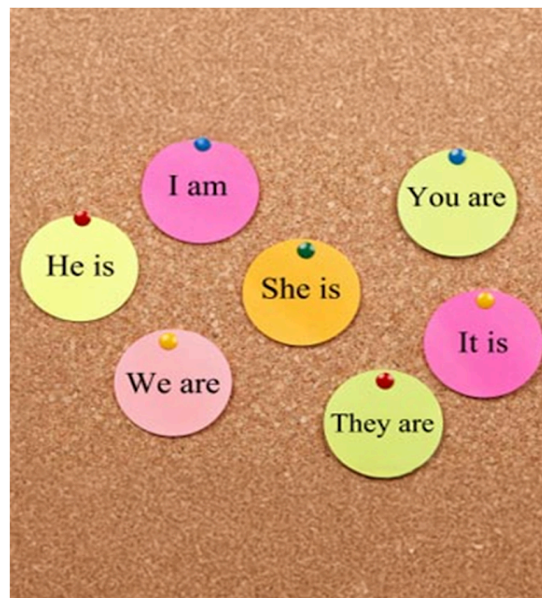


# English Grammar

## STUDY NOTES

### Phrasal Verbs (II)



## Phrasal Verbs II

### Common Phrasal Verbs

1. **Break down** – to stop working.
  - *The machine broke down during the test.*
2. **Carry on** – to continue.
  - *We carried on with the meeting after the interruption.*
3. **Give up** – to stop doing something.
  - *He gave up smoking last year.*
4. **Look into** – to investigate.
  - *The police are looking into the matter.*
5. **Set up** – to establish.
  - *He set up a new business last month.*

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### Phrasal Verb Usage

- **Spotting Errors:** You may be asked to identify errors in sentences involving phrasal verbs.
  - **Incorrect:** She turned down it.
  - **Correct:** She turned it down.
- **Fill in the Blanks:** Questions where you need to choose the correct phrasal verb to complete a sentence.
  - Example: "I can't \_\_\_\_\_ this noise any longer."
    - Answer: put up with
- **Synonyms and Antonyms:** You may also encounter questions where you're asked to find the meaning of a phrasal verb or its opposite.
  - Example: "Look into" means:
    - a) Ignore
    - b) Investigate
    - Answer: b) Investigate

### Tips for Mastering Phrasal Verbs

1. **Learn in Context:** Memorise phrasal verbs in the context of sentences to understand their meaning better.
  - Instead of memorising just "look after," learn it with a sentence: *She looks after her sister.*
2. **Practice Different Forms:** Practice using phrasal verbs in different tenses to become comfortable with their forms.

3. **Pay Attention to Particles:** The particle (preposition or adverb) can significantly change the meaning of the phrasal verb. Compare:
  - **"Take off"** (to leave the ground) vs. **"Take after"** (to resemble).
4. **Make Flashcards:** Create flashcards with the phrasal verb on one side and its meaning and example sentence on the other to aid memorisation.
5. **Use Previous Year Papers:** Solve previous years' exam papers to familiarise yourself with the phrasal verbs commonly asked in the exam.

### Frequently asked Phrasal Verbs

1. <b>Break down</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To stop working (for machinery).
	<i>Example:</i> The car broke down on the way to the office.
2. <b>Break into</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> Enter forcibly.
	<i>Example:</i> Thieves broke into the house last night.
3. <b>Break out</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To escape.
	<i>Example:</i> A fire broke out in the kitchen.
4. <b>Bring up</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To raise a child.
	<i>Example:</i> She was brought up by her grandparents.
5. <b>Bring about</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> Cause to happen.
	<i>Example:</i> The new law will bring about many changes.
6. <b>Call off</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To cancel.
	<i>Example:</i> The meeting was called off due to rain.
7. <b>Carry on</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To continue.
	<i>Example:</i> She decided to carry on with her studies.
8. <b>Come across</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> Find by chance.
	<i>Example:</i> I came across an old diary while cleaning my room.
9. <b>Come up with</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To think of (an idea or plan).
	<i>Example:</i> He came up with a brilliant solution to the problem.

10. <b>Cut down on</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> Reduce in number or size.
	<i>Example:</i> You should cut down on sugar for better health.
11. <b>Cut off</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To disconnect.
	<i>Example:</i> They were cut off during the conversation.
12. <b>Deal with</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> Handle or manage.
	<i>Example:</i> He deals with customer complaints efficiently.
13. <b>Drop out</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To leave school or university before finishing.
	<i>Example:</i> He dropped out of college to start his own business.
14. <b>Figure out</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To understand or solve something.
	<i>Example:</i> I can't figure out how to use this new software.
15. <b>Find out</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To discover or learn something.
	<i>Example:</i> She found out the truth after investigating.
16. <b>Get along with</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To have a good relationship with someone.
	<i>Example:</i> He gets along well with his colleagues.
17. <b>Get away</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To escape.
	<i>Example:</i> The thieves managed to get away from the police.
18. <b>Get over</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To recover from something.
	<i>Example:</i> It took her a long time to get over the flu.
19. <b>Give up</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To stop trying or quit.
	<i>Example:</i> He gave up smoking last year.
20. <b>Go after</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To pursue or chase.
	<i>Example:</i> The dog went after the ball.
21. <b>Go on</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To continue.
	<i>Example:</i> She went on talking despite the interruptions.
22. <b>Go through</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To experience something difficult.

	<i>Example:</i> He went through a tough time after losing his job.
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<b>23. Hold on</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> Wait a short time.
	<i>Example:</i> Please hold on while I transfer your call.
<b>24. Look after</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To take care of.
	<i>Example:</i> She looks after her younger siblings.
<b>25. Look forward to</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To anticipate with pleasure.
	<i>Example:</i> I'm looking forward to the holidays.
<b>26. Look into</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To investigate.
	<i>Example:</i> The police are looking into the matter.
<b>27. Make out</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To understand or see clearly.
	<i>Example:</i> I couldn't make out what he was saying.
<b>28. Make up</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To reconcile or invent a story.
	<i>Example:</i> They made up after the argument. / She made up an excuse for being late.
<b>29. Pass away</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To die.
	<i>Example:</i> His grandfather passed away last year.
<b>30. Pick up</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To lift or collect.
	<i>Example:</i> Can you pick up the kids from school?
<b>31. Put off</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To postpone.
	<i>Example:</i> The meeting was put off until next week.
<b>32. Put on</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To wear clothing.
	<i>Example:</i> She put on her jacket before leaving.
<b>33. Put out</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To extinguish.

	<i>Example:</i> The fire was quickly put out by the firefighters.
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<b>34. Run into</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To meet unexpectedly.
	<i>Example:</i> I ran into my old friend at the mall.
<b>35. Run out of</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To use up all of something.
	<i>Example:</i> We've run out of milk, so I'll buy some more.
<b>36. Set off</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To start a journey.
	<i>Example:</i> They set off early in the morning for their trip.
<b>37. Set up</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To establish or arrange.
	<i>Example:</i> He set up a new business last year.
<b>38. Show off</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To boast or display proudly.
	<i>Example:</i> He loves to show off his new car.
<b>39. Take after</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To resemble a parent or relative.
	<i>Example:</i> She takes after her mother in looks.
<b>40. Take away</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To remove.
	<i>Example:</i> The waiter took away the dirty dishes.
<b>41. Take off</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To remove or leave the ground (for planes).
	<i>Example:</i> The plane took off on time.
<b>42. Take over</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To assume control.
	<i>Example:</i> He took over the company after his father's retirement.
<b>43. Turn down</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To reject or lower the volume.
	<i>Example:</i> She turned down the job offer.

44. <b>Turn up</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To arrive or increase the volume.
	<i>Example:</i> He turned up late for the meeting.
45. <b>Turn out</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To result or happen in a particular way.
	<i>Example:</i> The event turned out to be a huge success.
46. <b>Work out</b>	<i>Meaning:</i> To exercise or solve a problem.
	<i>Example:</i> He works out at the gym every day. / We worked out the solution together.

