason why a particular situation exists, emphasize something</p> <p>b) предполагать suggest that something is true or likely</p>
3 point up (<i>tr</i>)	The conference merely pointed up divisions in the party.	заострять (внимание), придавать остроту, усиливать emphasize or highlight something so that it becomes more noticeable

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To mention something important and the reason of it
2. To highlight something to make it more noticeable
3. To suggest that something is true
4. To draw attention to something
5. To stretch one's finger in order to show something

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. The waitress couldn't hear me, so I (*показал на*) ____ my empty glass and she understood.
2. The guide took us through the city, (*обращая внимание на*) ____ interesting sights ____.
3. The writer has (*придал остроту*) ____ his story with an effective use of local scenery.
4. These terrible test scores (*указывают на*) ____ a need for some major changes in our educational system.
5. General Johnston showed the satellite photo to the reporter and (*указал пальцем на*) ____ the enemy tanks.
6. The fact that all the people with food poisoning ate tuna salad sandwiches (*указывает на*) ____ contaminated mayonnaise as the source of the illness.
7. Some economists have (*указывают*) ____ that low inflation is not necessarily a good thing.
- 8 "It's not very far," she (*показала рукой*) ____.

5. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

1. The compass needle couldn't be pointing ____ the south.
2. As we walked through the museum, the tour guide pointed several famous paintings ____.
3. He said that he thought my plan was basically good but that he wanted to point ____ several possible problems.
4. He pointed ____ the dangers of driving alone.
5. The murder was obviously well planned, as the inspector had pointed ____.
6. Pointing ____ the results of a recent survey, he claimed voters were most interested in education and unemployment.
7. She tried in vain to point ____ to him the unfairness of his actions.

6. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на выделенные фразовые глаголы.

1. The prosecutor asked, "Can you **point to** the man you saw carrying the gun?"
2. Recent world figures of average incomes **point up** the ever-widening distance between rich and poor nations.
3. I'll **point him out** to you next time we see him.
4. I **pointed** several **flaws out** in Prof. Childress's theory.
5. The evidence before us **points** clearly **to** his innocence.
6. I should **point out** that not one of these paintings is original.
7. I'll **point him out** to you next time he comes in.
8. He **pointed out** a method of cure.
9. He **pointed out** that there were some formalities to be observed.
10. When asked to explain where all the housekeeping money had gone, Mary **pointed to** the rising prices.

PULL (PULLED, PULLING)

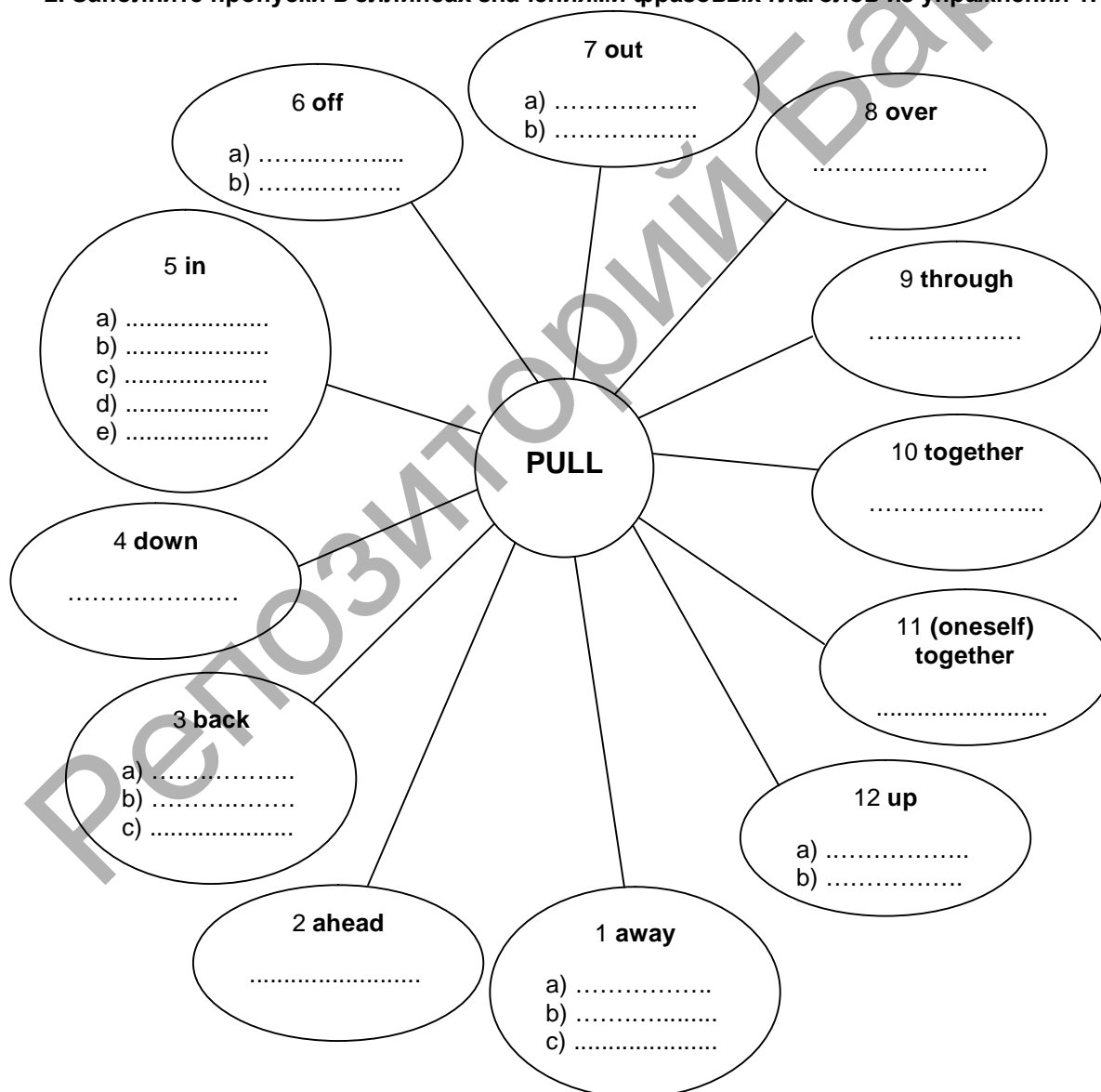
1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 pull away (<i>intr</i>)	a) She watched the car pull away . b) Chicago pulled away in the third quarter to win 107-76. c) She pulled away just as he was about to kiss her.	a) рвануть, резко тронуться с места, со стоянки (о транспорте) (of a vehicle) start moving b) оторваться, уйти в отрыв (о лидере) start to win c) отодвинуться; отпрянуть; вырваться draw back from somebody or something
2 pull ahead (<i>intr</i>)	The cyclists were together until the bend, when Tyler pulled ahead .	выбиваться в лидеры, вырваться вперед move in front of somebody/something or gain a lead over somebody or something moving in the same direction
3 pull back (<i>intr</i>)	a) They are preparing to pull back their forces. b) In the end he pulled back from financing the film. c) Rangers pulled back to 4-3.	a) отступить (о войске), отпрянуть move back from a place, to withdraw b) сокращать расходы, передумать decide against action, because of possible problems c) улучшить результат в игре (sport) improve a team's position in a game
4 pull down (<i>tr</i>)	Everywhere elegant old buildings are being pulled down and mediocre modern erections are being put up.	сносить (строение) demolish
5 pull in (<i>intr/tr</i>)	a) A police car pulled in behind me. b) I reckon she's pulling in over \$100000 c) I got pulled in to help with a school concert again d) The police have pulled him in for questioning. e) The new singer is pulling in the crowds	a) прибывать (о поезде); останавливаться у обочины (о транспорте) arrive b) зарабатывать earn the large amount of money c) втягивать, уговорить ask to help d) арестовывать bring in, take in e) привлекать, притягивать (публику) attract
6 pull off (<i>intr</i>)	a) The boat pulled off from the shore. b) We pulled off the deal.	a) трогаться с места, отъезжать, отходить (of a vehicle or its driver) leave the road in order to stop for a short time b) повернуть, добиться achieve something despite difficulties
7 pull out (<i>intr</i>)	a) A car suddenly pulled out in front of me. b) The project became so expensive that we had to pull out .	a) рвануть, удаляться (of a vehicle or its driver) move away from the side of the road b) выходить из предприятия, отказываться от участия move away from something or stop being involved in it
8 pull over (<i>intr</i>)	She saw the ambulance coming up behind her and pulled over .	съезжать на обочину и останавливаться (of a vehicle or its driver) move to the side of the road in order to stop or let something pass

The table termination

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
9 pull through (tr/intr)	We thought she was going to die but her own will-power pulled her through .	выжить; выкарабкаться, вывернуться, выкрутиться, выпутаться recover from illness, succeed despite difficulties
10 pull together (intr)	If we all pull together , I'm sure we can win.	работать дружно, сплоченно, сообща to act, work, etc. together
11 pull oneself together	Pull yourself together , man!	Возьми себя в руки! Соберись bring one's feelings under control
12 pull (somebody) up	a) A red Buick pulled up at the lights. b) Andrew was pulled up for being a snob	a) останавливать (что-л.) останавливаться stop b) критиковать criticize somebody for something that they have done wrong

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

В данной серии следует обратить внимание на глаголы, значения которых связаны с движением вообще и движением транспортных средств, в частности: **pull away, pull back, pull in, pull off, pull out, pull over** и **pull up**. Разница в их значениях следующая:

- **pull away** означает *рвануть или резко тронуться с места*: He waved as he **pulled away**.
 - **pull ahead** — *вырваться вперед* (о транспортном средстве): Schumacher **pulled ahead** of Montoya as the two drivers approached the first corner of the race.
 - **pull back** — *отступить, (о войске) или выводить войска*: He **pulled back** forces from Mongolia, and he withdrew from Afghanistan.
 - **pull in** — *останавливаться у обочины* (о транспортном средстве); *прибывать* (о поезде на станцию): She **pulled in** to let the ambulance pass. — Она остановилась у обочины, чтобы пропустить машину скорой помощи.
 - **pull off** — *съехать с дороги на обочину*, чтобы остановиться или повернуть на проселочную дорогу: I **pulled off** the road at a small village pub. — Я съехал с дороги на обочину и остановился у небольшого деревенского паба.
 - **pull out** — *выехать на дорогу или ускориться, чтобы обогнать другое транспортное средство*; (о поезде) *отъехать от станции*: Don't **pull out**! There's something coming. — Подожди, не выезжай — там что-то едет.
 - **pull over** — *съехать на обочину и остановиться*: The policeman signalled to him **to pull over**: Полицейский подал ему сигнал съехать на обочину и остановиться.
 - **pull up** — *остановить* (транспортное средство) или *остановиться*: He **pulled up** in front of the gates. — Он остановил машину перед воротами.
- Глаголы **pull in** и **pull out** образуют антонимическую пару в значении *прибывать на станцию* и *отбывать со станции* (о поезде).

3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To arrive somewhere
2. To be brought in by police
3. To criticize somebody
4. To work together
5. To start moving
6. To gain a lead over somebody
7. To succeed despite difficulties
8. To stop
9. To move to the side of the road
10. To bring one's feelings under control
11. To start to win
12. To withdraw
13. To draw back from somebody emotionally
14. To demolish
15. To decide against an action
16. To stop being involved in something
17. To leave the road
18. To achieve something through difficulties
19. To attract public
20. To earn a large amount of money

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. The train (*прибыл*) ____ and all the passengers got off.
2. Fred's really sick. If he (*выкарабкается*) ____ it'll be a miracle.

3. We must all (*работать сообща*) ____ if we are to win this election.
4. There's no point crying about it. Although she was fired, she (*взяла себя в руки*) ____ and continued working.
5. They are (*выводят*) ____ their troops ____ of the war zone.
6. There was a roar and a cloud of smoke as the car (*резко тронулась с места*) ____ from the traffic lights.
7. They (*забили*) ____ a goal just before half-time.
8. They (*снесли*) ____ the old building as it was dangerous.
9. We'll (*справимся*) ____ somehow.
10. If all employees work harder, the company will definitely (*выйдет из тяжелой ситуации*) ____.
11. Their sponsors (*передумали*) ____ at the last minute
12. The jockey (*остановил*) ____ the horse ____ as it had an injured leg.
13. We (*съехали с*) ____ the road to get some food.

5. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

1. Erik is very sick, but he's young and strong, so I'm sure he'll pull ____.
2. The car pulled ____ and sped up the road.
3. Stop crying and pull yourself ____!
4. I pulled ____ to fix a flat tire.
5. If Mark doesn't pull ____, five children will be without a father.
6. He was pulled ____ by the chairman.
7. They waved as the bus pulled ____.
8. Jim was driving on the wrong side of the road, and he got pulled ____ by the state police.
9. The train from Dublin is due to pull ____ at 5.30 pm.
10. He pulled ____ at the traffic lights.
11. The driver pulled the bus ____ only just in time to avoid hitting the child.
12. Did the patient pull ____?
13. He waved as he pulled ____.
14. She pulled ____ to let the ambulance pass.
15. We need an experienced manager to pull the department ____.
16. We're lost. Let's pull the car ____ and ask someone for directions.
17. We tried everything, but she didn't pull ____.

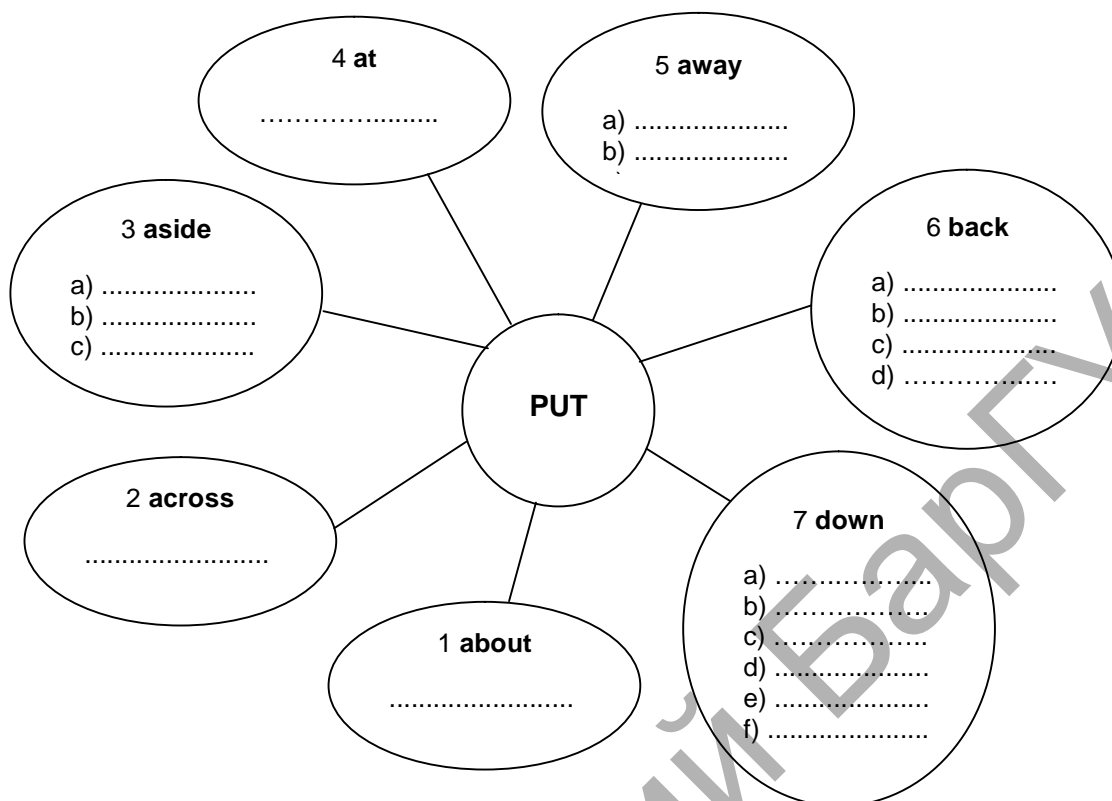
PUT (PUT, PUTTING)

Part one

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 put across/over (intr)	Advertisements are intended to put across the best qualities of the product.	убедить (в чём-л.), донести (что-л.; до слушателей); разг. убедить, довести до кого-л., заставить поверить communicate your ideas, feelings, etc. successfully to somebody
2 put aside (tr)	a) He puts aside/by £50 a month to pay for his summer holiday. b) Charles put his newspaper aside and got up to answer the door. c) They decided to put aside their differences.	a) экономить, приберегать; откладывать; запастись save b) откладывать на время (в сторону), прерывать set something down c) не обращать внимание, игнорировать disregard, ignore
3 put away (tr)	a) Those kids never put anything away! b) I'm just going to put the car away . c) She has a few thousand dollars to put away for her retirement. d) He must have put away a bottle of whisky last night.	a) убирать, прятать, отложить put something where it is usually kept; to save b) поместить, положить put something in the place where it is kept because you have finished using it c) откладывать save money to spend later d) поглощать (о еде), выпивать (о напитках) eat or drink large quantities of something
4 put about (tr)	Someone's been putting it about that you plan to resign.	распространять (информацию) to circulate (about news or gossip)
5 put at (tr)	The damage to the building is put at over \$1 million.	посчитать, оценить calculate somebody/something to be a particular age, weight, amount
6 put back (tr)	a) When you've finished with the book put it back on the shelf. b) The concert had to be put back to the following week. c) My watch was fast so I put it back three minutes. d) Poor trading figures put back our plans for expansion.	a) положить назад, вернуть return something to its usual place or to the place where it was before it was moved b) откладывать, переносить move something to a later time or date c) передвигать назад (стрелки часов) move the hands of a clock so that they show the correct earlier time d) задерживать cause something to be delayed
7 put down (tr)	a) Make sure you put down everything said at the meeting. b) The troops put down the rebellion. c) I put his bad temper down to his recent illness. d) He finished the book and put it down on the table. e) He put down in a field. f) Maggy's brother put her down in front of her new friends.	a) записывать write down b) подавлять, усмирять, пресекать suppress c) приписывать (чему-л.), относить на счёт (кого-л. / чего-л.) attribute something to something d) положить stop holding e) приземлиться to land f) принижать, умалять to make somebody look or feel stupid, especially in front of other people

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

В первой части данной серии два глагола **put aside** и **put away** имеют схожее значение *откладывать, копить деньги*: *Encourage children to **put aside** some of their pocket-money to buy Christmas presents.* — Учите детей откладывать часть карманных денег, чтобы скопить на Рождественские подарки. *We're **putting** some money **away** for expenses.* — Мы откладываем часть денег на непредвиденные расходы.

3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To circulate the rumor
2. To explain one's idea or opinion so that other people can understand it
3. To save money
4. To set something down
5. To disregard or ignore
6. To calculate something
7. To put something in the place where it is usually kept
8. To delay doing something
9. To move something to a later date
10. To write down
11. To suppress
12. To humiliate

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. We're trying (*отложить*) some money ____ for a new car.
2. She's good at (*донести*) ____ her ideas.
3. The meeting has been (*перенесено*) ____ to next week.
4. (*Убери*) ____ the toys ____ in the cupboard.
5. You must (*отбросить*) ____ your pride and apologise to him.
6. He glanced at the note, (*отложил*) ____ it (*в сторону*) ____ and went on with the meeting.
7. Her fortune was (*оценено*) ____ £5.5 million.
8. We're (*откладываем*) ____ some money ____ for expenses.
9. It's amazing the amount that child can (*съесть*) ____ .
10. The meeting has been (*отложено*) ____ to next Thursday.
11. She (*поставила*) ____ the saucepan (*назад*) ____ on the stove.
12. (*Поставь*) ____ those heavy bags (*на пол*) ____ for a minute.
13. I hate the way Dave (*унижает*) ____ me ____ the whole time.
14. (*Запиши*) ____ your name and address.
15. The uprising was (*подавлено*) ____ by the police and the army.

5. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола.

1. The lecturer managed to put his ideas ____ to the audience.
a) over b) across c) through d) to
2. I told you to put ____ your toys before you go outside.
a) away b) aside c) back d) down
3. Yes, Mum,' replied Cheryl as she slowly put away her doll ____.
a) aside b) away c) about d) back
4. It was put ____ that he was seeing a great deal of a certain young lady.
a) down b) back c) at d) about
5. My watch was fast so I put it ____ three minutes.
a) across b) aside c) away d) back
6. Put ____ every word she says.
a) back b) down c) at d) about
7. The troops put ____ the rebellion.
a) away b) back c) down d) aside

Part two

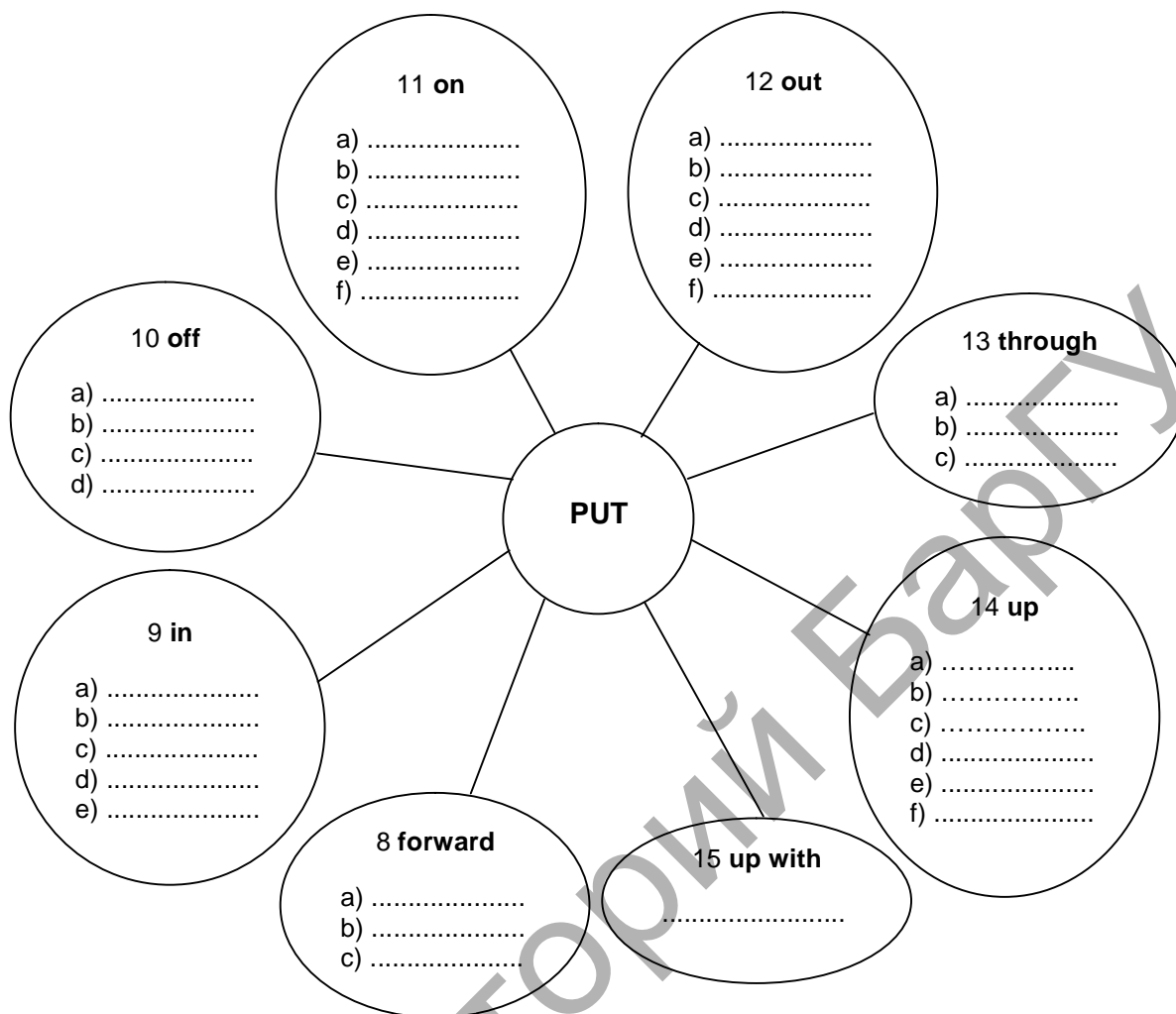
1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
8 put forward (tr)	<p>a) The older members of the committee are inclined to veto any suggestions put forward by the younger ones.</p> <p>b) In March people in England put their clocks forward/on an hour.</p> <p>c) We've put the wedding forward by one week</p>	<p>a) выдвигать, предлагать (идею; чью-л. кандидатуру) suggest an idea/suggest yourself/somebody as a candidate for a job or position</p> <p>b) перевести часы вперед move the hands of a clock to the correct later time</p> <p>c) переносить что-либо на более ранний срок move something to an earlier time or date</p>
9 put in (intr)	<p>a) Who will the voters put in this time?</p> <p>b) We're having a new shower put in.</p> <p>c) But what about us?' he put in.</p> <p>d) The company has put in a claim for damages</p> <p>e) All the actors put in great performances.</p>	<p>a) выбрать кандидата или партию elect a political party to govern a country</p> <p>b) устанавливать аппаратуру fix equipment or furniture into position so that it can be used</p> <p>c) прерывать разговор interrupt another speaker in order to say something</p> <p>d) подавать (заявление, жалобу) officially make a claim, request</p> <p>e) ставить give a performance of something, especially one of a particular kind</p>
10 put off (tr)	<p>a) The meeting was put off due to the president's illness.</p> <p>b) Don't be put off by the title — it's a really good book.</p> <p>c) Don't put me off when I'm trying to concentrate.</p> <p>d) The accident put her off driving for life.</p>	<p>a) откладывать (что-л. на более поздний срок) do later, postpone</p> <p>b) вызывать отвращение, неприятие, неприязнь; отталкивать; смущать make somebody dislike somebody/something or not trust them</p> <p>c) отвлекать disturb somebody</p> <p>d) потерять интерес к чему-либо make somebody lose interest in or enthusiasm for somebody or something</p>
11 put on (intr/tr)	<p>a) Put on your coat and come with me.</p> <p>b) He has put on weight since he stopped smoking.</p> <p>c) He put on an air of indifference, which didn't deceive anybody for a moment.</p> <p>d) The students usually put on a play at the end of the year.</p> <p>e) Hi, Dad—can you put Nicky on?</p> <p>f) She's just putting on her make-up.</p>	<p>a) надевать (одежду, аксессуары и т. д.) dress in something</p> <p>b) набирать вес become heavier</p> <p>c) принимать вид; прикидываться, притворяться pretend to have a particular feeling, quality, way of speaking</p> <p>d) ставить (на сцене); ставить музыку (воспроизводить); выпускать (книгу, альбом) produce or present a play, a show, etc.</p> <p>e) позвать к телефону give somebody the telephone so that they can talk to the person at the other end</p> <p>f) накладывать косметику apply something to your skin, face</p>

The table termination

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
12 put out (tr)	<p>a) Don't forget to put out the lights when you leave.</p> <p>b) I hope I'm not putting you out by asking you to do this.</p> <p>c) These pills should put him out for a few hours.</p> <p>d) Have you put out clean towels for the guests?</p> <p>e) The factory puts out 500 new cars a week.</p> <p>f) Police have put out a description of the man they wish to question.</p> <p>g) A lot of the work is put out to freelancers.</p>	<p>a) тушить, гасить (свет, огонь и т. д.). extinguish</p> <p>b) причинять неудобство; быть недовольным) cause trouble; be annoyed</p> <p>c) устранять, удалять make somebody unconscious</p> <p>d) положить на видное место place something where it will be noticed and used</p> <p>e) выпускать, производить produce something, especially for sale</p> <p>f) издавать, опубликовывать publish or broadcast something</p> <p>g) отдавать на сторону give a job or task to a worker who is not your employee</p>
13 put through (tr)	<p>a) We managed to put the deal through.</p> <p>b) You have put your family through a lot recently.</p> <p>c) He put all his children through college.</p> <p>d) Could you put me through to the manager, please?</p>	<p>a) выполнить, закончить continue with and complete a plan, programme</p> <p>b) иметь неприятности из-за кого-то to make somebody experience something very difficult or unpleasant</p> <p>c) подготовить к arrange or pay for somebody to attend a school, college</p> <p>d) соединять по телефону connect somebody by telephone</p>
14 put up (tr/intr)	<p>a) He put up a shed in the garden.</p> <p>b) When you are in town, I'll put you up in my flat.</p> <p>c) Posters advertising the concert were put up on all the notice boards.</p> <p>d) They surrendered without putting up much of a fight.</p> <p>e) The Green Party hopes to put up more candidates in the next election.</p> <p>f) They've put up the rent by £20 a month.</p>	<p>a) строить, воздвигать build something or place something somewhere</p> <p>b) принимать, давать приют (гостям), разместить let somebody stay at your home</p> <p>c) показывать, выставлять; вывешивать (объявление), вешать полку и т. д. fix or raise something</p> <p>d) проявлять (намерение, умение) show a particular level of skill, determination</p> <p>e) выдвигать чью-либо кандидатуру suggest or present somebody as a candidate for a job or position</p> <p>f) поднимать, увеличить to raise or increase something</p>
15 put up with (intr)	<p>I don't know how you put up with all this noise</p>	<p>d) мириться с (кем-л. / чем-л.); сносить, терпеть (что-л.) accept somebody/something that is annoying, unpleasant, etc. without complaining</p>

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

Некоторые глаголы из первой и второй части образуют синонимичные и антонимичные пары.

Синонимы:

– **put aside, put away, put off** в значении *откладывать*. Первые два глагола обозначают *откладывать, копить деньги*, а третий глагол — *откладывать какое-либо событие, мероприятие на более поздний срок*: *The match has been put off until tomorrow because of bad weather.* — Из-за плохой погоды матч отложили до завтрашнего дня;

– **put back и put off** в значении *откладывать, переносить что-либо на более поздний срок*: *The concert had to be put back to the following week.* — Концерт пришлось перенести на следующую неделю. *The meeting was put off due to the president's illness.* — Совещание перенесли из-за болезни президента;

– **put back и put forward** в значении *перенести мероприятие на поздний или ранний срок или перевести часы назад или вперед*: *We've put the wedding forward by one week.* — Мы перенесли свадьбу на неделю вперед.

Значения остальных глаголов данной серии понятны из контекста.

3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To suggest an idea or plan
2. To let someone stay in your house for a short period of time
3. To stop a fire or a cigarette from burning
4. To increase the cost of something

5. To make someone dislike something or someone
6. To build something
7. To show a particular level of determination
8. To publish something
9. To cause trouble
10. To build something
11. To fix something
12. To connect somebody by telephone
13. To make somebody experience something unpleasant
14. To present somebody as a candidate for a job
15. To pay for somebody to attend a college
16. To pretend to have a particular feeling
17. To apply something to one's face
18. To postpone
19. To make a claim
20. To become heavier
21. To get dressed
22. To move the hands of a clock to an earlier time

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. (*Погасите*) ____ that light.
2. The publisher is planning to (*выпустить*) ____ a new magazine ____ that will appeal to teenage girls.
3. He pressured me for a decision, but I kept (*откладывать*) ____ him ____.
4. The publication date has been (*перенесена вперед*) ____ by three months.
5. We've had to (*отложить*) ____ our wedding until September.
6. A suitable answer has already been (*предложен*) ____ by the chairman.
7. He aimed the gun at me and said, "(*Подними*) ____ your hands (вверх) ____ or I'll shoot."
8. She was very (*недовольна*) ____ when I said that her new summer dress didn't suit her.
9. They are (*ставят*) ____ "My Fair Lady" on Broadway next month.
10. Don't be (*смущаться*) ____ by his appearance, he's actually quite a charming person.
11. Judy (*выложила*) some clothes ____ for her daughter to wear the next day.
12. He's not really angry. He's only (*притворяется*) ____ it ____.
13. I need to (*наложить*) ____ some more lipstick.
14. We need to (*построить*) ____ a fence to keep the rabbits out of our garden.
15. Could I (*вставить*) ____ a word?
16. Can I (*выдвинуть*) ____ your name ____ for club secretary?
17. They're (*ставит*) ____ a concert to raise money for landmine victims.
18. (*Потушите*) ____ all fires before leaving the camping ground.
19. He's (*набрал*) ____ so much weight that I didn't recognize him.
20. I (*протянул*) my hand ____ , but she refused to shake it.

5. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола. (Parts One & Two)

1. We had to put ____ a lot of noise when the children were at home.
a) up on b) up with c) up in d) up of

2. They put ____ a statue of Florence Nightingale after her death.
a) up b) in c) on d) off
3. He was very much put ____ by the late arrival of his guests.
a) for b) up c) out d) over
4. He has put a good deal of money ____ .
a) up b) off c) aside d) through
5. He put ____ his cigarette.
a) out b) at c) for d) up
6. Put ____ the light it's getting quite light again.
a) in b) off c) on d) out
7. Several people have been put ____ for the chairmanship.
a) across b) down c) through d) forward
8. Put ____ the clock, it's 20 minutes fast.
a) over b) out c) back d) on
9. I've been ____ a lot of weight lately.
a) back b) off c) up d) on
10. He keeps putting ____ going to the dentist.
a) over b) off c) through d) at
11. He was very much put ____ when she rang off angrily in the middle of their conversation.
a) over b) out c) up d) on
12. Which play is the Theatre Group putting ____ next?
a) in b) out c) at d) on
13. You needn't look for a hotel. Yeah, we can put you ____ for the night.
a) up b) down c) over d) to
14. They're putting ____ a new album in the fall.
a) over b) out c) after d) down
15. I wanted to see the exhibition but the queue put me ____ .
a) back b) out c) up d) off
16. He put his coat ____ hurriedly and ran out of the house.
a) across b) out c) on d) down
17. Some people put ____ making their wills till it is too late.
a) away b) off c) up d) on
18. She puts her recent success ____ to hard work and dedication.
a) over b) out c) away d) down

19. Many people who want to come to England are put ____ by the stories they hear about English weather.

- a) off b) across c) through d) on

20. It's a great book. I couldn't put it ____ .

- a) out b) off c) in d) down

21. He has put himself ____ for a place on the national executive.

- a) in b) at c) forward d) on

22. Don't forget to put a stamp ____ that letter before you mail it.

- a) on b) over c) in d) at

23. The teacher had put some posters ____ in her new classroom.

- a) up b) out c) into d) onto

24. Put your toys ____ children; it's bedtime.

- a) over b) away c) cross d) about

25. The Native Americans stopped by the river and put ____ their teepees.

- a) about b) off c) up d) to

6. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

1. The team put ____ a great performance.

2. I can't put ____ it any longer.

3. I can put ____ two adults, but no children.

4. The local drama club is putting ____ "Macbeth".

5. This clock is always slow; I put it ____ ten minutes every morning.

6. We can put you ____ for the weekend.

7. Let's put some music ____ .

8. Don't take any notice of her — she's just putting it ____ .

9. I'll put ____ my visit to the Royal Mint till you can come with me.

10. She's very clever but her manner does tend to put people ____ .

7. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на выделенные жирным шрифтом фразовые глаголы.

1. Tom **put** his new book **aside** for a year.

2. I don't know how you **put up with** the noise; it will drive me mad.

3. Everyone was **put off** by his racist jokes.

4. The government **put down** the rebellion with great severity.

5. Do you know how **to put up** a tent?

6. His modesty is all **put on**.

7. He's **put away** a decent sum of money.

8. Our real estate agent is **putting up** a "for sale" sign.

9. Megan **put on** a lot of weight when she was pregnant.

10. Never **put off** till tomorrow what you can do today.

RUN (RAN, RUN, RUNNING)

Part one

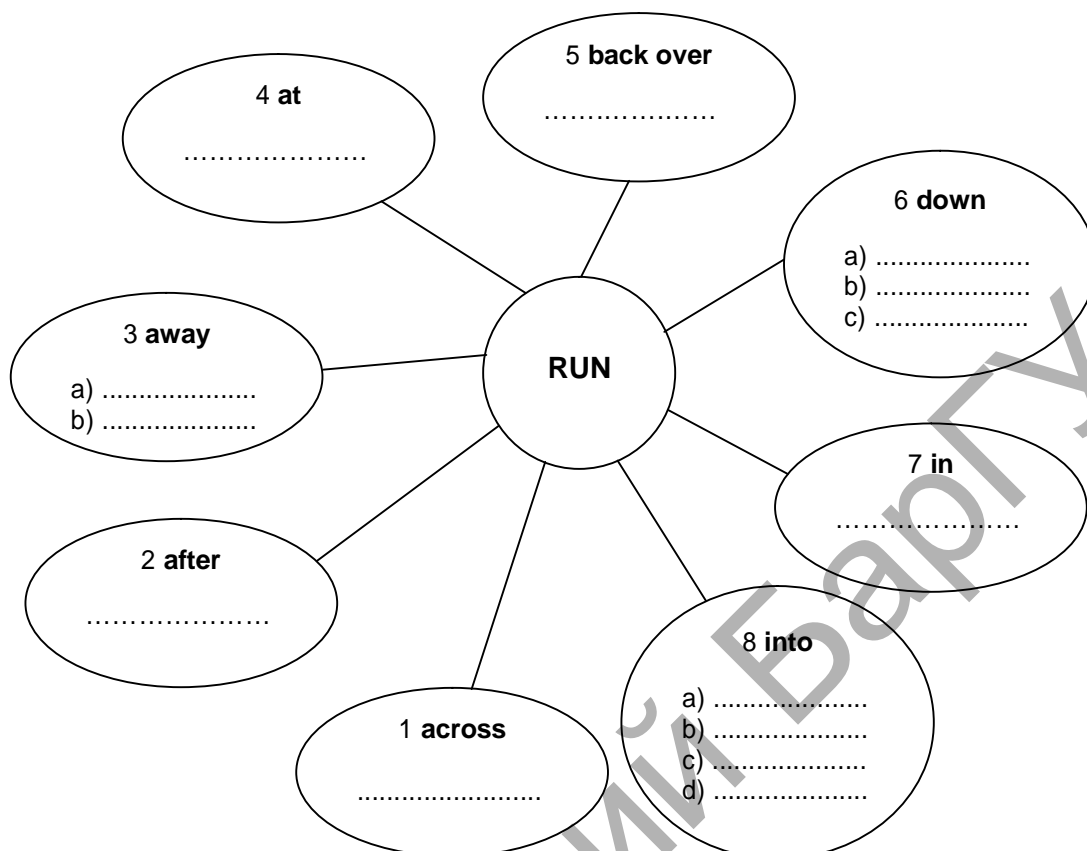
1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 run across (tr)	She ran across an old friend while on holiday.	(случайно) встретиться с кем-л.; натолкнуться на кого-л., найти что-л. meet or find someone or something by chance, bump into
2 run after (tr)	The thief ran away and the policeman ran after him.	преследовать, бежать за (кем-л., чем-л.); бегать, ухаживать за кем-л. pursue, to try to have a romantic or sexual relationship with somebody
3 run away (intr)	a) He ran away from home and got a job in a garage. b) She and her boss ran away together.	a) бежать, уклоняться от (чего-л.); избегать (чего-л.) leave somebody/a place suddenly b) сбежать (с любовником/любовницей) leave home, your husband, wife in order to have a relationship with another person
4 run at (intr)	He ran at me with a knife.	наброситься на кого-либо run towards somebody to attack or as if to attack them
5 run back over (intr)	I'll run back over the procedure once again.	вернуться к обсуждению чего-либо discuss or consider something again
6 run down (tr/intr)	a) The old man was run down by a bus. b) He is always running down his neighbours. c) This torch is useless; the battery has run down .	a) сбить, переехать (транспортом) knock down with a vehicle b) пренебрежительно отзываться (о ком-л.), говорить дурно, чернить, разругать speak badly of somebody c) разряжаться (об аккумуляторе), сесть (о батарее) gradually lose power
7 run in (intr)	I can't go any faster: I'm running the car in .	обкатывать (машину) bring a new car engine into full use (by driving it slowly for a set period)
8 run into (intr)	a) The car skidded and ran into a lamp-post. b) We ran into thick fog on the way home. c) Be careful not to run into debt. d) Her income runs into six figures.	a) налетать, наталкиваться (на что-л.); сталкиваться (с чем-л.); случайно встретить кого-л., столкнуться come across b) попасть, въехать в enter an area of bad weather while travelling c) иметь проблемы, трудности experience difficulties d) достигнуть определенной отметки, уровня reach a particular level or amount

Примечание.

В первой части два глагола **run across** и **run into** имеют схожее значение *случайно встретить кого-либо, столкнуться с кем-либо/чем-либо*, где **run into** является более разговорным вариантом: *I ran across him at a conference in Milan.* — Я случайно встретил его на конференции в Милане. *Guess who I ran into in town today!* — Догадайся, кого я встретил сегодня в городе!

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

- To meet somebody by chance
- To knock somebody down with a vehicle
- To speak badly of somebody
- To discuss something again
- To encounter difficulties
- To pursue somebody
- To leave one's husband
- To allow a debt to reach a large total
- To escape from somewhere
- To attack somebody
- To come across somebody
- To lose power (about batteries)
- To be of a particular size
- To knock down an animal and drive over it

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

- Kathy (*сбежала*) ____ from home at the age of 16.
- The firm (*столкнулась*) ____ strong competition.
- I (*случайно встретила*) ____ my cousin in Harrods the other day.

4. You shouldn't (*плохо отзываться*) ____ your sister; you've got no reason to criticize her.
5. He's always (*ухаживает за*) ____ younger women.
6. She is always (*пренебрежительно отзывается о*) ____ her friends behind their backs. She soon won't have any friends left.
7. Time is (*уходит*) ____ for the trapped miners.
8. He (*задолжал*) ____ a big bill at the hotel.
9. Janice (*столкнулась с*) ____ one problem after another at work today.
10. The motorist (*сбил*) ____ a man on a bicycle.
11. I can't go more than 50 k.p.h. as this is a new car and I am still (*обкатываю*) ____ it.
12. A hen ran in front of my car and I'm afraid I (*наехал на*) ____ it.

5. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола.

1. Children who run ____ from home normally go to big cities.
a) about b) to c) up d) away
2. He lost control and ran ____ another car.
a) over b) in c) into d) at
3. I can't start the car; the battery has run ____ .
a) up b) down c) aside d) through
4. Looking at all the accusing faces; she felt a sudden urge to run ____ .
a) out b) across c) for d) away
5. Her boyfriend's always running her ____ .
a) down b) over c) through d) at
6. The poor boy has been run ____ by a bus.
a) by b) down c) up d) with
7. The dog ran ____ the cat.
a) in b) across c) after d) away
8. Bob ran ____ one of his army buddies at the baseball game.
a) across b) about c) by d) at
9. Ali was driving too fast, and he ran ____ a telephone pole.
a) over to b) on to c) up to d) into
10. All the girls are running ____ the attractive new student
a) behind b) after c) across d) with
11. We ran ____ Karen and her new boyfriend at the supermarket yesterday.
a) over b) into c) at d) away
12. I ran ____ my former teacher this afternoon.
a) inside b) between c) across d) opposite

6. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

1. The thieves ran ____ with the money from the bank.
2. I ran ____ an old school friend in the tube today.
3. A man was arrested for attempting to run ____ a police officer.
4. He was always running people ____ .
5. She runs ____ every good-looking man in the village.
6. The number of starving people in the country ran ____ millions.
7. I don't go to that supermarket anymore because I may run ____ my ex-husband.
8. She nags at her husband and runs him ____ in company.
9. I was run ____ by a drunk driver.
10. Be careful! You almost ran ____ that truck back there.
11. I thought it would be easy to fix my car, but I've been running ____ problems.
12. The manuscript runs ____ nearly 1000 pages.
13. There's a lot of good things about homeopathic treatment. I'm certainly not running it ____ .

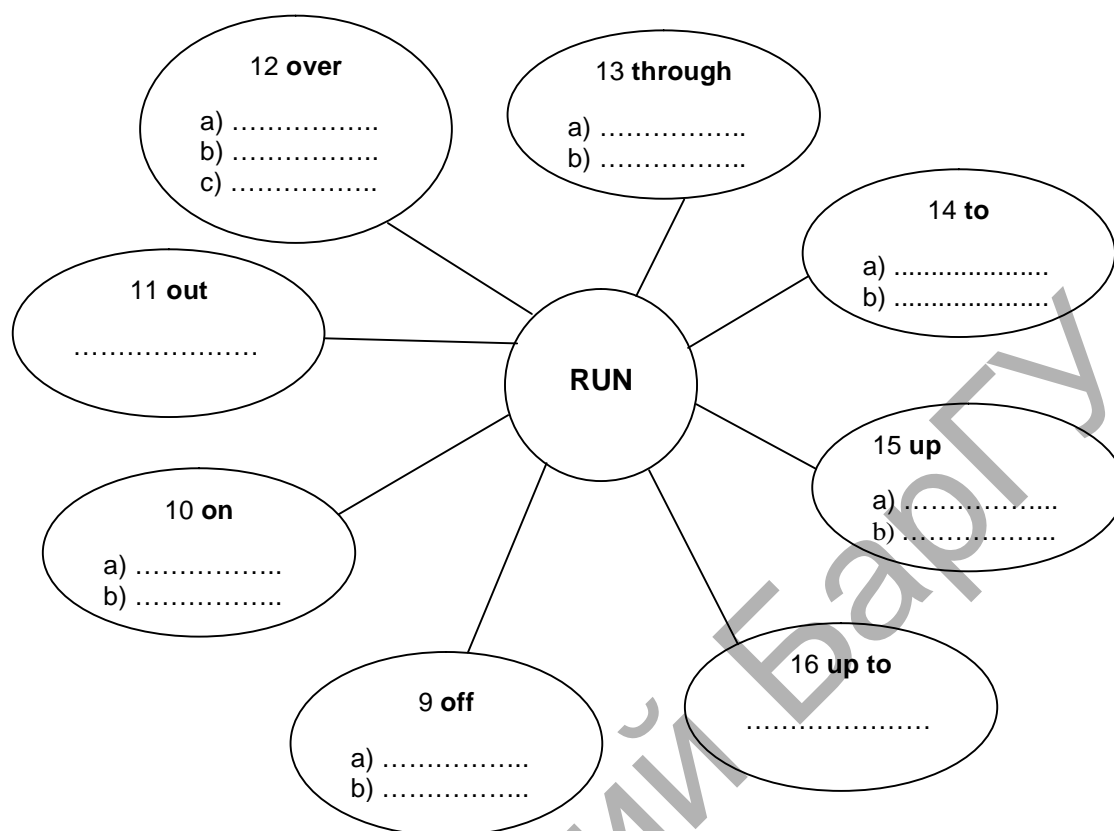
7. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на выделенные жирным шрифтом фразовые глаголы.

1. If a bull chased me, I'd **run away**.
2. Guess who I **run into** in the High Street this afternoon?
3. That man is always **running me down**.
4. She started to leave, but Smith **ran after** her.
5. The company is **running down** its sales force.
6. Sending my son to Stanford and my daughter to Yale is going **to run into** some serious money.
7. The bus went out of control and **ran into** a line of people.
8. My car skidded and **ran into** a wall.
9. I **ran across** my old school photos the other day.
10. The policeman **ran after** the thief.
11. I owe Frank \$300, so I hope I don't **run into** him.
12. He was **run down** in the papers.
13. He **ran into** criticism after remarks he made in a television interview.
14. The business **ran into** financial difficulties almost immediately.
15. The list **ran into** hundreds of pages.
16. I **ran across** some old love letters while I was clearing out a cupboard.
17. He **ran after** her, calling her name.
18. Toby **ran away** from home at the age of 14.
19. You can't just **run away** from your responsibilities.
20. His wife has **run away** with another man.

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 run off (<i>intr</i>)	a) Could you run off twenty copies of the agenda? b) The treasurer had run off with the club's funds.	a) делать копию copy something on a machine b) украсть и сбежать с украденным steal something and take it away
2 run on (<i>intr</i>)	a) The meeting will finish promptly — I don't want it to run on . b) He ran on endlessly about his family.	a) длиться дольше установленного времени continue without stopping; continue longer than is necessary or expected b) трещать, прожужжать (неформ.) you think or talk a lot about that subject
3 run out (<i>intr</i>)	The contract runs out next week.	кончатся, иссякать stop being valid
4 run over (<i>intr/tr</i>)	a) He turned on both taps full and left the bathroom. When he came back he found that the water was running over . b) Two children were run over and killed. c) She ran over her notes before giving the lecture.	a) переливаться через край overflow b) сбить, переехать, задавить knock a person or an animal down and drive over their body or a part of it c) просмотреть read through or practice something quickly
5 run through (<i>intr</i>)	a) It's unbelievable: he has run through all his money already. b) Let's run through the last scene once more.	a) промотать (состояние) waste one's money, fortune b) бегло прочитывать/просматривать read quickly, pass quickly through something to perform, act or practise something
6 run to (<i>intr</i>)	a) The book runs to nearly 800 pages. b) Our funds won't run to a trip abroad this year.	a) насчитывать be of a particular size or amount b) не мочь позволить себе if you or your money do not run to something, you do not have enough money for something
7 run up (<i>intr/tr</i>)	a) He ran up a huge debt on his credit card which he couldn't pay off. b) She ran a blouse up through one night.	a) накопить долг, задолжать allow a bill, debt, etc. to reach a large total b) сшить make a piece of clothing quickly, especially by sewing
8 run up against (<i>intr</i>)	The team ran up against tough opposition	столкнуться с (трудностями) encounter difficulties

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

Глагол **run over** из второй части образует синонимичную пару с глаголом **run down** в первой части в значении *наехать на человека или животное транспортом и травмировать его или задавить насмерть*. Разные послелоги акцентируют разные аспекты данного акта: **over** — *сбить с ног и переехать*, **down** — *наехать на и сбить с ног*. Чаще всего эти глаголы употребляются в страдательном залоге: *Two children were run over and killed.* — Двоих детей задавило насмерть.

К глаголам **run across** и **run into** из первой части в значении *случайно встретить кого-либо, столкнуться с кем-либо/чем-либо* добавляется глагол **run up against** в переносном значении *столкнуться с трудностями, проблемами*: *I ran up against the problem of getting taken seriously long before I became a writer.* — Задолго до того как я стал писателем, я столкнулся с проблемой — никто не хотел меня серьезно воспринимать.

3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

- Copy smth on a machine
- Steal smth and run away with it
- Continue without stopping
- Spend money carelessly
- Read quickly
- Overflow
- Talk a lot about something
- Encounter difficulties
- Be of a particular size or amount
- Knock smb down and drive over their body

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. We've got a few minutes before the train goes, so I'll just (*просмотрю*) ____ your instructions again.
2. An angry murmur (*пробежал*) ____ the crowd.
3. Could I have a cigarette? I seem to have (*закончились*) ____ .
4. Can you (*сделать*) ____ 200 copies of this notice?
5. I've (*кончился*) ____ of coffee.
6. He (*столкнулся с*) ____ criticism after remarks he made in a television interview.
7. Someone (*угнал*) ____ the cattle ____ during the night.
8. Time is (*кончается*) ____ .
9. The drunk man stepped into the road right in front of the oncoming car. The driver couldn't stop in time and (*сбил*) ____ him.
10. My patience was (*лопалось*) ____ .

5. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола. (Parts One & Two)

1. My neighbour is always running ____ of bread and borrowing some from me.
a) in b) off c) out d) on
2. She's always running ____ her son's wife.
a) down b) out c) in d) at
3. The government is running ____ against considerable opposition to its tax reforms.
a) over b) out c) up d) on
4. Their company ran ____ against some serious financial obstacles.
a) up b) into c) by d) with
5. I'm running ____ of ideas.
a) over b) out c) with d) to
6. He inherited a fortune and ran ____ it in a year.
a) through b) into c) over d) by
7. We ran ____ of fuel.
a) into b) to c) up d) out
8. Could we ____ your proposals once again?
a) off b) through c) over d) down
9. She runs ____ two skirts a day.
a) on b) out c) up d) through
10. He has already run ____ the money his father left him two years ago.
a) across b) out c) through d) over

SEE (SAW, SEEN, SEEING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 see about (intr)	Frank went to see about his passport.	позаботиться о чем-л.; проследить за чем-л.; заняться чем-л. deal with something, investigate something
2 see in (tr)	I usually see the New Year in with my family.	встречать (Новый год) celebrate
3 see off (tr)	a) We saw her off from Stansted Airport. b) The dogs saw them off in no time. c) The home team saw off the challengers by 68 points to 47.	a) провожать (уезжающих) go to a station, an airport, etc. to say goodbye to somebody who is starting a journey b) выгонять, выпроваживать force somebody to leave a place, for example by chasing them c) выиграть defeat somebody in a game, fight
4 see out (tr)	a) When guests leave, the host usually sees them out . b) I've had this coat for years, and I'm sure it will see me out . c) They had enough fuel to see the winter out . d) At midnight we see out the old year and see in the new.	a) провожать (до дверей) accompany a departing guest to the door of the house b) пережить last longer than the rest of somebody's life c) досидеть до конца; завершить reach the end or last until the end of something d) провожать старый год to bid farewell to the new year
5 see over (tr)	Can I see over the flat before I make my decision?	знакомиться (с чем-л.), подробно осматривать (что-л.) inspect a place, look round
6 see through (tr/intr)	a) Can't you see through his lies? b) She's determined to see the job through . c) Her courage and good humour saw her through .	a) видеть насквозь (кого-л.), разгадывать, распознавать (кого-л., что-л.) detect the true nature of something/somebody b) доводить до конца not give up doing a task, project, etc. until it is finished c) помогать, поддерживать (в беде) to help somebody through difficulty
7 see to (intr)	If you can provide the wine, I'll see to the food.	присматривать за чем-л., кем-л., заботиться о чем-л., ком-л.; посмотреть/проследить за тем, чтобы что-л. было сделано deal with something

Примечание.

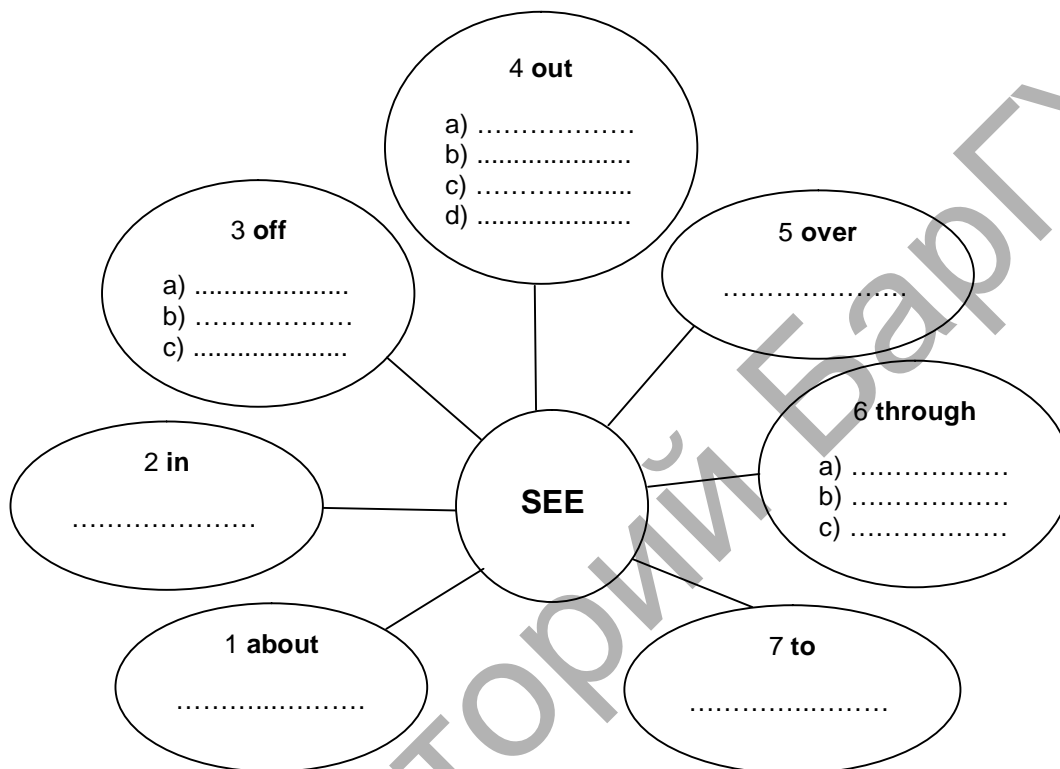
В данной серии имеются синонимичные и антонимичные пары, на которые следует обратить внимание. Глаголы **see about** и **see to** похожи в значении заняться (каким-либо делом, решением проблемы) или сделать какие-нибудь распоряжения: *I'd better **see about** dinner.* — Я лучше распоряжусь насчет ужина. *While Franklin **saw to** the luggage, Sara took Eleanor home.* — Пока Франклин занимался багажом, Сара отвела Элеонор домой.

Глаголы **see off** и **see out** означают *проводить кого-либо* со следующей разницей в значении: **see off** — *проводить отъезжающих на станции, в аэропорту и т. д.*, а **see out** — *проводить кого-либо до дверей, калитки, вывести их подъезда и т. д.*: *They've gone to the airport to*

see their son off. — Они уехали в аэропорт проводить сына. *I'll see you out.* *Don't worry, I can see myself out.* — Я провожу Вас. Не беспокойтесь. Я сам найду дорогу.

Кроме того, **see in** и **see out** образуют антонимическую пару в значении встречать и провожать Новый год: *I usually see the New Year in with my family.* — Я обычно встречаю Новый год со своей семьей. - *At midnight we see out the old year and see in the new.* — В полночь мы провожаем старый год и встречаем новый.

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

- To celebrate New Year
- To last longer than somebody's life
- To deal with something
- To look around
- To bid farewell
- To help somebody
- To detect the true nature of something
- To investigate something
- To finish something till the end
- To last until the end of something
- To force somebody leave the place
- To defeat somebody in a game
- To say good bye to somebody at a railway station

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. He had gone to (*разузнать*) ____ a job he had heard of.
2. Grandfather won't (*пережить*) ____ another month.
3. I only have \$20 to (*продержаться*) me ____ the week.
4. Will you (*позаботиться*) ____ the arrangements for the next meeting? Don't worry — I'll do it.
5. If those boys get onto my land again, I will (*выгонять*) ____ them ____ with a gun.
6. Don't trouble to (*проводить*) ____ me ____ I know the way.
7. I must (*проследить*) ____ getting a room ready for him.
8. He (*завершил*) ____ his career in Italy.
9. We need to (*осмотреть*) ____ the house before we can make you an offer.
10. Did you (*заняться*) ____ renting a car for the weekend?
11. At midnight we (*проводить*) ____ the old year and (*встречать*) ____ the new.
12. That electric fire isn't safe. You should have it (*присмотреть*) ____.
13. Please (*проследить*) ____ it that the door is locked.
14. When she left for Berlin her parents (*проводить*) ____ her ____ at the station.
15. He was such a poor liar that they (*видели насквозь*) ____ him at once.

5. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

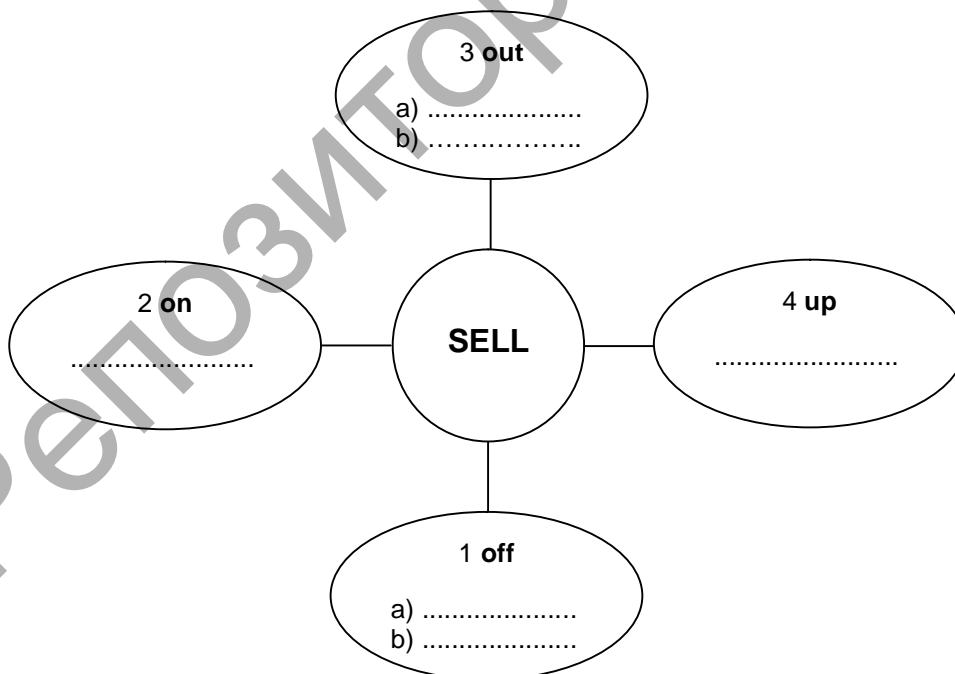
1. Tony announced it was time to see ____ lunch.
2. Ben had planned a steak dinner for himself, after seeing Jackie ____ on her plane.
3. We'll have to get that door seen ____.
4. We must see this plan ____ now that we have started it.
5. The station was crowded with boys going back to school and parents who were seeing them ____.
6. I can see ____ your little game.
7. I'm definitely interested in the house. I'd like to see ____ it.
8. He says he won't help, does he? Well, we'll soon see ____ that.
9. The course is terrible, but I will see it ____ now, because I have paid for it.
10. Don't bother to come to the door with me. I can see myself ____.
11. There is no chance now, the rain has seen ____ that.
12. I shall first need to see ____ the papers.
13. She pretended that she loved him but he saw ____ her, and realized that she was only after his money.

SELL (SOLD, SELLING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

<i>phrasal verb</i>	<i>examples</i>	<i>meanings/synonyms</i>
1 sell off (tr)	a) The shop is closing and selling everything off at half price. b) The Church sold off the land for housing.	a) распродавать со скидкой, по сниженным ценам sell things cheaply because you want to get rid of them or because you need the money b) распродавать имущество, бизнес sell all or part of an industry, a company or land
2 sell on (tr)	She managed the business for a year and then sold it on .	перепродавать sell to somebody else something that you have bought not long before
3 sell out (intr/tr)	a) I'm sorry, but the tickets are all sold out . b) He's a talented screenwriter who has sold out to TV soap operas.	a) быть распроданным to have sold all the available items, tickets, etc. b) менять верования, убеждения change or give up your beliefs or principles
4 sell up (intr)	Jim's father was sold up because he owed so much money.	продавать с торгов; пойти с молотка; распродавать (имущество) sell your home, possessions, business, etc, usually because you are leaving the country or retiring

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

Обратите внимание, как послелогии меняют значение базового глагола sell продавать:

— **sell off** — *продавать что-либо по сниженной цене, распродавать*: The store is **selling off** their old television sets to make room for the latest models. — Магазин распродаёт старые телевизоры по сниженным ценам, чтобы освободить место для последних моделей;

– **sell out** — *продать весь товар, распродать его*: We've completely **sold out** of those shirts in your size, sir. — Мы продали рубашки Вашего размера, сэр, все до одной;
 – **sell up** — *продать имущество, бизнес и т. д. (часто с торгов), распродать все*: — Liz decided to **sell up** and move abroad. — Лиз решила распродать все и уехать за границу.

3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To sell (about a company)
2. To owe money and to sell possessions
3. To change principles
4. To sell things cheaply
5. Not being available
6. To sell somebody something you've just bought

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. The Martins (*распродали имущество*) ____ and moved to Florida.
2. The union leader (*продался*) ____ to the bosses.
3. The success of the store depends on the ability of the retailer to (*распродавать по сниженным ценам*) ____ the goods.
4. Mister Barrier bought cars at auctions and then (*перепродавал*) ____ them.
5. I'm thinking of (*распродавать все*) ____ and leaving the country.
6. I'm sorry; we've (*распродали весь*) ____ of bread.

5. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

1. The farmers who go out the business have to sell ____ .
2. The company eventually sold ____ to a multinational media group.
3. The store is selling ____ their old television sets to make room for the latest models.
4. He advised Evans to sell ____ his flat and move away to the country.
5. The tickets sold ____ within hours.
6. We are already sold ____ for what should be a fantastic game.

6. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на выделенные фразовые глаголы.

1. This week's performances are completely **sold out**.
2. Greens in the High Street are **selling out**.
3. I'm thinking of **selling up** and leaving the country; it's impossible to make a living here.
4. In the nineties most state-owned industries were **sold off**.
5. The arms had been sold to a businessman; he **sold** them **on** to paramilitary groups.

SET (SET, SETTING)

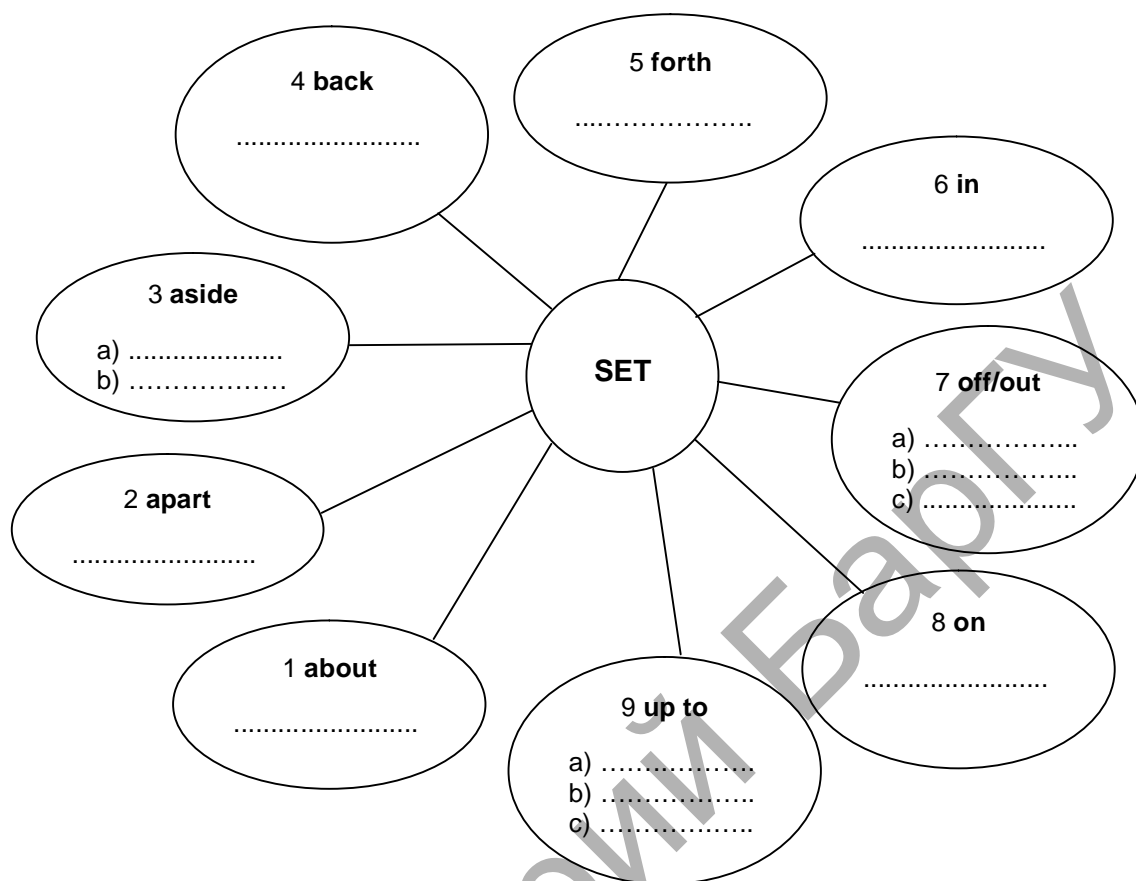
1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 set about (<i>intr</i>)	Johnny set about improving his Spanish.	начинать делать (что-л.), приступать (к чему-л.) get down to
2 set apart (<i>tr</i>)	There was something about her that set her apart from the other women.	выделять (из группы) single out
3 set aside (<i>tr</i>)	a) She sets aside \$20 a week to buy a car. b) She had to set the report aside until she had dealt with the correspondence.	a) откладывать, приберегать (деньги); save for a special purpose, put aside b) оставлять (время); откладывать (дела, неприятнь и т. д.) в сторону stop doing smth for some time, ignore
4 set back (<i>tr</i>)	We usually set the clock back one hour at the beginning of autumn. The accident could set back the Russian space programme by several months.	отсрочивать, откладывать, переносить; put back ; препятствовать, задерживать, тормозить, delay the progress of smth, hinder
5 set forth (<i>intr</i>)	Setting forth on a journey meant a great deal of preparation.	отправляться (в путь), уходить set off
6 set in (<i>intr</i>)	Winter has set in early this year.	начинаться, наступать, устанавливаться; начинаться (обычно о погоде) (of weather) start and seem likely to continue
7 set off (<i>intr</i>)	a) He set off/out for work an hour ago. b) The redundancies set off strikes throughout the area. c) The four men set out to prove their innocence.	a) отправляться (в путь, дорогу), уезжать begin a journey b) вызывать cause c) намереваться, собираться (что-л. делать start doing something or making plans to do something)
8 set on (<i>tr</i>)	He threatened to set the dogs on us if we didn't leave.	натравить (собак, людей на кого-л.) make people or animals attack someone
9 set up (<i>intr</i>)	a) He set up a new record for the 1,000 metres. b) When he married he left his father's shop and set up on his own. c) I'm not to blame; I've been set up .	a) установить (рекорд) establish a record b) учреждать; основывать, открывать (дело, предприятие и т. п.) start a new business, company c) подставить, подвести (кого-л.) trick someone in order to achieve what you want

Примечание.

В данной серии три глагола **set forth**, **set off** и **set out** имеют схожее значение *отправляться в путь, в дорогу, поездку*, причем **set forth** является литературным выражением, а два остальных — литературным разговорным: *They were about to set forth on a voyage into the unknown.* — Они собирались отправиться в морское путешествие в неизведанное. *He set off for work an hour ago.* — Он уехал на работу час назад. *The band are setting out on a European tour in March.* В марте оркестр отправляется на гастроли по Европе. Глагол **set out** подразумевает более длительную поездку или путешествие.

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

- To start doing smth with determination
- To make smth different from other people or things
- To put aside some money
- To stop doing smth for some time
- To delay the progress of smth
- To begin a journey(literary)
- When smth starts and seems to continue
- To set off/set forth
- To cause smth
- To start doing smth or making plans to do smth
- To make people or animals attack someone
- To establish a record
- To establish a company, business, etc.
- To trick someone in order to achieve what you want

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

- It would be far better to admit the problem openly and (*начинать*) ____ tackling it.
- You should (*отложить*) ____ some money for a rainy day.

3. The cost of the war has (*отбросило*) ____ national development by ten years.
4. Winter has (*наступила*) ____ very early this year.
5. We'd better (*уйти*) ____ now before it gets dark.
6. He (*установил*) ____ a new record time for the men's championship.
7. He left his job (*чтобы создать*) ____ his own business.
8. Although we knew someone had (*подставил*) ____ him ____ up, he couldn't prove it.
9. The couple (*отправилась*) ____ for Fresno the next day.
10. The cost of the war has (*затормозило*) ____ national development by ten years.

5. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогоми.

1. I set ____ a little money every week.
2. Winter was setting ____ .
3. They set ____ at six and hoped to arrive before dark..
4. The journal was set ____ in 1924.
5. The detective didn't believe me when I told him I was set ____ .
6. When you're camping, be sure to set your tent ... before it gets dark.
7. This rain looks as if it has set ____ for the rest of the day.
8. We'll set ____ for the airport at 6 am.
9. He decided to set ____ his dislike of his daughter's fiancé.
10. The bank helps people wanting to set ____ business.

6. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на выделенные жирным шрифтом фразовые глаголы.

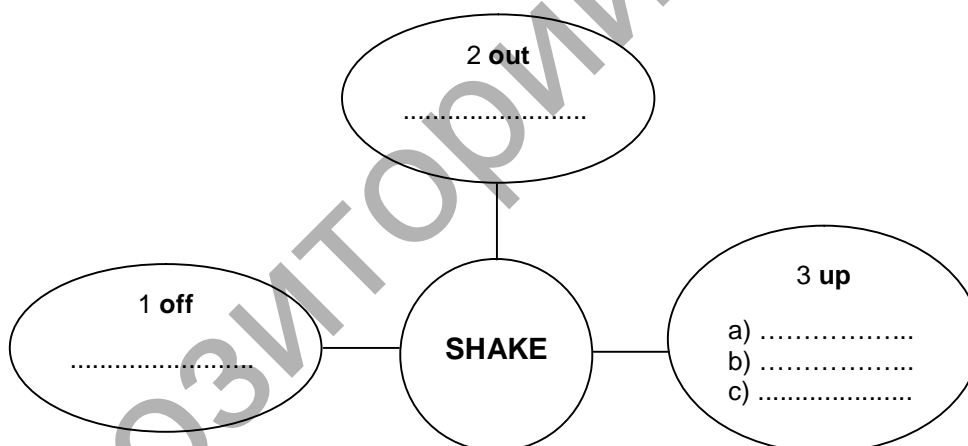
1. The fire has **set** our plans **back**.
2. Twenty minutes later we **set forth**.
3. The rain seems to have **set in**.
4. We should **set off** before dawn to get there on time
5. The tide **is setting in**.
6. The kids got a swing set for Christmas, and Dad had to **set it up** in the snow.
7. They needed the money to **set up** a special school for gifted children.
8. The weather **is setting in** fine.
9. Joe robbed the bank and tried to **set me up** by leaving some of the stolen money in my apartment and then telling the police about it.
10. The arrangements for the wedding were very complicated, but everything is **set up** now.

SHAKE (SHOOK, SHAKEN, SHAKING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 shake off (tr)	I can't seem to shake off this cold.	избавляться get rid of illness, problem, etc.
2 shake out (tr)	Turning his trousers upside down, she shook out a lot of coins.	вытряхивать shake a cloth, a bag, a sheet etc so that any small pieces of dirt, dust etc come off:
3 shake up (tr)	<p>a) She was really shaken up by the accident.</p> <p>b) That lazy boy needs shaking up.</p> <p>c) The new CEO shook up management at my company, and a lot of people lost their jobs or were transferred.</p>	<p>a) потрясти; привести в шок give someone a very unpleasant shock, so that they feel very upset and frightened:</p> <p>b) взбудоражить, расшевелить, встряхнуть stir up, rouse</p> <p>c) реорганизовать, основательно перетрясти, перетряхнуть руководство (предприятия) (структуру, кадры) reorganize</p>

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. Дайте русские эквиваленты фразовым глаголам, выделенным жирным шрифтом.

1. I can't seem to **shake off** this fever
2. While the water was heating she decided to **shake out** the carpet.
3. Seeing all those dead bodies sure **shook me up**.
4. The government plans to **shake up** the educational system.
5. It's time to **shake things up**.
6. Outside investment has helped Sheridan to **shake off** its image as a depressed industrial town.
7. I took off my poncho, **shook it out**, and hung it on a peg by the door.
8. I hope I can **shake this cold off** pretty soon.

избавиться

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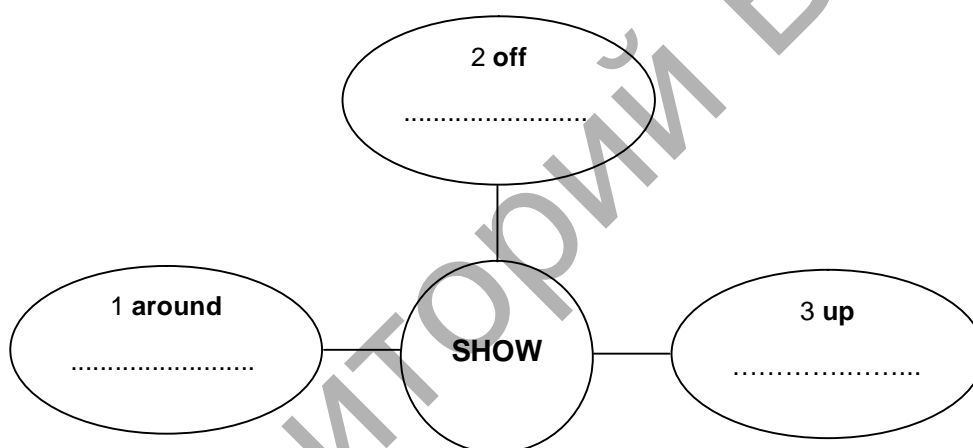
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SHOW (SHOWED, SHOWN, SHOWING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 show around (tr)	Kim will show you around the museum.	показывать достопримечательности, город и т. д.) go around a place with someone when they first arrive there, to show them what is interesting, useful etc.
2 show off (intr/tr)	Sally's boyfriend gave her a huge diamond engagement ring, and she showed it off to all her friends.	выставлять напоказ, хвастать; красоваться, рисоваться try to impress others by behaving in a way that attracts attention, boast of
3 show up (intr)	Travis had shown up on time.	появляться, приходить arrive, turn up

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. Дайте русские эквиваленты фразовым глаголам, выделенным жирным шрифтом.

1. Ella **showed** her **around** the town.
2. The boy was **showing off** by riding his bicycle with no hands when he fell and hurt himself
3. Don't take any notice of the children's behaviour, they're just **showing off**.
4. Harrison **showed** her **around** the house.
5. Over a hundred people **showed up** for the news conference.
6. She **showed** me **round** and introduced me to everybody.
7. The coach was mad because Bill **showed up** late for the game.
8. I was supposed to meet my sister for lunch, but she hasn't **shown up** yet.

показала

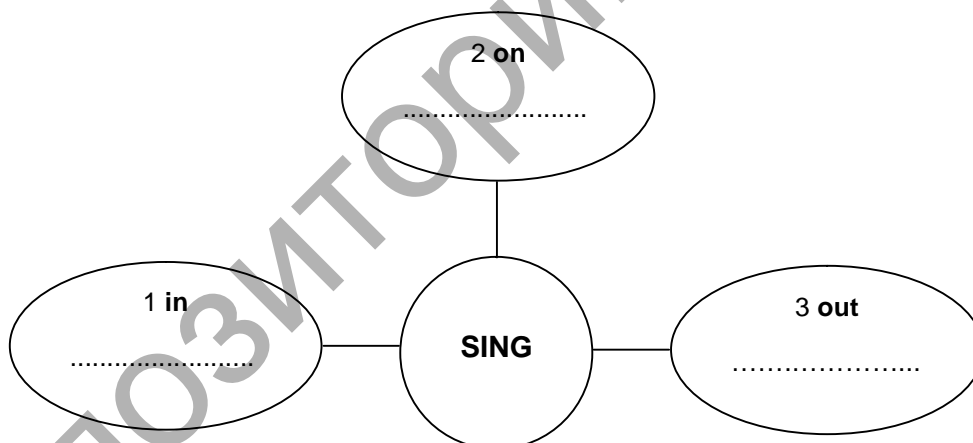
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SIGN (SIGNED, SIGNING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 sign in (<i>intr</i>)	I signed in and went to my room.	регистрировать чьё-л. прибытие (например, в гостиницу); регистрироваться по прибытии check in
2 sign on (<i>intr</i>)	I've signed on for a French course.	записываться; наниматься на работу; подписать контракт; регистрироваться (на бирже труда) get registered, commit oneself to employment, membership of a society, or some other undertaking
3 sign out (<i>intr</i>)	Students are asked to sign out as they leave.	выписаться (из гостиницы); отметиться в книге ухода (с работы); регистрироваться (при отъезде, уходе) sign a register to record one's departure, check out

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. Дайте русские эквиваленты фразовым глаголам, выделенным жирным шрифтом.

1. I **signed in** and went to my room.
2. He **signed on** as a soldier in the US army.
3. Students are asked to **sign out** as they leave.
4. He **signed on** the dole in June.
5. Remember to sign in at reception.
6. I'll **sign** you **out**.
7. If you want to join the army you have to **sign on** for at least three years.
8. Andrew joined up in 1989 and was planning to **sign on** for nine more years.

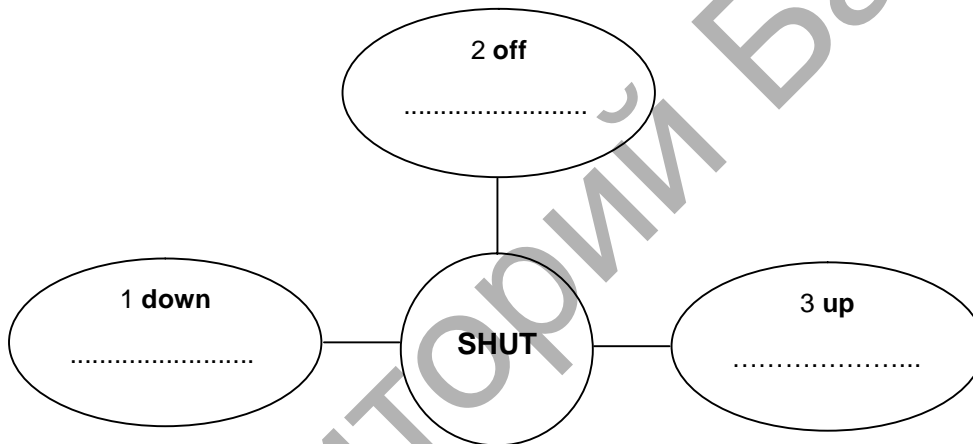
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SHUT (SHUT, SHUTTING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 shut down (<i>intr</i>)	Three nuclear generators were shut down for safety reasons.	отключить (электричество), остановить (станок, машину); закрыть производство (магазин, фабрику, завод и т. д.) cut off; close down
2 shut off (<i>intr/tr</i>)	We shut the engine off when it overheated.	выключать (воду, электропитание) turn off
3 shut up (<i>intr/tr</i>)	Tell him it's his own fault; that should shut him up . Shut up!	(заставить) замолчать, замолчи!, заткнись! make smb stop talking or keep silent

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



Примечание.

В данной серии послелогов влияют на значение глагола следующим образом: **down** обозначает или отключение электричества, водоснабжения, газоснабжения и т. д. или закрытие предприятия (фабрики, завода, бизнеса и т. д.), а **off** — скорее временное отключение/выключение механизма, прибора, оборудования и т. д.

3. Дайте русские эквиваленты фразовым глаголам, выделенным жирным шрифтом.

1. Some businesses will have to **shut down** if there is a recession.
2. The heat **shuts off** automatically.
3. The chairman tried to **shut us up**.
4. Do please **shut off** that loud music!
5. I can't stand that woman. She never **shuts up**.
6. Timmy's mother told him to **shut off** the TV and go to bed.
7. **Shut up** a minute!
8. Well, no wonder it's so cold in here — the heat's **shut off**.

закрыть

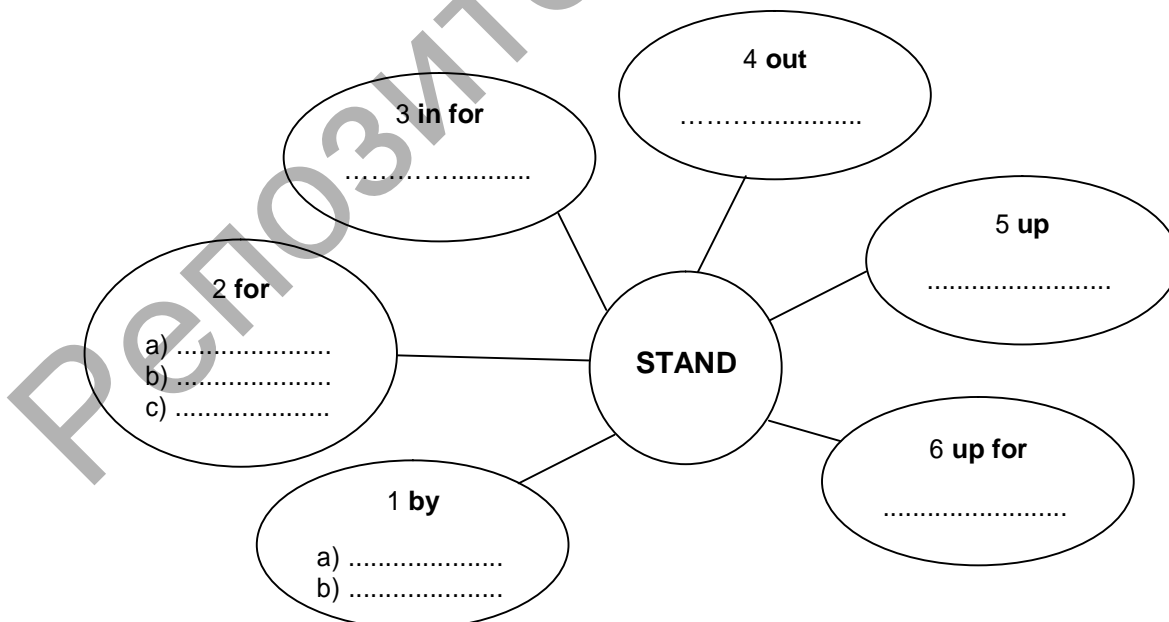
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STAND (STOOD, STANDING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 stand by (<i>intr</i>)	a) No matter what happens I'll stand by you, so don't be afraid. b) The army was standing by in case war broke out.	a) защищать, помогать, поддерживать support smb, especially in difficulties b) быть наготове be ready for
2 stand for (<i>intr</i>)	a) Do you know what UFO stand for ? b) We won't stand for his rude behaviour any longer. c) Mr Pitt stood for Parliament five years ago but he wasn't elected.	a) означать, обозначать, значить (о сокращениях) mean b) терпеть, выносить put up with c) быть кандидатом; баллотироваться (куда-л.) be a candidate for, to run for
3 stand in for (<i>intr</i>)	Since John is ill I'll stand in for him tonight at work	заменить, подменить, побыть вместо substitute
4 stand out (<i>intr</i>)	Morrison stands out as the most experienced candidate.	быть заметным, выделяться be distinguished by
5 stand up (<i>intr</i>)	Stand up and come over here.	встать, вставать rise to your feet
6 stand up for (<i>intr</i>)	His father blamed him, but his mother stood up for him and said that he had acted sensibly	защищать, поддерживать (кого-л.), выступать в (чью-л.) защиту protect, support smb

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To support somebody
2. To be ready for something
3. To mean
4. To put up with smth
5. To be a candidate for smth, to run for
6. To substitute smb
7. To be distinguished by smth
8. To rise to one's feet
9. To protect or support smb

4. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на соответствующие фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

Example: His wife (*supported*) him during his years in prison. — His wife **stood by** him during his years in prison.

1. Rescue crews were (*ready to act*) in case of a breakdown.
2. NASA (*means*) National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
3. I won't (*put up with*) this behaviour.
4. Lyn (*substituted*) me while I was ill.
5. Even as a schoolboy player, he (*distinguished himself*) from the rest of the team.
6. Everyone (*raises to their feet*) when the judge enters the courtroom.
7. You ought to (*protect*) your friends when people criticize them.

5. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

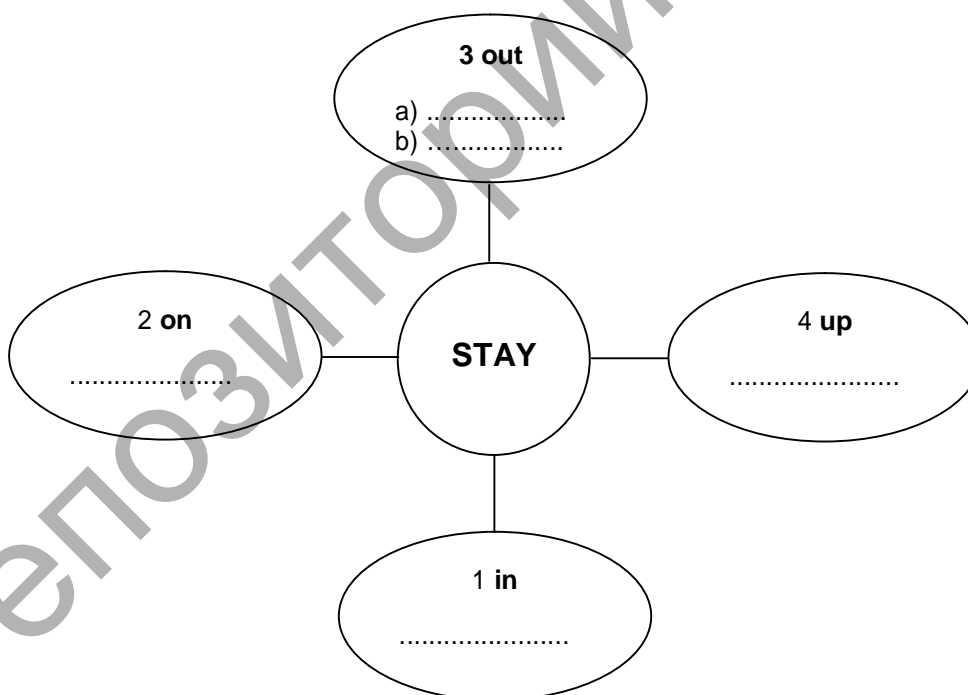
1. The police (*была наготове*) ___ to arrest any violent fans.
2. I'll (*буду рядом*) ___ you, whatever happens.
3. BBC (*означает*) ___ the British Broadcasting Corporation.
4. If there's one thing I won't (*терпеть не могу*) ___, it's being treated like an office boy.
5. Can you (*побыть вместо меня*) ___ me at the meeting?
6. Lyn (*заменял*) ___ me while I was ill.
7. I won't (*потерплю*) ___ this behaviour.
8. We (*встали*) ___ when the judge came in.
9. She (*выделялась*) ___ from the crowd because of her height and her flaming red hair.

STAY (STAYED, STAYING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 stay in (<i>intr</i>)	Why don't we stay in and watch TV?	оставаться дома, не выходить stay in your home and not go out:
2 stay on (<i>intr</i>)	Rachel is staying on for a fifth year in college.	продолжать работать; задерживаться; оставаться continue to do a job or to study after the usual or expected time for leaving:
3 stay out (<i>intr</i>)	a) She lets her children stay out till midnight. b) I always try to stay out of other people's affairs that don't concern me.	a) не возвращаться домой, отсутствовать, гулять допоздна stay outside at night and not go back to your home b) не иметь дела (с чем-л.), держаться подальше (от чего-л.) keep away from
4 stay up (<i>intr</i>)	We stayed up to watch the late-night movie.	не ложиться спать; полуночничать not to go to bed

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To stay in you home and not go out
2. To continue to do a job or to study
3. To stay outside at night and not go back to your home
4. To keep away from
5. Not to go to bed at the time you would normally go to bed

4. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

Example: I've got to *stay at home* and look after my sister on Friday night. — I've got to **stay in** and look after my sister on Friday night.

1. You're supposed to stop work here when you're 65, but many people are allowed to *continue working*.
2. Who gave you permission to *stay outside* all night?
3. *Keep away from this*. It's none of your business.
4. *We remained awake* all night, talking.

5. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. I'll (*останусь дома*) ____ to wait for his telephone call.
2. He resigned as chairman, but (*остался работать*) ____ as an instructor.
3. You (*не ночевал дома*) ____ after midnight last night. What happened to you?
4. Children never want to go to bed at the proper time; they always want to (*не ложиться спать*) ____ late.
5. Please don't (*жди, ложись спать*) ____ me, I may be in late.

6. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола.

1. She liked staying ____ half the night.
a) in b) on c) out d) off up
2. Before we had our child the idea of staying ____ every night would have been horrific.
a) in b) on c) out d) up
3. So few teenage Britons stay ____ at school, compared with the rest of Europe...
a) in b) on c) out d) up
4. Who gave you permission to stay ____ all night?
a) up b) out c) in d) on
5. This fight doesn't involve you, so stay ____ .
a) out b) up c) on d) in

7. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

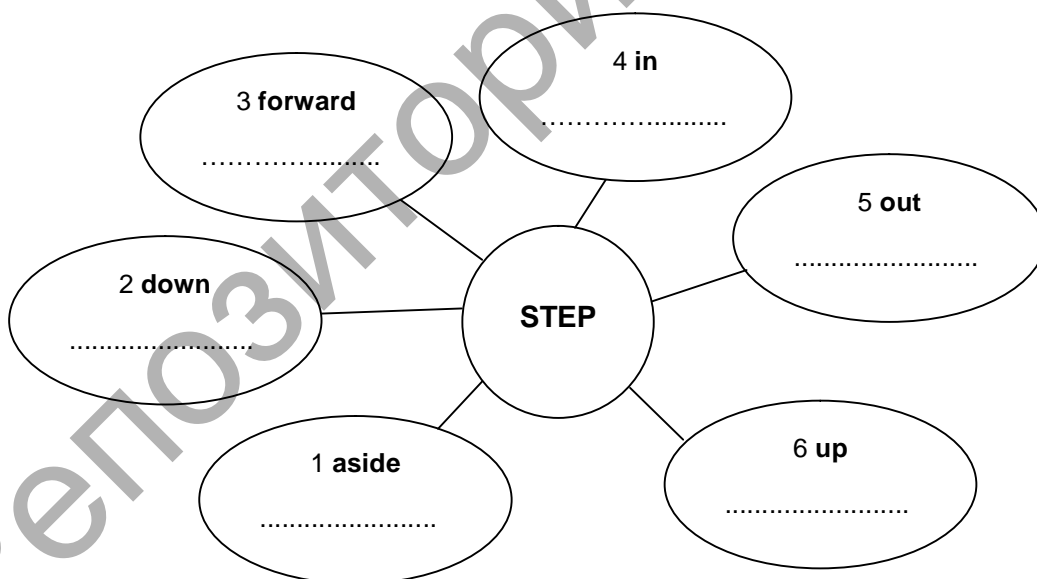
1. I stayed ____ all week trying to shake off that cold.
2. Don't stay ____ late — tomorrow's a school day.
3. Jake has stayed ____ of trouble since he left prison.
4. Do you let your kids stay ____ past 7:00?
5. Let's stay ____ and watch TV.

STEP (STEPPED, STEPPING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 step aside (<i>intr</i>)	Bob stepped aside to let me pass.	посторониться, уступить дорогу; уступить должность, пост move so that smb can pass you ; leave a job so that smb else can take over
2 step down (<i>intr</i>)	I've spent so many years as chairman that I feel it's time I stepped down .	уступить должность, пост, уйти с поста leave an important job or official position
3 step forward (<i>intr</i>)	Several volunteers have kindly stepped forward .	предложить свою помощь offer help
4 step in (<i>intr</i>)	The government may have to step in to settle the disagreement between the union and the employers.	вмешиваться intervene
5 step out (<i>intr</i>)	He's not in the office, he's just stepped out for a breath of fresh air.	выходить (ненадолго) pop out
6 step up (<i>tr</i>)	Security measures were stepped up .	расширять, увеличивать; усиливать, повышать increase

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To move so that smb can pass you
2. To leave an important job or official position
3. To offer help
4. To intervene
5. To pop out
6. To increase smth

4. Перепишите предложения, заменив слова, выделенные курсивом, на соответствующие фразовые глаголы. Сделайте необходимые грамматические замены.

1. He (*moved*) ____ to let Katherine go in first.
2. Mr. Krenz (*left his position*) ____ as the party leader a week ago.
3. Police are appealing for witnesses to (*offer their help*) ____ .
4. The military may (*intervene*) ____ if the crisis continues.
5. He's not in the office, he's just (*popped out*) ____ for a breath of fresh air.
6. He urged donors to (*augment*) ____ their efforts to send aid to Somalia.

5. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола.

1. Step ____ please, the firemen can't get through
a) aside b) down c) forward d) out
2. If they disagree seriously while I am chairman, I'll at once step ____ .
a) aside b) down c) in d) out
3. The referee stepped ____ and stopped the fight.
a) aside b) down c) in d) forward
4. She's just stepped ____ for a few minutes.
a) forward b) in c) up d) out
5. Airlines are stepping ____ security checks.
a) out b) up c) in d) down
6. The police stepped ____ and stopped the fight.
a) out b) up c) in d) forward
7. At the last minute another company stepped ____ with a bid.
a) out b) up c) in d) forward
8. Step ____ please — this lady needs a doctor.
a) down b) aside c) forward d) out

6. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

1. Morris should step ____ until the investigation is completed.
2. The police have asked for witnesses of the accident to step ____ to help with enquiries.
3. Many would prefer to see him step ____ in favour of a younger man.
4. Several volunteers have kindly stepped ____ .
5. The health department is stepping ____ efforts to reduce teenage smoking.
6. Parents have stepped ____ to provide homework help in the afternoon program.
7. I feel that when there are so many better people for the chairmanship, I should step ____ .
8. There are circumstances in which the State must step ____ to protect children.

THINK (THOUGHT, THINKING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 think about/of (intr)	The salesman tried to get me to sign the contract, but I said I'd think about it.	подумывать о (чём-л.), намереваться (сделать что-л.) consider somebody/something when you are doing or planning something
2 think back (intr)	She thought back to her childhood.	помнить, вспомнить think about something that happened in the past
3 think of (intr)	a) Can you think of any way of solving the problem? b) I can't think of his name right now.	a) придумывать, додумываться create an idea in your imagination b) помнить; вспоминать, восстанавливать в памяти have an image or idea of something/somebody in your mind
4 think out (tr)	Everything has been really well thought out .	продумать (до конца) consider or plan something carefully
5 think over (tr)	Take a few days to think over our offer.	обдумывать, размышлять, продумывать, взвешивать, оценивать consider, contemplate
6 think through (tr)	Now that we have thought the matter through can we come to a decision?	продумывать, додумывать до конца consider a problem or a possible course of action
7 think up (tr)	It's a great idea. I wonder who first thought it up .	придумывать, выдумывать invent or imagine

Примечание.

Обратите внимание, как послелоги меняют значение базового глагола **think** думать:

– **up** придумать, выдумывать (что-то новое — план, идею и т. д.): Did you **think** that **up** yourself? — Ты сам это придумал?;

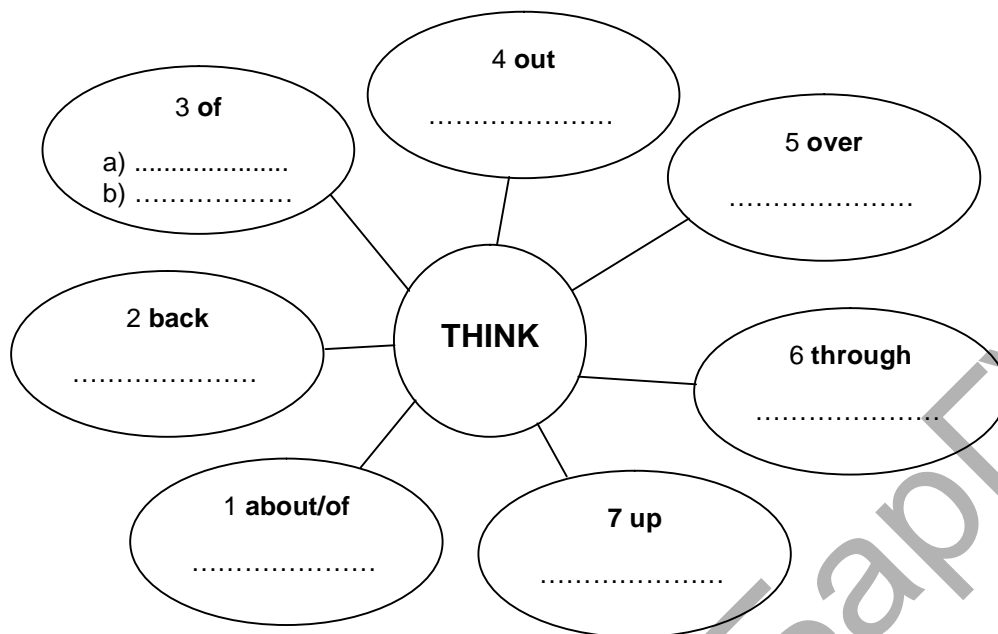
– **through** продумывать, додумывать что-либо до конца; добраться до сути дела, особенно с учетом возможных последствий принятого решения: It's my fault. I didn't **think** it **through**. — Это моя вина — я все как следует не продумал;

– **over** обдумать что-либо перед тем, как принять решение: She said she needs time to **think** it **over**. — Она сказала, что ей нужно время, чтобы все тщательно обдумать;

– **out** продумать, обдумать что-либо подробно и всесторонне перед тем, как делать что-нибудь или принимать решение: She had **thought out** what she was going to say. — Она тщательно продумала все, что она собиралась сказать.

Значения остальных фразовых глаголов понятны из приведенных выше примеров.

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

- To consider smth
- To plan something extremely carefully
- To think about a past event.
- To invent something
- To have an image of something in one's head
- To consider a possible course of action
- To create an idea in one's imagination

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

- I'm (*подумываю о*) ___ quitting my job.
- We (*продумали все как следует*) ___ before we drove through the desert; we took forty liters of water.
- If you (*вспомнишь*) ___ on the past year, you can see what great changes you have made.
- I cannot (*придумать*) ___ the right word.
- He'd like more time to (*обдумать*) ___ things ___.
- I have to (*придумать*) ___ a way to solve this problem.
- Maria (*придумала*) ___ a great way to make some extra money.
- Don't you ever (*думаешь о*) ___ other people?
- I keep (*вспоминаю*) ___ to the day I arrived here.
- I didn't (*додумала до конца*) ___ the consequences of promotion.

5. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола.

- What are you thinking ___ ?

a) about

b) back

c) of

d) out

2. I couldn't think ____ anything to say.
a) about b) back c) of d) over
3. I'll need to think it ____ for a couple of days.
a) about b) back c) of d) over
4. It's a great idea. I wonder who first thought it ____ .
a) up b) through c) out d) back
5. Thinking ____ , it amazes me how we survived on so little sleep.
a) up b) of c) back d) about
6. She said she needs time to think it ____ .
a) of b) out c) over d) back
7. The proposal needs to be carefully thought ____ .
a) of b) up c) out d) over
8. They're still trying to think ____ a name for the baby.
a) of b) back c) through d) out

6. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

1. You ought to spend more time thinking ____ your work.
2. What are you thinking ____ ?
3. Thinking ____, it must have been before the war.
4. We finally thought ____ a way to get the band into the hotel without the press knowing.
5. I've been thinking ____ what you said.
6. Then I said that I wasn't thinking ____ anyone in particular.
7. Can anybody think ____ a way to raise money?
8. I can think ____ at least three occasions when he arrived late.
9. The administration hasn't really thought ____ what it plans to do once the fighting stops.
10. It was the first time she'd had a chance to think it ____.

7. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на выделенные жирным шрифтом фразовые глаголы.

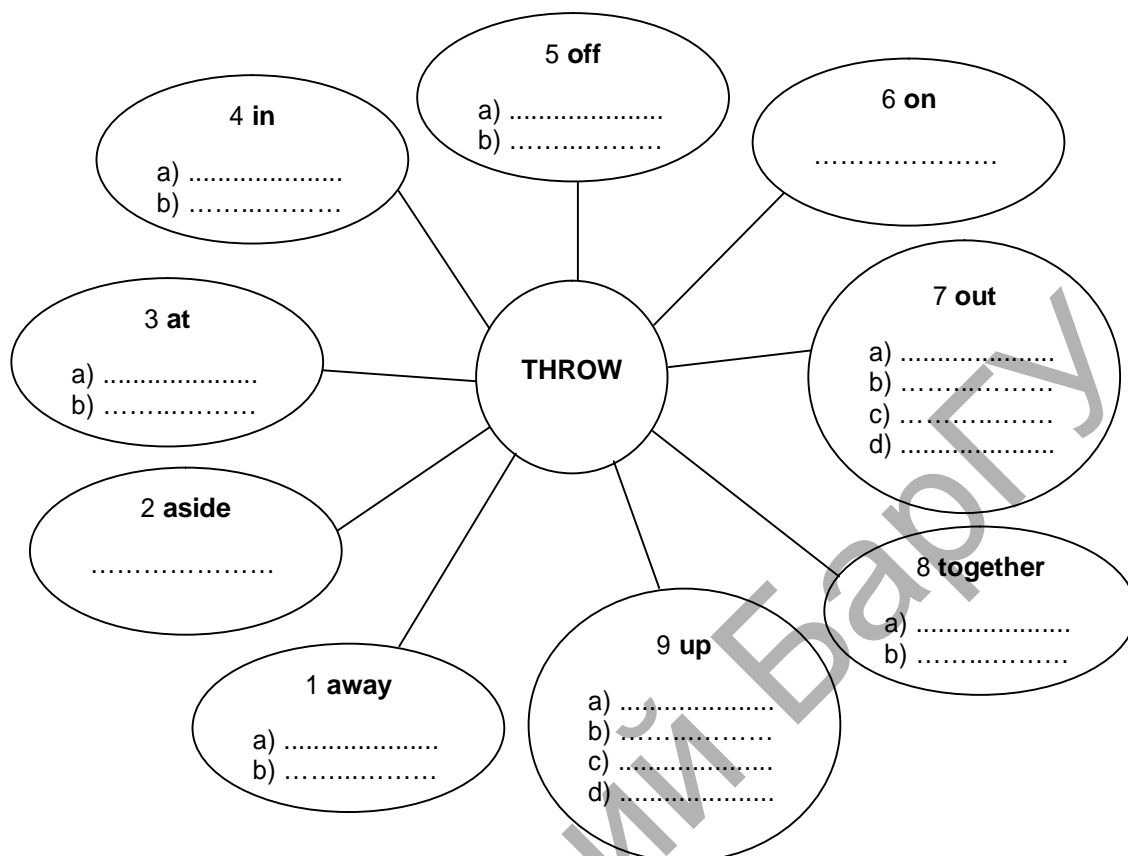
1. Have you **thought about** which subjects you want to study at university?
2. I was **thinking of** all the happy times we'd spent together.
3. **Think over** what I've said.
4. I've got to **think this out**.
5. Stop worrying — I'll **think something up**.
6. I'll **think about** it.
7. She's **thinking of** changing her job.
8. 'What shall we do now?' 'I'll **think of** something'.
9. I can't **think of** her name at the moment.
10. It's a very well **thought out** plan.

THROW (THREW, THROWN, THROWING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 throw away (tr)	a) Do you still want the newspaper, or can I throw it away ? b) He had everything — a good job, a beautiful wife — but he threw it all away .	a) выбросить get rid of something that you no longer want b) попусту растрачивать; загубить; упускать возможность, шанс; не воспользоваться fail to make use of something; waste something
2 throw aside (tr)	Detectives threw aside professional training and looked for a different explanation.	отбрасывать, отстранять reject something such as an attitude, a way of life
3 throw (oneself) at (tr)	a) John threw himself at the rabid dog to protect his son. b) Mary always throws herself at different men in bars.	a) броситься на кого-то rush violently at something/somebody b) разг. «вешаться» на кого-то be too enthusiastic in trying to attract a sexual partner
4 throw in (intr)	a) You can have the piano for \$200, and I'll throw in the stool as well. b) Jack threw in the odd encouraging comment.	a) добавлять include something with what you are selling or offering, without increasing the price b) добавлять, вставляя add a remark to a conversation
5 throw off (tr)	a) Throw off your worries, you will immediately feel better. b) She entered the room and threw off her wet coat.	a) отделиваться, избавляться, выпускать manage to get rid of something/somebody that is making you suffer b) сбросить take off a piece of clothing quickly and carelessly
6 throw on (tr)	She just threw on the first skirt she found.	быстро накинуть что-либо to put on a piece of clothing quickly and carelessly
7 throw out (tr)	a) The meat smells bad — you'd better throw it out . b) She threw out a sudden suggestion. c) The board threw out the bill. d) They threw out a new wing to hospital.	a) выбрасывать, выгонять discard, dismiss, force somebody to leave a place b) высказывать мимоходом say something in a way that suggests you have not given it a lot of thought c) отклонить, отвергать decline, refuse d) строить, пристраивать build
8 throw together (tr)	a) Fate had thrown them together . b) I threw together a quick meal.	a) свести друг с другом bring people into contact with each other, often unexpectedly b) приготовить что-то на «скорую руку» make or produce something in a hurry
9 throw up (intr)	a) He threw up his dinner. b) Passing trucks threw up clouds of dust. c) Her research has thrown up some interesting facts. d) He threw up his job.	a) страдать рвотой, вырвать vomit b) извергать; выбрасывать exhaust c) обнаружить make people notice something d) отказаться от leave one's career

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To leave one's career
2. To vomit
3. To build
4. To get rid of something
5. To throw away the opportunity
6. To rush violently at somebody
7. To add a remark
8. To make people notice something
9. To make something in a hurry
10. To discard something
11. To refuse
12. To exhaust
13. To bring people into contact
14. To put on clothes quickly
15. To take off clothes quickly
16. To include something
17. To reject a way of life

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. I never (*выбрасываю*) ___ clothes ___ .
2. Every time I think of him I want to (*тошнит*) ___ .
3. We paid \$2000 for the boat, with the trailer and spares (*быть добавленными*) ___ .
4. It was the war that had (*свела друг с другом*) ___ them ___ .
5. Exceptional patients have the ability to (*опровергать*) ___ the statistics to say "I'm a survivor".
6. Don't (*прогоняй*) ___ me ___ .
7. The bride drank too much champagne, and she (*стошнило*) ___ all over the best man.
8. It's (*извергает*) ___ ashes and sparks.
9. In 1845 they finally (*избавились*) ___ the yoke of the foreign rule.
10. She (*высказала попутно*) ___ a suggestion she was sorry about.
11. Farling (*задал*) ___ a question.
12. She (*вставила*) ___ a couple of odd remarks about men.
13. They (*сбросили*) ___ their clothes and dived in.
14. This could be the best chance you'll ever have. Don't (*загуби*) it ___ .
15. We usually (*выбрасываем*) ___ all our old magazines.

5. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола.

1. I can't afford to throw money ____ .
a) away b) aside c) in d) off
2. It's taken me ages to throw ____ this cold.
a) away b) aside c) in d) off
3. She threw ____ a couple of odd remarks about men
a) in b) on c) out d) up
4. The computer is going for only £900 with a free software package thrown ____ .
a) up b) together c) out d) in
5. There's lots of food in the fridge — I'm sure I can throw something ____ .
a) up b) together c) away d) aside
6. Can I throw those boxes ____ ?
a) aside b) away c) out d) off
7. It was the war that had thrown them ____ .
a) up b) aside c) together d) away
8. Jim got thrown ____ of the Navy for taking drugs.
a) away b) off c) on d) out
9. We should have won. We threw it ____ .
a) away b) aside c) off d) on
10. If it had hit the Earth, it would have made a crater 100 miles across and thrown ____ an immense cloud of dust.
a) away b) aside c) up d) off

6. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

1. That old chair should be thrown ____ .
2. The cast and crew were thrown ____ for 12 hours a day, six days a week until the filming was completed.
3. I can't afford to throw money ____ .
4. The smell made me want to throw ____ .
5. I knew he would never throw us ____ on the street.
6. The wreckage was thrown ____ by the sea.
7. You must take the exam — you can't throw ____ all that work!
8. You'll be thrown ____ if you don't pay the rent.
9. If men and women are thrown ____ in inhospitable surroundings, there would be some sexual tension.
10. The judge threw ____ the case.
11. She said she had thrown ____ after reading reports of the trial.
12. Pay 4.80 for larger prints and they throw ____ a free photo album.

7. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на выделенные жирным шрифтом фразовые глаголы.

1. I was really sick, but I didn't **throw up**.
2. They were offering me a weekend break in Paris — with free beer **thrown in**.
3. Does this welding torch **throw sparks up** into the air?
4. I don't need that — you can **throw it away**.
5. Too often picnic preparation consists of **throwing together** some sandwiches and grabbing an apple.
6. Why do you want to **throw up** your job right now?
7. My husband is constantly **thrown together** with young people through his work.
8. His master **threw him out**.
9. I shouldn't have **thrown away** the receipt.
10. Huge trucks are **throwing out** noxious fumes from their exhausts.
11. The idea was **thrown out** by the committee.

TURN (TURNED, TURNING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 turn away (tr)	When the famous singer appeared at the theatre, crowds of people were turned away , for lack of room.	прогонять; не пускать refuse admittance to
2 turn against (intr)	She turned against her old friend.	отвернуться от, стать враждебным по отношению к stop or make somebody stop being friendly towards somebody
3 turn back (intr)	The weather became so bad that they had to turn back .	вернуться, повернуть обратно return the way you have come
4 turn down (tr)	a) He proposed to her but she turned him down . b) Can you turn down your radio?	a) отвергать, отклонить (предложение); отказывать (кому-л.) refuse an offer b) убавить, уменьшить (свет, газ и т. п.) reduce
5 turn in (tr/intr)	a) It's late and I'm tired. I'd better turn in . b) They turned the fugitive in to the police. c) Her feet turn in . d) You must turn in your pass when you leave the building.	a) лечь спать go to bed b) выдавать (полиции); сдать, вернуть найденную вещь, возвращать, отдавать; сдавать give to the police c) изгибать(ся) to face or curve towards the centre d) возвращать, отдавать, вернуть to give back something that you no longer need
6 turn into (tr)	They want to turn the country into some kind of police state.	превращать; превращаться в change into
7 turn off (tr/intr)	a) Turn off the oven before you leave. b) People had been turned off by both candidates in the election. c) I couldn't understand the lecture so I just turned off . d) Is this where we turn off ?	a) выключать (радио, газ); гасить (свет); закрывать (кран, воду) switch off b) терять вкус, интерес к чему-то to make somebody feel bored or not interested c) наскучивать to stop listening to or thinking about somebody/something d) свернуть с дороги to leave a road in order to travel on another
8 turn on (tr/intr)	a) Could you turn on the TV? b) The dogs suddenly turned on each other. c) Much turns on the outcome of the current peace talks. d) Jazz has never really turned me on .	a) включать (газ, радио, рубильник); зажигать, включать (свет); открывать (кран) ; пускать (воду) switch on b) нападать to attack somebody suddenly and unexpectedly c) зависеть от кого-то to depend on something d) волновать, возбуждать; заводить to make somebody excited or interested, especially sexually

The table termination

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
9 turn out (<i>intr/tr</i>)	a) Our factory turns out 100 cars a day. b) He turned out to be the one who had stolen the money. c) At one time, if tenants didn't pay their rent the landlord could turn them out . d) I haven't much time for housework but I try to turn out one room in the house every week. e) A vast crowd turned out to watch the procession. f) Remember to turn out the lights when you go to bed.	a) выпускать, производить produce b) оказываться prove to be c) выселить; выгонять throw out, evict d) наводить порядок, чистоту, убирать tidy e) собраться на улице be present at an event f) выключить, гасить to switch a light or a source of heat off
10 turn over (<i>int/trr</i>)	a) Now children, turn over to the next page. b) The car struck the wall and turned over . c) I decided to turn over a new leaf . d) If you turn over you might find it easier to get to sleep. e) Customs officials turned the man over to the police.	a) переворачивать(ся), пролистать turn to a new page b) перевернуть(ся); отвернуть(ся) turn from side to side; topple over c) начать новую жизнь start to act or behave in a better way d) перевернуть(ся) change position so that the other side is facing towards the outside or the top e) передать deliver somebody to the control or care of somebody else, especially somebody in authority
11 turn to (<i>intr</i>)	a) When I'm in trouble, I always turn to my brother. b) Why did he turn to drinking in the first place?	a) прибегать к (помощи), обращаться за (помощью, информацией и т. п.) go to smb for help or advice b) начинать делать что-л. (пить, принимать наркотики и т. д.) start doing something that you should not do
12 turn up (<i>tr/intr</i>)	a) Turn up the radio — I love this song. b) Danny turned up late as usual. c) Don't bother to look for my umbrella; it will turn up some day.	a) прибавлять (газ, свет), усиливать (звук) increase b) (неожиданно) появляться, приходить arrive or appear (unexpectedly) c) случайно найти (что-л.), натолкнуться; подвернуться arise (of an opportunity)

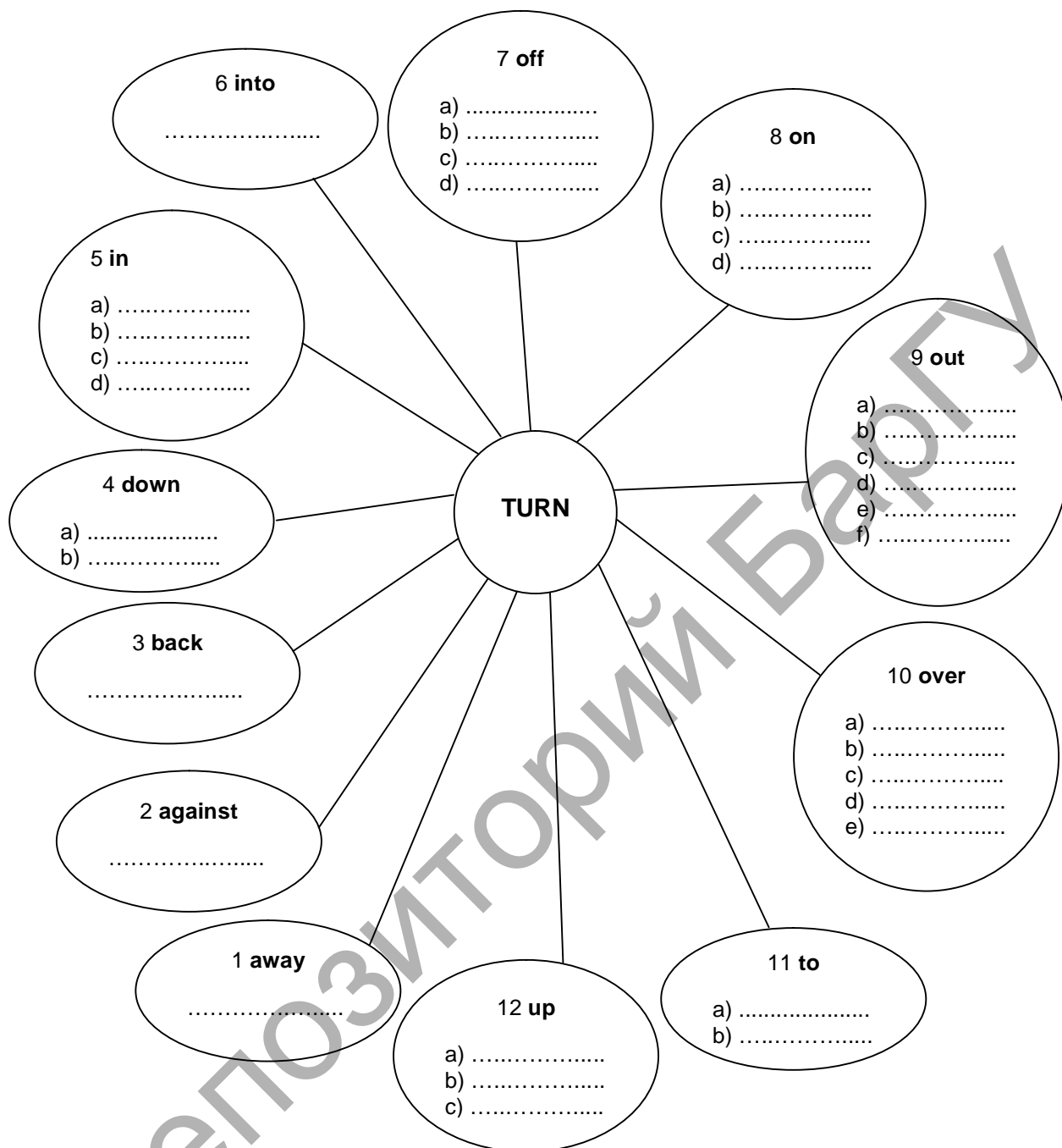
Примечание.

В данной серии несколько глаголов образуют антонимические пары:

- **turn on** включать — **turn off** выключать;
- **turn down** сделать тише (меньше) **turn up** сделать громче (больше);
- **turn to** обратиться к кому-либо (за помощью) — **turn against** отвернуться (от кого-н.).

Глаголы **turn in** и **turn over** имеют схожее значение сдать или сдать(ся) полиции или властям: Benson was **turned over** to the FBI yesterday. — Вчера Бенсона передали ФБР. Morris finally agreed to **turn** himself **in**. — В конце концов Моррис сдался властям.

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

- To turn to a new page
- To turn position
- To appear unexpectedly
- To increase
- To refuse the admittance to
- To return the way you come
- To arise (about an opportunity)
- To turn from side to side
- To start to act in a better way

10. To throw out
11. To tidy
12. To be present at some event
13. To attack somebody suddenly
14. To depend upon somebody
15. To switch off a light
16. To make somebody interested
17. To stop being friendly
18. To refuse an offer
19. To go to bed
20. To go to somebody for help
21. To deliver somebody under the control of authority
22. To start doing something you shouldn't do
23. To leave the road
24. To switch on a light
25. To make somebody feel bored

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. The man at the door (*не пускал*) ___ anybody who hadn't an invitation card.
2. (*Выключи*) ___ the radio if you're not listening.
3. If the day (*оказаться*) ___ wet, we may have to change our plans.
4. Has everyone (*сдали*) ___ last night's homework?
5. A huge crowd (*неожиданно собралась*) ___ to see the international football match.
6. In one year she (*превратилась*) ___ from a problem child ___ a model student.
7. There's very little work, and a lot of young people (*связываются с*) ___ crime.
8. After the divorce he tried to (*настроить*) ___ the children (*против*) ___ their mother.
9. The jet began to (*сворачивать*) ___ the main runway.
10. The witch had (*превратила*) ___ them all ___ stone.
11. I (*отказался от*) ___ the job because it was badly paid.
12. He finally (*появился*) ___ at the meeting an hour late.
13. She gets (*заводится*) ___ by men in uniform.
14. The initials 'PTO' at the bottom of a page mean 'Please (*перевернуть*) ___'.
15. Once more we have to (*обратиться за помощью*) ___ a German writer for information.
16. We arranged to meet at the station but she didn't (*пришла*) ___
17. (*Прибавь*) ___ the gas; it is much too low.
18. He (*передал*) ___ the business ___ to his daughter.
19. We said we would do it—there can be no (*вернуться назад*) ___
20. The school has (*выгнала*) ___ some first-rate students.

5. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола

1. Despite our worries everything turned ___ well.
a) away b) back c) off d) up
2. They tried to enter the pub but they were turned ___ at the door.
a) away b) back c) into d) in

3. The captain turned ____ not realizing that the icebergs were so close.
a) off b) down c) in d) on
4. I'm trying to work. Could you turn ____ down the radio a little?
a) away b) off c) down d) ove
5. Our dream holiday turned ____ a nightmare.
a) up b) to c) off d) into
6. Our car was turned ____ at the border
a) off b) back c) away d) against
7. That guy turned ____ to be Maria's second cousin.
a) over b) to c) out d) on
8. Turn ____ the television — it's dinner time.
a) back b) in c) on d) off
9. He was offered £500 for the picture but he turned it ____.
a) down b) back c) in d) on
10. Luckily someone had turned my purse ____
a) back b) in c) on d) off
11. She turned the silver candlestick ____ a reading lamp.
a) over b) into c) off d) down
12. I applied for the job but they turned me ____
a) up b) down c) on d) off

6. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

1. You never know how your children will turn ____ .
2. He wasn't rich by any means, but he never turned ____ anyone who needed help.
3. Please turn the television ____ before you go to bed.
4. She threatened to turn him ____ to the police.
5. It's time I was turning ____ .
6. It turned ____ that she was a friend of my sister.
7. She got an offer of a job at Microsoft, but she turned it ____
8. She turned ____ early.
9. I wish the people in the next flat would turn ____ their radio.
10. Half the guests failed to turn ____
11. He really knows how to turn ____ the charm.
12. The boat turned ____ and threw us all into the water.
13. Why are you all turning ____ me?
14. He has been turned ____ for ten jobs so far.
15. Marriages arranged by marriage bureaus frequently turn ____ well.

WASH (WASHED, WASHING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 wash away (tr)	Part of the path had been washed away by the sea.	смыть, унести (в море) remove or carry somebody/something away to another place
2 wash down (tr)	a) The meal was so bad that we had to wash it down with cheap wine. b) Wash down the walls before painting them.	a) запивать (еду, лекарство водой, вином и т. п.) follow food with drink b) мыть, отмывать clean something large or a surface with a lot of water
3 wash off (tr/intr)	"I've spilt coffee all over the carpet." "Don't worry. It'll wash off ."	смывать, отмывать rinse, wash away
4 wash out (tr/intr)	a) These ink stains won't wash out . b) She had to wash out her bag after the trip. c) Two of my chairs were washed out into the sea. d) I'm afraid this rain will wash out our garden party once again.	a) смывать be removed from clothes by washing b) вымывать, промывать clean inside of something c) смыть move something away on water d) отменить, прекратить end something
5 wash over (tr)	a) Waves of nausea washed over him. b) She manages to let criticism just wash over her. c) A little doggy was washed over with a huge wave.	a) нахлынуть, накрыть suddenly affect somebody strongly, so that they are not aware of anything else b) пройти мимо, не затронуть happen to or around somebody without affecting them c) смыть flow over and cover something
6 wash up (intr)	a) How many plates are there to wash up ? b) There's a bathroom on this floor if you would like to wash up before dinner. c) An oil slick was washed up on the beaches. d) Wash up that spilled coffee.	a) BrE мыть посуду wash plates, glasses, etc. after a meal b) USE мыть руки, умываться wash your face and hands c) прибывать к берегу, выносить на берег arrive by water d) отмывать, отстирать get rid of something by washing

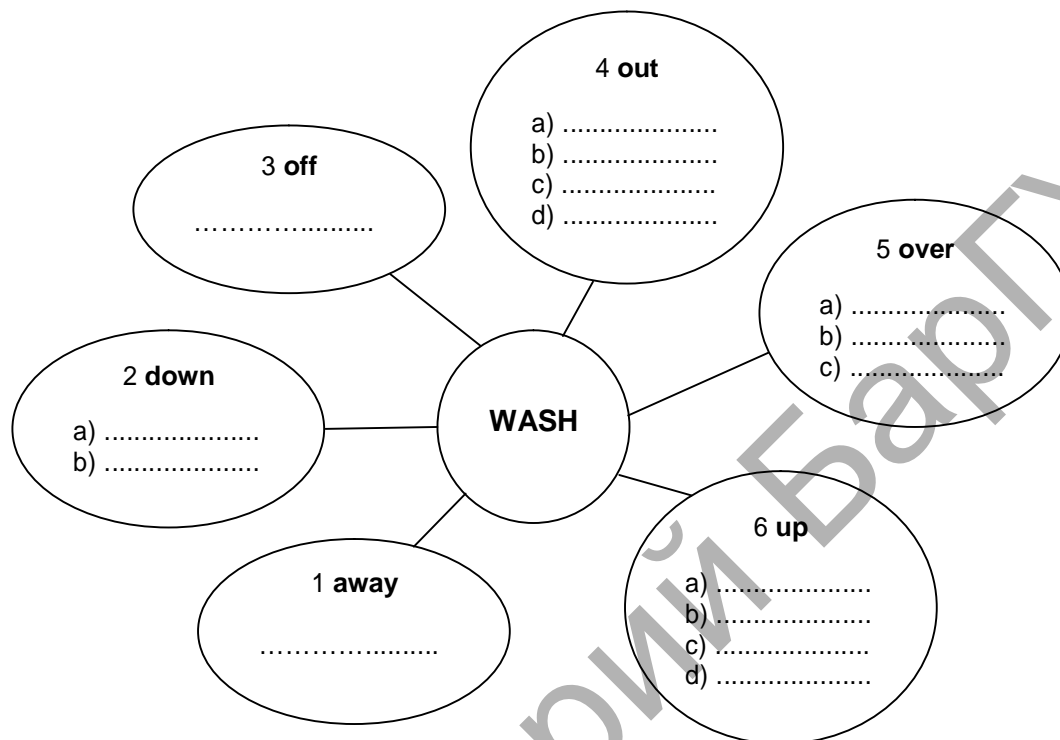
Примечание.

Обратите внимание, как послелоги меняют значение базового глагола **wash** мыть:

- **wash away** ассоциируется с дождем, наводнением и волнами и имеет значение *смыть, затопить, снести* (волной, наводнением и т. д.): *Flood waters **washed away** one of the main bridges in Pusan.* — Наводнением снесло один из главных мостов в Пусане;
- **wash down** означает *вымывать все тщательно*: *The prisoner started to **wash down** the walls of his cell.* — Заключенный начал мыть стены своей камеры;
- **wash off** и **wash out** имеют схожее значение удалить что-либо в процессе стирки: грязь, краску, пятно и т. д.: *Don't worry, the mud will **wash off**.* — Не переживай, грязь отстирается. *These ink stains won't **wash out**.* — Эти чернильные пятна не смываются. Кроме того, глагол **wash out** имеет значение, схожее с **wash away** — смыть волной: *Two of my chairs were **washed out** into the sea.* — Два моих стула унесло волной в море;
- **wash over** в прямом смысле означает *переливаться через край* или *накрыть волной*: *A little doggy was **washed over** with a huge wave.* — Маленькую собачку накрыло громадной волной;

– **wash up** имеет значение *прибить волной к берегу*: *An oil slick was **washed up** on the beaches.* — Волной выбросило на пляж нефтяное пятно. Следует также обратить внимание на переносные значения фразовых глаголов с базовым глаголом **wash**.

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

- To follow food with drink
- To rinse
- To wash one's hands
- To wash plates
- To clean inside of something
- To end something
- To carry something away
- To flow over and cover something
- To affect somebody suddenly
- To clean something with a lot of water
- To get rid of something by washing
- To arrive by water
- To be removed from clothes by washing

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

- We (*запить*) ____ the cake with a glass of milk.
- The colour has (*смыться*) ____ and looks faded.
- The television headlines seemed to (*не затронуть*) ____ her without meaning anything.

4. Mike (*мыть*) ____ his car.
5. Go and (*мыть руки*) ____ — it's time for dinner.
6. Pieces of the sunken boat continued to (*прибивать к берегу*) ____ for weeks.
7. The rain had (*смыть*) ____ the footprints.
8. (*Смыть*) that mud ____ your boots before you come in.
9. A wave of homesickness (*нахлынуть*) ____ him.
10. He had to (*отмывать*) ____ the kitchen walls afterwards.

5. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола.

1. The steak and chips were washed ____ with red wine.
a) away b) down c) off d) out
2. Baltimore washed ____ the Indians with an 8-3 win.
a) away b) down c) off d) out
3. Mike washed the dirt ____ his car.
a) away b) down c) off d) out
4. The surgeon washed ____ before the operation.
a) out b) up c) over d) off
5. The body was found washed ____ on a beach.
a) out b) up c) over d) off
6. When the topsoil is washed ____ by the rains, it causes environmental damage.
a) away b) down c) over d) off
7. He took two tablets immediately and washed them ____ with two cups of water.
a) away b) down c) off d) up

6. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

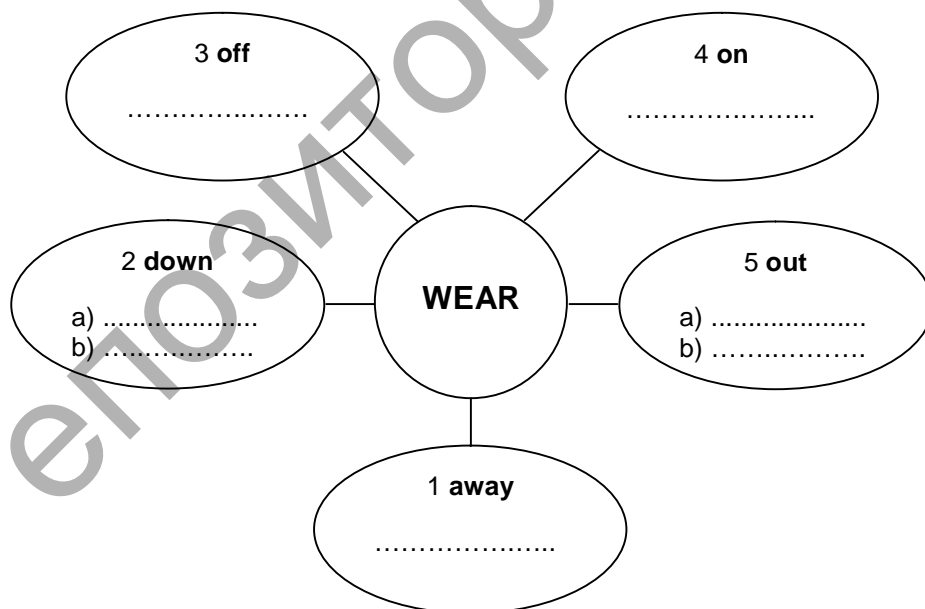
1. The police were called when a dead body washed ____ on the beach.
2. For lunch we had bread and cheese, washed ____ with beer.
3. Those grease stains won't wash ____ .
4. Wash the dye ____ with shampoo.
5. Go and get washed ____ .
6. Flood waters washed ____ one of the main bridges in Pusan.
7. Cargo from the wrecked ship was washed ____ on the shore.
8. The prisoner started to wash ____ the walls of his cell.

WEAR (WORE, WORN, WEARING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 wear away (tr)	We couldn't make out the names on the gravestone because the letters had been completely worn away .	изнашиваться, истираться (о надписи, буквах) gradually reduce
2 wear down (tr/intr)	a) My shoes have worn down at the heel. b) Her persistence paid off and she eventually wore me down .	a) изнашиваться, истираться (об обуви); gradually reduce b) сломить сопротивление overcome gradually
3 wear off (intr)	These glasses may seem uncomfortable at first but that feeling will soon wear off .	смягчаться, проходить (о чувствах, ощущениях) stop gradually, disappear
4 wear on (intr)	As the evening wore on , she became more and more nervous.	тянуться o pass, especially in a way that seems slow
5 wear out (tr/intr)	a) Children wear out their shoes very quickly. b) I've worked so hard today, I'm worn out .	a) изнашивать; изнашиваться, истираться, срабатываться use till no longer serviceable b) изнурять, истощать; истощаться (о терпении и т. д.) exhaust, make tired

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To disappear
2. To make tired
3. To gradually reduce
4. To overcome gradually

5. To pass in a slow way
6. To use till no longer serviceable

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. This relentless pressure began to (*ломать*) ____ their resistance.
2. The effects of the drug will soon (*пройдут*) ____ .
3. He (*износил*) ____ two pairs of shoes last year.
4. The kids have totally (*измотали*) ____ me ____ .
5. The feet of thousands of visitors a year have (*стерли*) ____ the marble steps.
6. She still will not give us permission, but I think we're (*сломает*) ____ her (*сопротивление*) ____ .
7. He's going to have a big headache after the vodka (*пройдет*) ____ .
8. The inscription on the coin had (*стерлась*) ____ .
9. He worked all night and wanted to go on working the next day, but we saw that he was completely (*изнурен*) ____ and persuaded him to stop.
10. After the shock of getting fired (*прошел*) ____ I started to get angry.

5. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

1. The tread on these tires is dangerously worn ____ .
2. He wouldn't tell me the answer, but little by little, I wore him ____ .
3. You could see the wood where the paint had worn ____ .
4. The gold wears ____ this cheap jewelry right away.
5. We'll have to replace this plug — it is completely worn ____ .
6. Your nervousness will wear ____ when the exams are over.
7. After only a month Terry had worn ____ the soles of his shoes, and we had to buy some new ones.
8. The wounded soldier was in great pain after the morphine wore ____ .
9. The drug was starting to wear ____ .
10. The steps had been worn ____ by the feet of thousands of pilgrims.

6. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на выделенные фразовые глаголы.

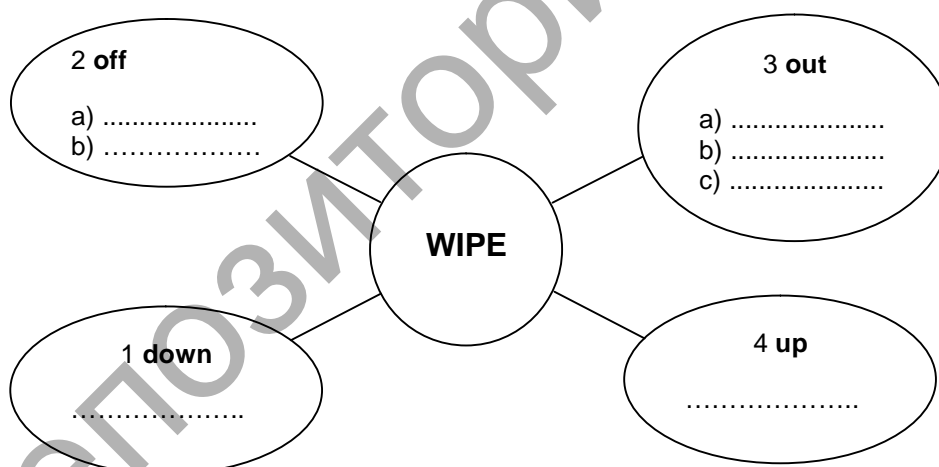
1. The novelty of married life was beginning to **wear off**.
2. You'll **wear** yourself **out** if you carry on working so hard.
3. The mechanic told me that my car's brake pads have **worn down** badly and need to be replaced.
4. These ancient temples used to be very colorful, but now all the paint is **worn off**.
5. The marble steps are very old and **worn down**.
6. It is almost impossible to read the inscription on the monument as most of the letters have been **worn away**.

WIPE (WIPED, WIPING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

phrasal verb	examples	meanings/synonyms
1 wipe down (tr)	She took a cloth and wiped down the kitchen table.	вытереть clean a surface completely, using a wet cloth
2 wipe off (tr)	a) Wipe off your face. b) Nearly 7 billion has been wiped off share prices worldwide	a) стирать; вытирать, утирать remove something from something b) расплатиться с долгами, ликвидировать pay off debts
3 wipe out (tr)	a) Whole towns were wiped out . b) She wiped out at the third gate in the slalom race. c) All that travelling has wiped her out .	a) стереть с лица земли; уничтожить; искоренять to destroy or remove somebody/something completely b) упасть fall over , especially when you are doing a sport such as skiing or surfing c) утомить make somebody extremely tired
4 wipe up (tr)	Susie spilled her milk, and her mother told her to wipe it all up .	подтирать, вытирать to remove liquid from a surface using a cloth

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. To remove something
2. To pay off debts
3. To fall from a surfboard
4. To remove liquid with a cloth
5. To make somebody very tired
6. To destroy something completely

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

1. (*Вотри*) ____ the food ____ your face.
2. You'd better (*вытереть*) ____ the water on the bathroom floor before someone falls.
3. I hastily (*вытер*) ____ the juice I had spilled before.
4. Nothing could (*уничтожить*) ____ his bitter memories of the past.
5. His stomach heaved as he (*вытер*) ____ his fingers down his vest.
6. She slapped me when I tried to (*вытереть*) ____ it ____, but I swear she winked at me.
7. He (*вытер*) ____ the blood with a paper napkin.
8. These can be removed simply by (*вытереть*) ____ them ____ with a damp cloth.
9. I would be grateful if you (*уберешь*) ____ that silly grin ____ your face.

5. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

1. Wipe it ____ again.
2. Whole villages were wiped ____ by floods.
3. I walked round the room wiping ____ and trying to get my thoughts straight.
4. She applied a little lipstick, wiped it ____, but it left a pink tinge.
5. He would just make me go and wipe it all ____.
6. The car wiped ____ on the curve.
7. Archaeologists think that massive floods could have wiped ____ the dinosaurs.
8. The fir trade had wiped ____ the leopards in this area.

6. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на выделенные жирным шрифтом фразовые глаголы.

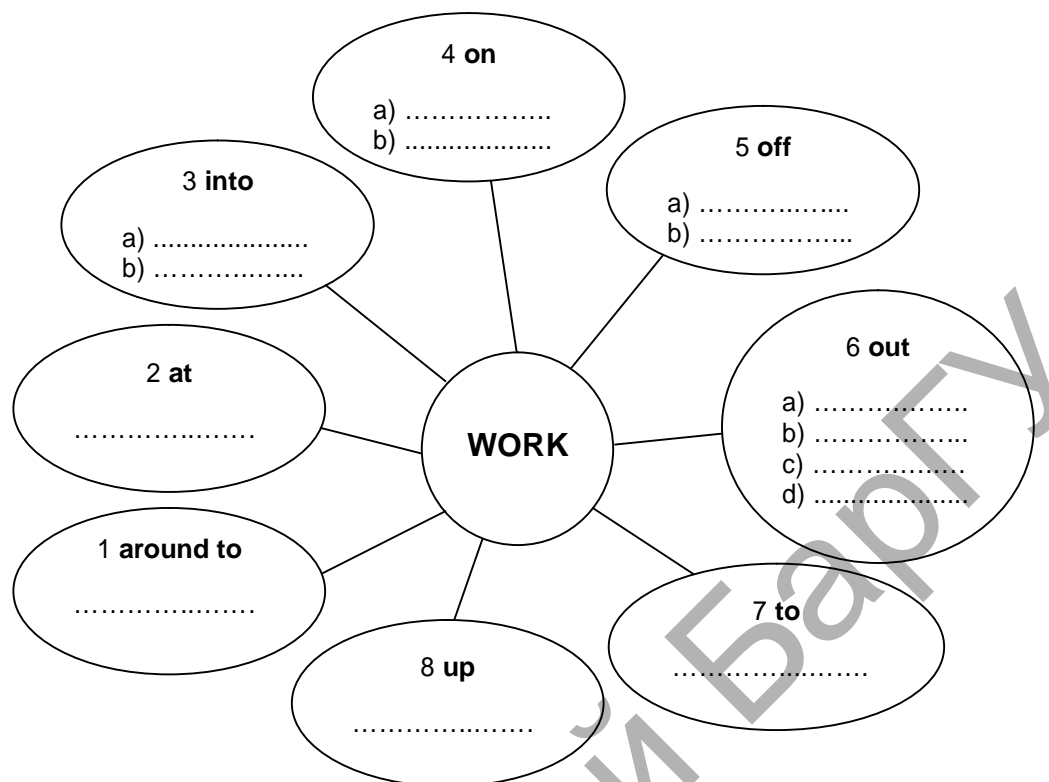
1. That table doesn't look **wiped off** to me.
2. One morning in October he was **wiping** the counter **down** when he heard a motorbike approaching.
3. Billions of pounds were **wiped off** share prices today.
4. The heat has **wiped us out**.
5. The girls took it in turn to **wipe down** the tables after meals.
6. After I left him it was like he wanted to **wipe me off** the face of the earth.
7. Ben will have to **wipe down** that wall if you leave any marks.
8. I spilled my coffee all over the table and Mom leaned across me to **wipe it up**.
9. I'll soon **wipe** that smile **off** his face.
10. That climb uphill **wiped me out**.

WORK (WORKED, WORKING)

1. Внимательно прочитайте предложения с фразовыми глаголами. Запомните их основные значения. Попробуйте перевести предложения на русский язык.

<i>phrasal verb</i>	<i>examples</i>	<i>meanings/synonyms</i>
1 work around to (<i>intr</i>)	It was some time before he worked around to what he really wanted to say.	направить разговор gradually turn a conversation towards a particular topic, subject
2 work at (<i>intr</i>)	He's working at losing weight.	работать над make great efforts to achieve something
3 work into (<i>tr</i>)	a) Can't you work a few more jokes into your speech? b) Gradually work sugar into the butter.	a) вставить try to include something b) добавить и смешать add one substance to another and mix them together
4 work on (<i>intr</i>)	a) Dad's still working on the car. b) We have to check this new drug to see how it works on animals.	a) работать (над чем-л.); делать, ремонтировать, совершенствовать try hard to improve or achieve something b) действовать, влиять, оказывать влияние на try to persuade somebody to agree to something or to do something
5 work off (<i>tr</i>)	a) She worked off her anger by going for a walk. b) They had a large bank loan to work off .	a) освободиться, отделаться от чего-то get rid of something, especially a strong feeling b) отработать, отдать долг earn money in order to be able to pay a debt
6 work out (<i>tr</i>)	a) Have you worked out how much we owe them? b) Tell me where you want to go and I'll work out a route. c) I'm sure things will work out for the best. d) I work out regularly to keep fit	a) вычислять, решать; подсчитать; рассчитать calculate b) разрабатывать (план); составлять, вырабатывать (документ и т. п.) find a solution to a problem c) добиться, получить в результате упорного труда; удаваться, получаться; сработать develop successfully d) заниматься спортом, тренироваться train the body by physical exercise
7 work to (<i>intr</i>)	We're working to a very tight deadline	следовать follow a plan, schedule,
8 work up (<i>tr</i>)	I've been walking all day so I've worked up a really good appetite.	возбуждать, вызывать, нагулять (аппетит) develop or improve something with some effort

2. Заполните пропуски в эллипсах значениями фразовых глаголов из упражнения 1.



3. В каждой строчке допишите близкий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

- To follow a plan
- To find a solution to a problem
- To improve something with effort
- To try to include something
- To turn a conversation to some topic
- To get rid of some feeling
- To add one substance to another and mix them
- To make an effort to achieve something
- To try to persuade somebody to do something
- To train the body
- To pay a debt
- To calculate

4. Закончите предложения, употребив фразовые глаголы в соответствующей грамматической форме вместо слов, выделенных курсивом.

- By the time he (*направил разговор*) ____ to asking for a salary increase it would be too late.
- You need to (*работать над*) ____ your pronunciation.
- Things have (*получилось*) ____ quite well for us.
- When are the existing contracts for new steamships (*заканчиваются*) ____ ?
- He (*тренируется*) ____ at a gym twice a week.
- I can't (*вызывать*) ____ any enthusiasm for his idea.
- She went for a long walk to (*нагулять*) ____ an appetite.

8. Gradually pour the liquid into the flour, (*добавляя*) ____ it ____ carefully with a wooden spoon.
9. He still hasn't (*решил*) ____ which college he's going to.
10. Have you sorted out a babysitter yet? 'No, but I'm (*работаю над*) ____ it.

5. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав нужный послелог фразового глагола.

1. Can you work ____ what these squiggles mean?
a) around to b) at c) off d) out
2. He used his calculator to work ____ the cost.
a) up b) to c) out d) off
3. He worked ____ his bad temper on his wife.
a) up b) to c) off d) on
4. He hasn't said he'll do it yet, but I'm working ____ him.
a) into b) on c) off d) out
5. Our plan worked ____ .
a) off b) out c) up d) on
6. Work the milk ____ the potato until the mixture comes together.
a) out b) on c) off d) into
7. I'm sure everything will work ____ fine.
a) into b) off c) out d) up
8. If I've had a bad day, I will work it ____ by cooking.
a) off b) on c) at d) to
9. Learning to play the piano isn't easy. You have to work ____ it.
a) on b) off c) to d) at
10. There were heavy debts; it would take half of Edward's life to work them ____ .
a) out b) at c) off d) to

6. Заполните пропуски соответствующими послелогами.

1. How is your new job working ____ ?
2. What are you so worked ____ about?
3. Work the oil gradually ____ the yolks with a wooden spoon.
4. I couldn't work ____ where the music was coming from.
5. My first job didn't work ____ .
6. This is the outline of the plan. We want the committee to work ____ the details.
7. The plan worked ____ badly.
8. You need to work ____ your grammar a bit more.
9. She's working ____ a new book.
10. Running is a good way of working ____ stress.
11. Let's work ____ how much beer we need.
12. Everything worked ____ OK in the end.

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**ФРАЗОВЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

ENGLISH PHRASAL VERBS

Учебно-методическое пособие

В 2 частях

Часть 1

Ведущий редактор *Е. Г. Хохол*
Технический редактор *М. Л. Потапчик*

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БарГУ

Специальности:

- ✓ Английский язык. Немецкий язык;
- ✓ Немецкий язык. Английский язык;
- ✓ Иностранный язык (английский). Информатика;
- ✓ Иностранный язык (английский). Белорусский язык и литература;
- ✓ Иностранный язык (английский). Технология (обслуживающий труд).

Учебные планы по всем специальностям создают основу для овладения иностранными языками на профессиональном уровне. Среди основных дисциплин — практика устной и письменной речи, практическая и теоретическая фонетика, практическая и теоретическая грамматика, методика преподавания иностранного языка, типология родного и иностранного языков, история языка, страноведение, зарубежная литература.

Особой популярностью у студентов пользуются курсы «Профессиональная культура», «Основы межкультурной коммуникации», «Интерпретация иноязычного поэтического текста», «Методическая грамотность», «Видеотехнологии в обучении иностранным языкам» и др.