



Learning with interest!



В. В. Ильченко

# Фразовые глаголы в английском языке

- ТЕМАТИЧЕСКАЯ ПОДАЧА МАТЕРИАЛА
- КЛЮЧИ ДЛЯ САМОПРОВЕРКИ
- ПРИМЕРЫ УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ В РЕЧИ
- УПРАЖНЕНИЯ ДЛЯ ПРАКТИКИ



Наглядно  
Доступно  
Легко



put down



take off



put on



get up

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И 48

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

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

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# ОБЩИЕ СВЕДЕНИЯ

▶ Что такое фразовый глагол

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. Состав фразовых глаголов может быть следующим:

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

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

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

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

▶ Значения фразовых глаголов и их синонимы

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

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

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

give up — renounce  
 fall out — quarrel  
 pick up — improve

▶ Видо-временные формы фразовых глаголов

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

She **loads up** the washing machine every evening. — Она **загружает** стиральную машинку каждый вечер.

She **is loading up** the washing machine now. — Она **загружает** стиральную машинку **сейчас**.

She **loaded up** the washing machine yesterday. — Она **загрузила** стиральную машинку **вчера**.

She **was loading up** the washing machine when you came. — Она **загружала** стиральную машинку, когда ты пришел.

She **has just loaded up** the washing machine. — Она **только что загрузила** стиральную машинку.

She **had already loaded up** the washing machine when you came. — Она **уже загрузила** стиральную машинку, когда ты пришел.

She **will load up** the washing machine tomorrow. — Она **загрузит** стиральную машинку завтра.

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

We **kept off** highways. — переходный

She **lives on** vegetables. — переходный

The road **branched off** to the bridge. — непереходный

The rain **blew over**. — непереходный

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

Will you **drop me off** at the bus stop? — переходный

The film was boring and I soon **dropped off**. — непереходный

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

## PHRASAL VERBS

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

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

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

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

I stopped to **pick up a young girl hitchhiking all over Europe**.  
The accident **cut off water and electricity supplies**.

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

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

! Jane ~~put on~~ it.

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

**bring up:**

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

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

**flag down**

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

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

▶ Разделяемые и неразделяемые фразовые глаголы

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

базовый глагол + **дополнение** + частица.



Разделяемыми являются многие переходные фразовые глаголы.

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

I've **mucked up** my English exam. — I've **mucked** my English exam **up**.

**Plug in** the kettle, please. — **Plug** the kettle **in**, please.

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

**базовый глагол + частица + дополнение.**

- ! Неразделяемыми являются все непереходные фразовые глаголы и некоторые переходные:

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

- ! He ~~ran~~ his report ~~through~~ once more.  
He ~~ran~~ it ~~through~~ once more.

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

### ▶ Трехсловные фразовые глаголы

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

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

- ▶ Существительные и прилагательные, образованные от фразовых глаголов

I. От фразовых глаголов типа **глагол + частица** могут образовываться существительные и прилагательные, причем

## PHRASAL VERBS

частица в новообразованном слове может стоять как после базового глагола, так и перед ним:

to rip off — a **rip**-off  
to set on — an **on**set  
to stand out — **out**standing  
to break down — broken-**down**

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

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

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

### II. Правила правописания фразовых существительных:

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

input,  
outbreak

- если фразовое существительное образовано по модели **глагол + частица**, то оно, как правило, пишется слитно, если это частицы **-over** или **-out**, или через дефис, как в случае с частицами **-in**, **-up** и другими менее употребляемыми частицами:

a dropout,  
a hangover  
a lie-in,  
a run-through

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

a university **DR**OPout  
an awful **R**IP-off  
a **D**OWNturn in prices

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

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

This is an **ON**going problem.

- если прилагательное стоит перед определяемым существительным, то ударение падает на существительное:

worn-out TROUSERS

- если прилагательное стоит в конце предложения, то ударным является второй элемент:

The problem is onGOING.

- на второй элемент, особенно если базовый глагол стоит в форме причастия прошедшего времени, а само прилагательное входит в состав сказуемого:

My trousers are worn OUT.

# 1. FOOD

I used to **eat out**<sup>1</sup> a lot but after my doctor had advised me to lose weight I had to **cut down**<sup>2</sup> on fried food. That was particularly hard as I used to **live on**<sup>3</sup> well-done steaks and French fries. I also had to **cut out** all foods with a high sugar, salt or fat content **out**<sup>4</sup> of my diet. Being a big eater I would **get through**<sup>5</sup> all the food I was **served up**<sup>6</sup> and even manage to **rustle up**<sup>7</sup> something to eat between the meals. I had to **give up**<sup>8</sup> the habit as well. So now I'm reduced to **eating in**<sup>9</sup> as I can't stand the sight of happy people **tucking in**<sup>10</sup> unhealthy though delicious bacon and pastry.

<sup>1</sup> **eat out**

питаться вне дома (*ходить в ресторан*)

<sup>2</sup> **cut down**

снижать, сокращать

<sup>3</sup> **live on**

питаться чем-либо

<sup>4</sup> **cut out**

исключить

<sup>5</sup> **get through**

использовать, съесть (*в большом количестве*)

<sup>6</sup> **serve up**

подавать (*еду*)

<sup>7</sup> **rustle up**

раздобыть, наскрести

<sup>8</sup> **give up**

отказаться; бросить что-либо

<sup>9</sup> **eat in**

питаться дома

<sup>10</sup> **tuck in**

жадно есть, уплетать

## EXTRA EXAMPLES

## cut down sth / cut sth down / cut down

**Cut down** on fatty foods if you want to lose weight. Если хочешь похудеть, **сократи количество** продуктов с высоким содержанием жира.

## cut out sth / cut sth out

Pregnant women are advised to **cut out** alcohol. Беременным женщинам рекомендуется **отказаться от употребления** алкоголя.

## eat in

I prefer **eating in** on workday evenings. В рабочие дни я предпочитаю по вечерам **питаться дома**.

## eat out

Nowadays people **eat out** more often than they used to. Сегодня люди **ходят в ресторан** чаще, чем раньше.

## get through sth

You wouldn't believe how much food he can **get through** at one go! Ты не поверишь, сколько он может **съесть** за один присест!

## give up sth / give sth up

Jake has decided to **give up** football. Джейк решил **бросить** футбол.

## live on sth

My son practically **lives on** crisps! Мой сын **питается исключительно** чипсами!

## rustle up sth / rustle sth up

Call the taxi and I'll **rustle up** some breakfast. Вызывай такси, а я **сообращу** что-нибудь на завтрак.

## PHRASAL VERBS

### serve up sth / serve sth up

They **serve up** crap here!

Здесь **подают** всякую дрянь!

### tuck in

The ice creams came and the girls **tucked in** happily.

Принесли мороженое, и девочки с удовольствием его **съели**.

## PRACTICE

- I. Заполните пропуски в предложениях частицами (наречиями или предлогами) **down**, **in**, **on**, **out**, **through** или **up**.
1. Alcoholics Anonymous help people who want to give \_\_\_\_\_ drinking.
  2. Auntie Mary always serves \_\_\_\_\_ a lovely shepherd's pie for family dinners.
  3. If you are a budget tourist you are more interested in finding food you can eat \_\_\_\_\_ but it is always a temptation to eat \_\_\_\_\_.
  4. If you live \_\_\_\_\_ sweetmeats and want to lose weight, just eat more fruit and dry fruit and cut \_\_\_\_\_ desserts.
  5. When the pie is ready, let it stand for half an hour and then tuck \_\_\_\_\_ and enjoy.
  6. While I watched the movie I got \_\_\_\_\_ three large packets of crisps.
  7. Why don't we stay in tonight? I can rustle \_\_\_\_\_ a pretty decent meal, you know.
  8. You know that I'm concerned about your smoking and you promised to cut \_\_\_\_\_.
- II. Перефразируйте слова и выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, таким образом, чтобы они содержали слова, написанные большими буквами, и сохраняли прежние значения.

## 1. FOOD

1. After the injury Neil decided to **stop playing** football. UP
  2. Grace doesn't have time to cook so she **has her meals in a restaurant** almost every night. OUT
  3. How do you **consume** so much meat? Doesn't it raise your cholesterol level? THROUGH
  4. I can't stop smoking but I've **reduced the number of cigarettes to five** a day. DOWN
  5. I really don't feel like **having dinner at home** tonight. Let's go to our local pub. IN
  6. If Max and Jill come I'll **make quickly** a couple of steaks on the barbecue. UP
  7. Most of the Chinese population **only eat** rice. ON
  8. This drink is shaken over ice, **poured out straight in cocktail glasses and given to people.** UP
  9. When the waiter brought our meal we all **started eating it with enjoyment.** IN
  10. With this diet, I have to **stop eating** bread, cookies, and cakes. OUT
- III. Выберите из предложенных вариантов подходящие по смыслу слова или фразы.
1. I had managed to rustle up **a couple of sandwiches and coffee / a couple of chairs** by the time Dan returned from the bathroom.
  2. I have high blood pressure so I'm trying to cut down on **caffeine / calories.**
  3. Judging from the way the children were tucking in their **shirts / meal,** they were very hungry.
  4. Molly gave up her **office job / unhealthy food** and started traveling around the world.
  5. This Italian restaurant serves up to **local people only / authentic Italian cuisine only.**
  6. Being both students, we lived on **very happily / very little** when we got married.

## PHRASAL VERBS

7. When on holiday, I eat out every **night / things I don't understand**.
  8. With the exception of Kane, everyone in the office gets through a huge amount of **work / food**.
- IV. Выберите слово, которое не образует словосочетание с данным фразовым глаголом.
- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <b>tuck in</b>  | 3. <b>get through</b> |
| a. a diet          | a. a meal             |
| b. a blanket       | b. a telephone        |
| c. chocolate       | c. an exam            |
| 2. <b>serve up</b> | 4. <b>give up</b>     |
| a. dinner          | a. sweets             |
| b. drinks          | b. advice             |
| c. guests          | c. a job              |
- V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.
1. Дети **за обе щеки уплетали** рождественский пудинг.
  2. Диабетикам рекомендуется **отказаться от употребления** сахаросодержащих продуктов.
  3. Когда я был студентом, я **питался исключительно** консервами.
  4. Когда я жила в Китае, я постоянно **питалась в ресторанах**.
  5. Красное вино лучше всего **подавать** комнатной температуры.
  6. Моя жена пытается убедить меня **бросить** курить, но пока что я согласился **сократить** количество сигарет до десяти в день.
  7. Среднестатистический бразилец **употребляет** около 5 килограмм кофе в год.
  8. Устраивайся поудобнее, а я **соображу** что-нибудь на ужин.
  9. Я купила пиццу на вынос поэтому, сегодня вечером мы можем **поесть дома**.



## KEYS

## ▶ I.

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

## ▶ II.

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

## ▶ III.

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

## PHRASAL VERBS

### ► IV.

1 — a

3 — b

2 — c

4 — b

### ► V.

1. The kids were **tucking in** a Christmas pudding.
2. Diabetics are advised to **cut out** sugary foods.
3. When I was a student I used to **live on** tinned food.
4. When I lived in China, I used to **eat out** all the time.
5. Red wine is best **served up** at room temperature.
6. My wife is trying to persuade me to **give** smoking **up** but I've agreed to cut down to ten cigarettes a day so far.
7. An average Brazilian **gets through** about 5 kilos of coffee a year.
8. Make yourself comfortable and I'll **rustle** something **up** for supper.
9. I've bought a takeaway pizza so we can **eat in** tonight.

## 2. TRAVEL

### 3 DAY CAIRO ITINERARY

**Get away**<sup>1</sup> from your hectic life and experience landmarks of Cairo during your 3-day short break in Egypt. You'll be able to see the main sights if you don't mind **packing** your days **out**<sup>2</sup>.

#### Day 1: Arrival Cairo / the Egyptian Museum

As soon as your flight **touches down**<sup>3</sup> at Cairo International Airport your personal tour guide will meet and escort you to the hotel and help to **check in**<sup>4</sup>. Now you are ready to **set out**<sup>5</sup> on your Cairo Tour. The visit to the Egyptian Museum will easily **take up**<sup>6</sup> the rest of your day.

#### Day 2: Giza / Cairo Tour

Visit the Pyramids of Giza, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. You'll **start off**<sup>7</sup> early to avoid crowds and afternoon heat. Lunch at Abu Tarek Koshary and enjoy the national cuisine. Then you'll continue to Old Cairo and **stop off**<sup>8</sup> to see two of the earliest sites from Islamic Egypt — Amr Ibn Al-Aas Mosque and the Nilometer. Evening free to explore Khan Khalili, Cairo's old bazaar.

#### Day 3: Final Departure

You **check out**<sup>9</sup> after breakfast. Bid farewell to Egypt as your flight **takes off**<sup>10</sup> from Cairo International Airport.

<sup>1</sup> **get away**

взять отпуск, уезжать

<sup>2</sup> **pack out**

заполнять, переполнять

## PHRASAL VERBS

- <sup>3</sup> **touch down**  
приземлиться, коснуться земли
- <sup>4</sup> **check in**  
регистрироваться (*в гостинице, на рейс*)
- <sup>5</sup> **set out**  
начинать путешествие (*длительное*)
- <sup>6</sup> **take up**  
занимать (*время*)
- <sup>7</sup> **start off**  
отправляться (*в путь*)
- <sup>8</sup> **stop off**  
остановиться в пути, сделать остановку
- <sup>9</sup> **check out**  
расплатиться и освободить номер в гостинице
- <sup>10</sup> **take off**  
взлететь

### EXTRA EXAMPLES

#### check in

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

#### check out

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

#### get away

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

#### pack sth out

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

#### set out

We **set out** early when the traffic was still low.      Мы **выехали** пораньше, когда движение было еще не такое интенсивное.

## start off

We **started off** on our walking trip when it was still dark.

Мы **отправились** в поход, когда было еще темно.

## stop off

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

Мы **остановились** на день в Сан-Антонио.

## take off

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

Я могу часами наблюдать за тем, как **взлетают** и приземляются самолеты.

## take up sth / take sth up

The new job **takes up** most of my time.

Новая работа **занимает** почти все мое время.

## touch down

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

Самолет **приземлился** в аэропорту Гатуик около полуночи.

## PRACTICE

- 1. Перефразируйте предложения, заменив слова и выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами.
1. But with my both parents being ill, it's difficult to **succeed in leaving** home even for a day.
  2. I arrived in Paris a few days ago and **recorded my arrival at** the Hotel de l'Avre.
  3. More than 100,000 football fans **crowded into and filled** the The Maracana Stadium in Rio de Janeiro to see the match.
  4. Some plastics **require** about 200 years to decompose.

## PHRASAL VERBS

5. Steve was so excited to **go on** his first camping trip.
  6. The flight **left the ground and started flying** three hours late because of the heavy fog.
  7. They **started a long journey** on an early morning, wearing hiking outfit and each carrying a rucksack.
  8. We **paid the bill and departed from** the hotel at 7 a.m. to catch a 9 a.m. flight to LA.
  9. We **stopped for a short time in the middle of a journey** at a gas station and I bought myself a large diet Cola.
  10. When the plane was **making contact with the ground in landing**, one of its tyres burst.
  11. You can **leave your luggage** for your return flight at the hotel **so that it can be put on the plane**.
- II. Выберите из предложенных вариантов подходящие по смыслу слово или фразу.
1. "Moscow Virtuosi" pack out **concert halls / bags** all over the world.
  2. Greg is getting away from all this fuss with a **weeks holiday in Istanbul / decent pay rise**.
  3. Lin felt quite excited as **Jack's career / the plane** took off from Heathrow.
  4. Mark said goodbye and went to check in **at the hotel / his suitcases**.
  5. Mom, we want to stop off **later on / at Bath** on our way back.
  6. Odysseus and twelve of his men started off **as heroes / on a long journey**.
  7. The band are setting out **reasons for their breakup / on a final tour in June**.
  8. The first week of the vacation was taken up with **repairs / the authorities**.
  9. We checked out **late / his address** and nearly missed the flight.
  10. We will be touching down **in about half an hour's time / on the relationship between poverty and poor health**.

- III. Прочтите инструкцию по составлению программы туристической поездки и заполните пропуски в тексте подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами в нужной форме из словаря темы.

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

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

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

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

1. **check in**

- a. at the bank
- b. at the airport
- c. at the cinema

3. **set out**

- a. on a drive
- b. on a plane
- c. on a meeting

2. **get away**

- a. from the vacation
- b. from the job
- c. from town

4. **take up**

- a. weather
- b. time
- c. a visit

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

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

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

## KEYS

## ➤ 1.

1. But with my both parents being ill, it's difficult to **get away** from home even for a day.
2. I arrived in Paris a few days ago and **checked in** the Hotel de l'Avre.
3. More than 100,000 football fans **packed out** the The Maracana Stadium in Rio de Janeiro to see the match.
4. Some plastics **take up** about 200 years to decompose.



5. Steve was so excited to **start off** on his first camping trip.
6. The flight **took off** three hours late because of the heavy fog.
7. They **set out** on an early morning, wearing hiking outfit and each carrying a rucksack.
8. We **checked out** from the hotel at 7 a.m. to catch a 9 a.m. flight to LA.
9. We **stopped off** at a gas station and I bought myself a large diet Cola.
10. When the plane **was touching down**, one of its tyres burst.
11. You can **check in** your luggage for your return flight at the hotel.

► II.

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

► III.

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

► IV.

- 1 — b                      2 — c                      3 — a                      4 — b

## PHRASAL VERBS

### ► V.

1. In most hotels you must **check out** before noon.
2. Most of the bars in our neighbourhood are **pack out** on Friday nights.
3. If you live in a big city, it's always nice to **get away** from the city noise and traffic at least for a couple of days.
4. When we arrived at the hotel, I stayed with the suitcases in the foyer and Kane went to the reception desk to **check in**.
5. When I was **checking in** for my flight, I was told that it was overbooked and I had to wait for the next one.
6. Lucy **started off** down the road, leaving behind the house where she had been born.
7. He didn't leave the airport until after her plane had **taken off**.
8. On his way home, he would **stop off** at the local pub for a glass of beer.
9. The Lewis and Clark expedition **set out** on August 30, 1803 from Pittsburgh, PA.
10. I had an essay to write, which **took up** most of the day yesterday.
11. I finished the book right when the plane **touched down** at Heathrow.

## 3. HEALTH

Influenza, commonly known as “the flu”, is an infectious disease. People can **come down with**<sup>1</sup> the flu quite suddenly. Usually the first symptoms of the disease are chills and fever. The person experiencing chills may **break out in**<sup>2</sup> sweat and if the fever is high he may even **throw up**<sup>3</sup> or **black out**<sup>4</sup>. Many people experience muscle pains that won't **ease off**<sup>5</sup> for days. The nose may be runny, and you may find yourself **fighting off**<sup>6</sup> a sore throat. Luckily the glands in the neck don't **swell up**<sup>7</sup>. **Getting over**<sup>8</sup> the flu can take quite a long time and the illness may **flare up**<sup>9</sup> again if the sick person doesn't follow the doctor's prescriptions. Many people complain that they can't **shake off**<sup>10</sup> cough or running nose for weeks.

<sup>1</sup> **come down with**

заболеть, слечь

<sup>2</sup> **break out in**

покрыться (*потом, сытью*)

<sup>3</sup> **throw up**

страдать рвотой

<sup>4</sup> **black out**

на мгновение терять сознание

<sup>5</sup> **ease off**

ослабляться

<sup>6</sup> **fight off**

бороться (*с болезнью*)

<sup>7</sup> **swell up**

опухать

<sup>8</sup> **get over**

побеждать, одолеваять (*болезнь*)

<sup>9</sup> **flare up**

вспыхнуть снова, обостриться (*о болезни*)

<sup>10</sup> **shake off**

избавляться (*от болезни*); бороться (*с болезнью*)

## EXTRA EXAMPLES

## black out

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

## break out in sth

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

## come down with sth

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

## ease off

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

## fight off sth / fight sth off

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

## flare up

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

## get over sth

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

## shake off sth / shake sth off

My husband can't seem to **shake off** this fever. Кажется, мой муж никогда не **избавится** от этой лихорадки.

## swell up

In the evening the ankle **swelled up** and the pain got worse. Вечером лодыжка **опухла**, и боль усилилась.

## throw up / throw sth up / throw up sth

The child **threw up** his dinner. После обеда ребенка **вырвало**.

## PRACTICE

- I. Найдите соответствия между фразовыми глаголами и их значениями.
- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. <b>black out</b>      | a. be suddenly affected by an unpleasant sensation or condition         |
| 2. <b>break out in</b>   | b. vomit  |
| 3. <b>come down with</b> | c. get rid of an illness  |
| 4. <b>ease off</b>       | d. get an illness again after it had gone away or got better            |
| 5. <b>fight off</b>      | e. begin to suffer from a specified illness                             |
| 6. <b>flare up</b>       | f. recover from an illness  |
| 7. <b>get over</b>       | g. become larger and rounder than usual because of an injury or illness |
| 8. <b>shake off</b>      | h. lose consciousness for a short time                                  |
| 9. <b>swell up</b>       | i. get rid of or try to get rid of an illness                           |
| 10. <b>throw up</b>      | j. gradually become less painful, difficult or unpleasant               |
- II. Заполните пропуски в предложениях подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами.
1. After the accident Grace \_\_\_\_\_ and couldn't remember what had happened.
- a. **flared up**                      b. **stopped off**                      c. **blacked out**

## PHRASAL VERBS

2. Dan didn't give the injury much attention at first, but his wrist began to \_\_\_\_\_ later.  
a. **swell up**                      b. **flare up**                      c. **give up**
3. Having eaten 6 chocolate eggs, no wonder the kid \_\_\_\_\_ in 15 minutes.  
a. **blacked out**                      b. **threw up**                      c. **swelled up**
4. If your immune system is weakened by stress, your body can't \_\_\_\_\_ infection properly.  
a. **get through**                      b. **fight off**                      c. **shake off**
5. It took Jill quite a time to \_\_\_\_\_ the shock of her husband's death.  
a. **get over**                      b. **fight off**                      c. **ease off**
6. My son \_\_\_\_\_ a rash after eating some honey.  
a. **came down with**  
b. **flared up**  
c. **broke out in**
7. Several tourists have \_\_\_\_\_ with heat stroke today.  
a. **come down**                      b. **blacked out**                      c. **got over**
8. The disease has \_\_\_\_\_ again, keeping me out of work today.  
a. **eased off**                      b. **flared up**                      c. **swelled up**
9. The pain \_\_\_\_\_ after the doctor gave me a shot of painkiller.  
a. **eased off**                      b. **blacked out**                      c. **flared up**
10. You should \_\_\_\_\_ this depression of yours and start focusing on your life again.  
a. **give up**                      b. **throw up**                      c. **shake off**

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

## Text 1

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

## Text 2

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

► IV. Исправьте ошибки в предложениях.

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

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

1. Во время аварии я **потерял сознание** и пришел в себя уже в больнице.
2. **Заболеть гриппом** я начал в этой командировке.
3. Запах был таким отвратительным, что ее чуть не **стошнило**.

## PHRASAL VERBS

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

### KEYS

#### ► I.

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

#### ► II.

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

#### ► III.

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



## ➤ IV.

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

## ➤ V.

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

## 4. KEEPING FIT

**Working out**<sup>1</sup> in the gym has become a very popular sport activity all over the world. Regular exercise sessions in a gym help people **burn off**<sup>2</sup> calories, **build up**<sup>3</sup> muscles, **tone up**<sup>4</sup> bodies and **work off**<sup>5</sup> the stress and tension of work and modern life. You can certainly work out at home but some types of exercises can be more effective in a gym. An experienced trainer will teach you how to **go about**<sup>6</sup> doing exercises in the right way. But if you have never set foot in a gym and have no idea what to do when you get there, here are some tips.

1. **Warm up**<sup>7</sup> at start; it'll prepare you for other gym activities.
2. Remember to **cool down**<sup>8</sup> after your exercise session.
3. Set realistic goals and don't **max out**<sup>9</sup> to prevent injuries.
4. Be consistent and don't **give in**<sup>10</sup>. The competitive atmosphere of the gym will encourage you to **forge ahead**<sup>11</sup>.

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

<sup>1</sup> **work out**

заниматься спортом, тренироваться

<sup>2</sup> **burn off**

сжигать (калории)

<sup>3</sup> **build up**

наращивать (мускулы)

<sup>4</sup> **tone up**

повышать тонус, укреплять

<sup>5</sup> **work off**

освободиться от чего-либо

<sup>6</sup> **go about**

заниматься чем-либо, делать что-либо; начинать что-либо, приступать к чему-либо

<sup>7</sup> **warm up**

разминаться, разогреваться

- <sup>8</sup> **cool down**  
охлаждаться, остывать
- <sup>9</sup> **max out**  
выложиться, достигать предела возможностей
- <sup>10</sup> **give in**  
сдаваться, уступать
- <sup>11</sup> **forge ahead**  
медленно и равномерно продвигаться вперед

## EXTRA EXAMPLES

## build up sth / build sth up

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

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

## burn off sth / burn sth off

Working out improves your health and **burns off** calories.

Занятия спортом улучшают здоровье и **сжигают** калории.

## cool down

Don't rush outside, **cool down** a little.

Не беги на улицу, сначала **остынь** немного.

## forge ahead

I'm **forging ahead** with shaping up.

Я **медленно, но уверенно прихожу** в хорошую форму.

## give in

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

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

## go about sth

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

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

## PHRASAL VERBS

### max out

Sam **has been maxing out** in every game. Сэм **полностью выкладывается** на каждой игре.

### tone up sth / tone sth up / tone up

Regular exercise **tones up** the muscles. Регулярные тренировки **повышают** мышечный **тонус**.

### warm up / warm up sth / warm sth up

A short run will help us **warm up**. Короткая пробежка поможет нам **разогреться**.

### work off sth / work sth off

Going to the gym is the best way to **work off** excess weight. Занятия в тренажерном зале — лучший способ **сбросить** лишний вес.

### work out

I'd rather jog than **work out** at the gym. Я лучше буду бегать трусцой, чем **тренироваться** в тренажерном зале.

## PRACTICE

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

**build up**

**tone up**

**burn off**

**warm up**

**go about**

**work off**

calf muscles

one's body

excess fat

extra pounds

doing sit-ups or push-up

one's strength

1. First, do some stretching exercises to \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. I doubt if dancing can \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. I guess I have to \_\_\_\_\_ before I put on a swimsuit this summer.
  4. If you don't know how to \_\_\_\_\_, you can always consult our gym coaches.
  5. Start \_\_\_\_\_ by doing some mild exercise.
  6. The hotel swimming pool offers plenty of opportunity to \_\_\_\_\_.
- II. Заполните пропуски в тексте подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами в нужной форме из словаря темы.

### Pros & Cons of Dieting

► Pros of Dieting:

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

► Cons of Dieting:

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

- III. Перефразируйте слова и выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, так, чтобы они содержали слова, написанные большими буквами, и сохраняли прежние значения.
1. A cardio machine can be a great way **to get rid of** calories and get in shape. OFF
  2. Acupuncture can help **improve the strength and firmness of** your body. UP
  3. If you want **to increase the strength of** muscles, you need to know how to do it correctly. UP

## PHRASAL VERBS

4. Last week I **did too much** on pumping iron and got a pulled muscle. OUT
5. Mr Rossi regularly attends a gym **to get rid of** the stress of his job. OFF
6. My sister owns a health club so I can **exercise** every day. OUT
- ▶ IV. Выберите глагол или фразу, которые по смыслу наиболее соответствуют выделенным фразовым глаголам.
1. At the end of your training session, you should always **cool down**.
- recover from physical exertion
  - become less angry
  - become slightly colder
2. For those weakened by a long illness, it is important to exercise daily to **build up** your muscles.
- accumulate
  - strengthen
  - increase
3. I am going to start a new fitness program that will help me **tone up**.
- become firmer
  - become more beautiful
  - become stronger
4. I'm trying to **work off** the fat from my waist by doing exercises every morning.
- relieve
  - get rid of
  - escape
5. If you **work out** at home it can become boring quickly.
- exercise
  - practise
  - coach
6. Low-intensity exercise like badminton has much more impact on **burning off** fat than high-intensity sports.
- using
  - removing
  - getting rid of

- V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.
1. В последнее время я очень занят: я регулярно **тренируюсь** в тренажерном зале, **сбрасывая** лишний вес и **наращивая** мышцы рук, ног и груди.
  2. Если в фитнесе ты новичок, не **выкладывайся полностью** в первый же день в тренажерном зале.
  3. Если ты **не сдашься**, то **медленно, но уверенно** придешь в хорошую форму.
  4. Игроки уже на поле **разогреваются** перед игрой.
  5. Многие люди говорят, что довольны своим телом, поэтому им нужно только **поддерживать его в тонусе**.
  6. После тренировки необходимо **остыть**, так как это снижает риск травм.
  7. Ты можешь показать, как **начать** заниматься на кардиотренажере?
  8. Человек поправляется, если съедает больше калорий, чем **сжигает** в течение дня.

## KEYS

### ➤ I.

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

### ➤ II.

- |                   |               |             |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. to go about    | 4. build up   | 7. work out |
| 2. burn off       | 5. maxing out | 8. work off |
| 3. to forge ahead | 6. give in    | 9. tone up  |

## PHRASAL VERBS

### ▶ III.

1. A cardio machine can be a great way to **burn off** calories and get in shape.
2. Acupuncture can help **tone up** your body.
3. If you want to **build up** muscles, you need to know how to do it correctly.
4. Last week I **maxed out** on pumping iron and got a pulled muscle.
5. Mr Rossi regularly attends a gym to **work off** the stress of his job.
6. My sister owns a health club so I can **work out** every day.

### ▶ IV.

1 — a

4 — b

2 — b

5 — a

3 — c

6 — c

### ▶ V.

1. Recently I've been too busy **working out** at a gym, **working off** excess weight and **building up** my arm and leg and chest muscles.
2. If you are a fitness beginner, don't **max out** on your first day at the gym.
3. If you **don't give in**, you'll **forge ahead** with shaping up.
4. The players are already on the field **warming up** before the game.
5. A lot of people say they are happy with their body, so they only need to **tone it up**.
6. It's necessary to **cool down** after exercise as it reduces the risk of injuries.
7. Can you show how to **go about** working on this cardio machine?
8. A person gets fat if he eats more calories than he **burns off** during the day.



## 5. TIME

Jane is an Executive Assistant at an international company in Bristol. She works irregular hours, so she doesn't have to **clock in**<sup>1</sup> and **out**<sup>2</sup>. The job gives Jane a lot of responsibilities, so she's always **pressed for**<sup>3</sup> time. She has to **fit** a lot of activities **in**<sup>4</sup> her busy schedule and she hates being **held up**<sup>5</sup> by disruptions to normal office procedures. After a short lunch break she has to **press on**<sup>6</sup> with her duties. Jane has to balance her work load with her personal life, so she doesn't have much time to **while away**<sup>7</sup>. Sometimes her working hours **run on**<sup>8</sup> till late in the evening. But when she does have spare time she usually **hangs out**<sup>9</sup> with her friends. It's difficult for Jane to plan for the future. This year she was planning to take her holiday in August but she has had to **bring it forward**<sup>10</sup> as in August her boss is flying to New York.

<sup>1</sup> **clock in**

начинать работу (в установленное время); фиксировать время прихода сотрудника на работу

<sup>2</sup> **clock out**

заканчивать работу (в установленное время); фиксировать время, когда сотрудник заканчивает рабочий день

<sup>3</sup> **be pressed for**

не хватать (чего-либо)

<sup>4</sup> **fit in**

находить время (для чего-либо)

<sup>5</sup> **hold up**

задерживать

<sup>6</sup> **press on**

спешить; активно продолжать (работу)

<sup>7</sup> **while away**

проводить, коротать (время)

<sup>8</sup> **run on**

продолжаться, длиться (дольше, чем запланировано)

<sup>9</sup> **hang out**

тусоваться (*где-либо*)

<sup>10</sup> **bring forward**

перенести на более ранний срок

**EXTRA EXAMPLES**

be pressed for sth

Nicole **is** always **pressed for** time. У Николь никогда **нет времени**.

bring forward sth / bring sth forward

The meeting's **been brought forward** to Wednesday. Собрание **перенесли** на среду.

clock in

I **clock in** at 9:30. Я **начинаю** работу в 9:30.

clock out

By 6 p.m. most clerks **have clocked out**. К 6 часам вечера большинство клерков **закончили работу**.

fit in sth / fit sth in

I wanted to **fit in** a jog before breakfast. Я хотел **найти время** для пробежки перед завтраком.

hang out (*informal*)

I don't know who my younger sister **hangs out** with. Я не знаю, с кем **тусуется** моя младшая сестра.

hold sb up / hold up sb

Sorry I'm late. I was **held up** at work. Извините, я опоздал. Меня **задержали** на работе.

press on

We'll talk about your project later; now let's **press on**. Мы поговорим о вашем проекте позже, а сейчас давайте **продолжим работу**.

## run on

Meetings sometimes **run on** longer than planned. Иногда собрания **продолжаются** дольше запланированного времени.

## while away sth / while sth away

We **whiled away** the evening over a game of chess. Мы **скоротали** вечер за игрой в шахматы.

## PRACTICE

- I. Заполните пропуски в предложениях частицами (наречиями или предлогами) **away, for, forward, in, off, on, out** или **up**.
1. If I weren't pressed \_\_\_\_\_ time we could have lunch together.
  2. Our mobile application allows you to clock \_\_\_\_\_ and clock \_\_\_\_\_ directly from any iPhone or Android device.
  3. If it's urgent, we can fit you \_\_\_\_\_ for a scan tomorrow.
  4. All he does is hang \_\_\_\_\_ in jazz clubs and get drunk.
  5. Now that all the passengers are on board, I wonder what's holding us \_\_\_\_\_.
  6. Kane was determined to press \_\_\_\_\_ with the project, despite the criticisms from his colleagues.
  7. The club proved to be a very pleasant place to while \_\_\_\_\_ a couple of hours.
  8. The negotiations ran \_\_\_\_\_ for hours with no results.
  9. The semifinals have been brought \_\_\_\_\_ to 12 May.
- II. Перефразируйте предложения, заменив слова и выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами.
1. Eva said she could teach the German class if she weren't **short of** time.

## PHRASAL VERBS

2. The dispute concerned the use of swipe cards to **register the time of arrival at and departure from** work.
3. I don't think I can **find time for** a swim before breakfast.
4. They would **spend time** in the pub for hours, having ordered just a glass of beer.
5. The anti-migrant march **hindered** traffic in the city centre.
6. Mr Foster ignored our angry comments and **continued** his speech **in a determined way**.
7. Green Park is perfect for **spending** a day off **in a relaxed and pleasant way**.
8. The discussion **continued** for hours but in the end we managed to reach a consensus.
9. Can I **move** my appointment with Dr Bradley to 3:30 instead of 6 o'clock?

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

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 1. to _____ | a. time<br>b. an evening<br>c. days                 |
| 2. to _____ | a. a lunch<br>b. an appointment<br>c. domestic work |
| 3. to _____ | a. cash<br>b. time<br>c. money                      |
| 4. to _____ | a. a concert<br>b. traffic<br>c. progress           |

▶ IV. Найдите восемь ошибок в тексте и исправьте их.  
I'm Rita Hart and I'm secretary to Dr Kendal, a family practitioner. I'm responsible for maintaining the smooth running of his office

and freeing him from performing routine activities. Luckily, I don't have to tick in and clock from but my workday may run forward until the last of the patients leaves Dr Kendal's office.

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

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

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

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

## KEYS

## ▶ I.

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

## ▶ II.

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

## ▶ III.

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

## ▶ IV.

I'm Rita Hart and I'm secretary to Dr Kendal, a family practitioner. I'm responsible for maintaining the smooth running of his office and freeing him from performing routine activities. Luckily, I don't

have to **clock in** and clock **out** but my workday may run **on** until the last of the patients leaves Dr Kendal's office.

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

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

➤ V.

1. Playing chess is a nice way to **while away** a rainy evening.
2. No one expected the meeting to **run on** until 8 o'clock.
3. The new manager was determined to **press on** with modernizing the factory.
4. The accident **held up** work at the construction site for two weeks.
5. Jill is not the person to **hang out** with.
6. If my schedule for tomorrow allows it, I'll **fit** you **in**.
7. If workers **clock in** and **out**, it helps the management control their hours during the workday.
8. They **brought** the date of the wedding **forward** so that her brother could attend, too.
9. If Mt Robin weren't so **pressed for** time, he would help you.

## REVISION 1—5

- 1. Закончите предложения, используя подходящие по смыслу фразы.
1. After kissing good-bye to his wife and kids, Tim set out for ...
    - a. work
    - b. the railway station
    - c. a walk
  2. Even though the task was very difficult, Abby wouldn't give in and ...
    - a. started working
    - b. stopped working
    - c. kept working
  3. I must have blacked out because I ...
    - a. have black paint all over my jeans
    - b. can't remember anything
    - c. have a black eye
  4. If you want to lose weight, the best food stuff to cut out would be ...
    - a. fruit and vegetable
    - b. dairy products
    - c. bakery food
  5. If you're going to London, why don't you stop off in Basildon to see your aunt Maggie ...
    - a. before you leave
    - b. on your way there
    - c. after you get back



6. Joel works out every evening because he ...  
**a.** wants to keep fit  
**b.** has much work  
**c.** needs money
7. Neal has been held up by a traffic jam, so he's likely to be ...  
**a.** injured                      **b.** early                      **c.** late
8. The meeting was scheduled for September 15 but then it was brought forward a week to ...  
**a.** September 22    **b.** September 8    **c.** September 29
9. Whenever Gary's arthritis flares up, he has to ...  
**a.** take some medication  
**b.** go to the gym  
**c.** wear plaster
10. You are likely to have a stomach problem if you live on ...  
**a.** wholesome food  
**b.** fried food  
**c.** healthy food
- II. Перефразируйте слова и выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, таким образом, чтобы они содержали слова, написанные большими буквами, и сохраняли прежние значения.
1. After the accident Jenny had **to stop** driving.                      GIVE
2. It took old Mrs Stram a very long time **to recover from** that bout of arthritis she had.                      GET
3. Jogging is excellent for **getting rid of** tension.                      WORK
4. Mark felt great about **leaving** New York, even if for only one day.                      GET
5. My son kept asking me for a new bicycle, and I finally **agreed**.                      GIVE
6. Professional boxers spend at least an hour every day **exercising** in the gym.                      WORK
7. The average American **eats** 100 burgers a year.                      GET

## PHRASAL VERBS

8. Volunteerism **fills** the little time I have outside of school. TAKE
9. Welcome on board. This is your Captain speaking. We are due **to leave the ground and start flying** in ten minutes. TAKE

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

off

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

out

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

up

11. I tried giving him some water, but he was so weak with hunger that he **vomited** it.
12. It's important to **do gentle physical exercise** before you do any sport.
13. The best way to **increase** your stamina is to run miles on your days off.
14. The new baby **consumes** all my time and energy.
15. The strike **delayed** work on the new bridge for weeks.

- IV. Образуйте фразовые глаголы. Заполните пропуски в предложениях подходящими по смыслу фразовым глаголами в правильной форме.

**burn**  
**forge**  
**take**

**cut** (2)  
**give**  
**work** (2)

**fit**  
**max**

|         |         |
|---------|---------|
| ahead   | down    |
| in      | off (2) |
| out (3) | up (2)  |

The best way to lose weight is different for everyone but it's neither (1) \_\_\_\_\_ at a gym nor (2) \_\_\_\_\_ eating completely. A person who hasn't exercised for years runs the risk of getting an injury if he should start (3) \_\_\_\_\_ at a gym seven days a week. The same is true for people who suddenly go on a diet and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ certain types of food along with nutrients and vitamins that our bodies need. To lose weight, you need (5) \_\_\_\_\_ excess calories and prevent your body from storing any excess energy as fat. The most effective way to do this is to (6) \_\_\_\_\_ on fatty foods and (7) \_\_\_\_\_ extra exercise in addition to your regular program. Just a short 15 minute walk will help you (8) \_\_\_\_\_ excess weight if taken most days of the week. Remember that (9) \_\_\_\_\_ with losing weight is a gradual process that is likely (10) \_\_\_\_\_ your time and energy.

- V. Заполните пропуски в тексте частицами (наречиями или предлогами) **for, in, off, on, out, through** или **up**.

I have never worked (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in a gym as I don't need any special equipment to tone (2) \_\_\_\_\_ my own body. My days are usually so packed (3) \_\_\_\_\_ that I'm constantly pressed (4) \_\_\_\_\_ time and can hardly fit (5) \_\_\_\_\_ an evening walk with my dog. My friends envy me because they have to live (6) \_\_\_\_\_ fruit and vegetables, cut (7) \_\_\_\_\_ sweet stuff and baked goods and exercise for hours to burn (8) \_\_\_\_\_ an ice-cream or a pastry. I just watch what I eat but will happily get

## PHRASAL VERBS

(9) \_\_\_\_\_ a large meal when I eat (10) \_\_\_\_\_. Besides I'm a sweet tooth and can't imagine giving (11) \_\_\_\_\_ my bed-time sweets. My friends keep on talking about push-ups, sit-ups and pull-ups, the right way of warming (12) \_\_\_\_\_, and the importance of maxing (13) \_\_\_\_\_ in the gym, but often end with a pulled muscle or an ankle that swells (14) \_\_\_\_\_ after a dislocation.

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

## KEYS

▶ I.

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

## ➤ II.

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

## ➤ III.

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

## PHRASAL VERBS

14. The new baby **takes up** all my time and energy.
15. The strike **held up** work on the new bridge for weeks.

### ► IV.

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

### ► V.

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

### ► VI.

1. Yesterday morning I **was pressed for time** so didn't **warm up** in the gym and injured my arm. Now it has **swollen up** and hurts me a lot.
2. When I started **working out** regularly I had to **give up** smoking and **cut out** fatty foods.
3. We had been planning to **set out** on a camping trip in early July but we had to **bring it forward** to June as my July schedule **is packed out** with meetings and conferences.
4. On our way to Antalya we **stopped off** in Istanbul to **hang out** with our local friends.
5. I'd rather we **didn't eat out** today. I feel like I'm **coming down with cold**. I'll **rustle up** some dinner and we'll **while the evening away** in front of the telly.

## 6. DESCRIBING PEOPLE

My sisters Liz and Mary are twins. They are so similar that even our parents have difficulty **telling one from the other**<sup>1</sup>. Other than that, there's a world of difference between them. Liz is a bright personality and always **stands out**<sup>2</sup> in a crowd. She knows she's very beautiful and enjoys **dressing up**<sup>3</sup> though sometimes she finds it hard to decide what to **put on**<sup>4</sup>. Quite often she **shows off**<sup>5</sup> and it irritates me a bit. Even when we visit our grandparents, the first thing she does when we arrive is **freshen herself up**<sup>6</sup>! Mary, on the contrary, is very shy and always tries to **blend in with**<sup>7</sup> the people around her. She always **shies away from**<sup>8</sup> noisy people and places and prefers a good book to swinging parties. She never minds trends and fashion and doesn't care much about what to **slip on**<sup>9</sup>. As a rule she **dresses down**<sup>10</sup> in order not to attract much attention. They are certainly as different as chalk and cheese, but I like them just the way they are!

<sup>1</sup> **tell one from the other**

отличать, различать

<sup>2</sup> **stand out**

быть заметным, выделяться

<sup>3</sup> **dress up**

наряжаться

<sup>4</sup> **put on**

надевать

<sup>5</sup> **show off**

красоваться, рисоваться

<sup>6</sup> **freshen up**

привести себя в порядок, освежиться

## PHRASAL VERBS

<sup>7</sup> **blend in with**

а) не выделяться (*в толпе*) / смешаться (*с толпой*); б) влиться (*в коллектив*)

<sup>8</sup> **shy away from**

сторониться, избегать

<sup>9</sup> **slip on**

нацепить (*одежду*)

<sup>10</sup> **dress down**

одеваться просто / попроще

### EXTRA EXAMPLES

#### blend in (with) sb

Joel is so shy that he always tries to **blend in with** the people around him.

Джоэл такой застенчивый, что всегда старается **не выделяться** на фоне окружающих.

#### dress down

More and more people **are dressing down** for work these days.

Сегодня все больше и больше людей **одеваются** на работу **попроще**.

#### dress up

Nikki always **dresses up** for parties.

Ники всегда **наряжается** на вечеринки.

#### freshen up

Where's the bathroom? I would like to **freshen up**.

Где ванная комната? Я хочу **привести себя в порядок**.

#### put on sth / put sth on

Carly **put** her coat **on** and ran out of the house.

Карли **набросила** пальто и выбежала из дома.

#### show off

Don't take any notice of Ann, she **is** just **showing off**.

Не обращай внимания на Анну, она просто **рисуетя**.



## shy away from sth

Kids usually **shy away** from strangers.

Дети обычно **сторонятся** незнакомцев.

## slip sth on / slip on

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

Джим **нацепил** джинсы и футболку и пошел в магазин.

## stand out

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

Кен из тех, кто всегда **выделяется** на фоне других людей.

## tell sb / sth from sb / sth

Bob and Bill are twins. It's impossible to **tell one from the other**.

Боб и Билл — близнецы. Их невозможно **различить**.

## PRACTICE

- 1. Найдите соответствия между фразовыми глаголами и их значениями.
- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. <b>dress up</b>      | a. make yourself look neat and tidy after a journey or before a meeting |
| 2. <b>dress down</b>    | b. avoid doing something because you are nervous or frightened          |
| 3. <b>blend in with</b> | c. wear clothes that are less smart than usual                          |
| 4. <b>freshen up</b>    | d. put clothes or shoes on quickly and easily                           |
| 5. <b>put on</b>        | e. behave in such a manner as to make an impression                     |
| 6. <b>show off</b>      | f. be or look the same as those around you                              |

## PHRASAL VERBS

7. **shy away from** g. distinguish somebody from another person
8. **slip on** h. place clothing on your body in order to wear it
9. **stand out** i. wear clothes that are smarter than the ones you usually wear
10. **tell sb from sb** j. be much better than other people

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

1. Chris, a six-foot-three redhead, \_\_\_\_\_ in his small rural community like a palm tree in a cornfield.  
a. **stood out**      b. **blended**      c. **showed off**
2. We can \_\_\_\_\_ tonight because the ceremony is going to be very informal.  
a. **dress up**      b. **dress down**      c. **put on**
3. Teenagers often \_\_\_\_\_ curious or flirty glances from attractive members of the opposite sex.  
a. **blend in with**  
b. **shy away from**  
c. **freshen up**
4. I think Tom is just trying to \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the girls.  
a. **stand out**      b. **freshen up**      c. **show off**
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ a pair of white jeans and a black sleeveless top and went for a walk with her dog.  
a. **slipped on**      b. **dressed up**      c. **dressed down**
6. I hope when we arrive there will be some time to \_\_\_\_\_ before the interview.  
a. **show off**      b. **freshen up**      c. **dress up**
7. No matter how hard I tried to \_\_\_\_\_ my group-mates, they knew my background was different.  
a. **stand out from**      b. **shy away from**      c. **blend in with**
8. All kids were \_\_\_\_\_ in white sheets, pretending to be ghosts.  
a. **dressed up**      b. **dressed down**      c. **blended in**

9. I'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ my coat; it's too cold outside.  
 a. **dress up**                      b. **put on**                      c. **slip on**

► III. Исправьте ошибки в предложениях.

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

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

- |                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <b>blend in with</b> | 3. <b>put on</b>  |
| a. classmates           | a. a coat         |
| b. guests               | b. a haircut      |
| c. milk                 | c. weight         |
| 2. <b>shy away from</b> | 4. <b>slip on</b> |
| a. housework            | a. jeans          |
| b. conflicts            | b. shoes          |
| c. friendship           | c. make-up        |

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

1. Иногда только родители могут **отличить** близнецов **друг от друга**.

## PHRASAL VERBS

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

### KEYS

#### ► I.

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

#### ► II.

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

#### ► III.

1. Do you know how to **tell** a fake Vuitton handbag from the real one?

## 6. DESCRIBING PEOPLE

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

### ► IV.

1 — c  
2 — a

3 — b  
4 — c

### ► V.

1. Sometimes only parents can **tell** one twin **from** the other.
2. You'd better **dress down**, we're going to a barbecue in the forest.
3. Meggy is so beautiful! She really **stands out** in a crowd.
4. Don't pay attention to him, he **is** just **showing off** in front of the guests.
5. **Put on** the blue dress, it suits you a lot.
6. Wait a sec, I'll just **slip on** my cardigan and come downstairs.
7. After such a tiring journey I need some time to **freshen** myself **up** before dinner.
8. Silvia is so bashful that she **shies away from** anyone who pays close attention to her.
9. I started working for the company two years ago but I **haven't blended in** with the team yet.
10. I hate **dressing up** even at Halloween.

## 7. FEELINGS



Be sure to open all emails today. You're likely to receive some good news that'll **brighten** you **up**<sup>1</sup>. You might get a good job offer. Or perhaps your old love gets in touch with you to re-new old bonds. Expect the unexpected, but don't **get carried away**<sup>2</sup>!

Don't hesitate to try something new today! Even if the idea **takes** you **aback**<sup>3</sup> at first, think about it, and you may **warm to**<sup>4</sup> it! And when you find yourself doing something new and **taking to**<sup>5</sup> it enthusiastically, you'll get the infusion of fun you need!

This could be a frustrating day. Your boss **picks on**<sup>6</sup> you and **puts down**<sup>7</sup> your new project. Perhaps your best friend **lets** you **down**<sup>8</sup>. Just **cool down**<sup>9</sup>, **pull yourself together**<sup>10</sup> and the ultimate result will be worth the efforts.

<sup>1</sup> **brighten up**

радовать, радоваться

<sup>2</sup> **get carried away**

увлекать; охватывать (о чувстве)

<sup>3</sup> **take aback**

захватить врасплох; удивить

<sup>4</sup> **warm to**

воодушевляться

<sup>5</sup> **take to**

пристраститься, увлечься (чем-либо)

<sup>6</sup> **pick on**

придирааться (к чему-либо, кому-либо)

<sup>7</sup> **put down**

критиковать, осуждать

<sup>8</sup> **let down**

разочаровывать, подводить

<sup>9</sup> **cool down**

остывать, успокаиваться

<sup>10</sup> **pull oneself together**

взять себя в руки, собраться с духом

**EXTRA EXAMPLES****be taken aback**I **was** somewhat **taken aback** by his remark.Его замечание меня несколько **удивило**.**brighten up**Kane **brightened up** when he was told that Sue was coming after all.Когда Кейну сказали, что Сью всё-таки придёт, он **обрадовался**.**cool down**When he **cooled down** a little he realized that he had been wrong.Когда он немного **остыл**, то понял, что был неправ.**get carried away**Tom **got** a bit **carried away** and started to sing loudly.Том немного **увлекся** и начал громко петь.**let sb down / let down sb**The worst feeling is having **let** your friend **down**.Ужаснее всего чувствуешь себя, когда **подводишь** друга.**pick on sb**My son says that his Math teacher is always **picking on** him.Мой сын говорит, что учитель математики постоянно к нему **придирается**.**pull oneself together**With an effort Betty **pulled herself together**.Бетти с трудом **взяла себя в руки**.

## put sb down

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

## take to sth

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

## warm to sb / sth

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

## PRACTICE

- 1. Выберите глагол или фразу, которые по смыслу наиболее соответствуют выделенным фразовым глаголам.
- Dan **took to** parkour straight away.
    - started to like
    - made use of
    - was afraid of
  - I didn't want him to see me crying like that so I **pulled myself together**.
    - refreshed myself
    - recovered control of my emotions
    - changed my behaviour
  - I'm always **taken aback** by her directness.
    - amused
    - worried
    - surprised
  - Jane had been **let down** badly several times in the past.
    - cheated
    - disappointed
    - lowered in rank
  - Marsha just **got carried away** because the book was such fun.
    - lost self-control



- b. got absent-minded  
c. forgot everything else
6. Pat's ex-boyfriend was always **putting her down** in front of his friends.  
a. criticizing her      b. abusing her      c. humiliating her
7. Tara **brightened up** at the thought of visiting her home town.  
a. became hopeful  
b. got inspired  
c. became happier
8. The more she spoke, the more we **warmed to** the idea.  
a. appreciated      b. disapproved of      c. liked
9. When I had **cooled down**, I was able to look at the situation more objectively.  
a. become slightly colder  
b. become less angry  
c. become less strong
10. Why are you always **picking on me**?  
a. insulting me  
b. finding fault with me  
c. abusing me
- II. Заполните пропуски в текстах подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами в нужной форме.

## Text 1

**brighten up**  
**cool down**  
**pick on sb**

**pull oneself together**  
**put sb down**

Mr Longh, our ex-boss, was very strict. He didn't forgive us even a single mistake and (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (always/us) no matter how hard we worked. Of all my colleagues, Jane suffered most. She is a quiet, shy girl and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (always) by Mr Longh. She used to tell me that sometimes it took her hours (3) \_\_\_\_\_ after

talking to him. And he was short-tempered too. Mr Longh was quick to fly into a rage and insult us, but even (4) \_\_\_\_\_ he would never apologize. So it stands to reason that everyone (5) \_\_\_\_\_ when he resigned.

## Text 2

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

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

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

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

## KEYS

## ► I.

1 — a

5 — c

9 — b

2 — b

6 — a

10 — b

3 — c

7 — c

4 — b

8 — c

## ► II.

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

## PHRASAL VERBS

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

### ▶ III.

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

### ▶ IV.

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

## 8. RELATIONSHIPS

Dear Pat,

My parents don't **get along**<sup>1</sup> well. In fact, they've been **falling out**<sup>2</sup> a lot and I think they are going to **break up**<sup>3</sup> soon. It doesn't look the least bit of fun. Is there anything I can do?

Parent Trouble

Dear P.T.,

When people **split up**<sup>4</sup> it's always bad, but there isn't much you can do to persuade them to **make up**<sup>5</sup>. Your parents are adults and they've already made their choice. Just be brave and talk to your best friend about it.

Pat

Dear Pat,

My best friend **broke off**<sup>6</sup> with her boyfriend. He used to **ask out**<sup>7</sup> two of my other besties and now he seems to **be hitting on**<sup>8</sup> me! **I'm not into**<sup>9</sup> him, but what should I do?

Puzzled

Dear P.,

You don't have to **go out with**<sup>10</sup> a guy just because he says he likes you. Forget all about him, and **go for**<sup>11</sup> someone decent. And don't forget about your bestie, she needs your support.

Pat

<sup>1</sup> **get along**  
ладить, уживаться

<sup>2</sup> **fall out**  
ссориться

<sup>3</sup> **break up**  
разводиться

<sup>4</sup> **split up**  
расходиться

<sup>5</sup> **make up**  
мириться

<sup>6</sup> **break off**  
рвать, разрывать (*отношения*)

## PHRASAL VERBS

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

### EXTRA EXAMPLES

#### ask sb out

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

#### be into sb

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

#### break off

Has Patsy really **broken off** her engagement with Oliver? Пэтси действительно **разорвала** помолвку с Оливером?

#### break up

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

#### fall out

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

#### get along

My dad and I never really **got along**. Я никогда не **ладила** с отцом.

## go for sb

She doesn't **go for** tall men. Ей не **нравятся** высокие мужчины.

## go out with sb

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

## hit on sb

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

## make up

Have you **made up** with your sister yet? Ты уже **помирилась** с сестрой?

## split up

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

## PRACTICE

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

## PHRASAL VERBS

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

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

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

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

Hi, Kate!

I have most wonderful news to tell you! Gary (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (me)! He's just the kind I (2) \_\_\_\_\_, all tall and blond and handsome! You know I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ him since my first day in the office, but



he (4) \_\_\_\_\_ with Nicole Moore from the sales department and they seemed to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ pretty well. Moreover, they were engaged and I didn't want to interfere. But six months ago Gary (6) \_\_\_\_\_ with Nicole after that Easter party when she got tipsy and (7) \_\_\_\_\_ Joel Tucker, our sales rep. Everyone thought that Gary would (8) \_\_\_\_\_ their engagement, but Nicole somehow managed to (9) \_\_\_\_\_ with him. Everything seemed fine again until two months ago when Gary caught Nicole making eyes at Joel again and finally (10) \_\_\_\_\_ with her.

So wish me luck, sis!

Kisses,  
Pat

- IV. Соедините начало и конец предложений, заполнив пропуски частицами.
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Brad has hit ...  | a. _____ when Jim started a relationship with Roger's ex-girlfriend. |
| 2. Ella is proud of her ability to get ...                                       | b. _____ because of personality clashes.                             |
| 3. Every time I try to ask Mandy ...   | c. _____ most of the women in our department.                        |
| 4. Jim and Roger fell ...  | d. _____ older men.  |
| 5. Many showbusiness marriages break ...   | e. _____ with the partner.   |
| 6. Patsy has just told me that she wants to break ...                            | f. _____ with people of all religious convictions.                   |
| 7. Some young girls tend to go ...   | g. _____ our engagement.   |
| 8. When the family argument goes too far the most difficult thing is to make ... | h. _____ my legs get weak and start to shake.                        |
- V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.
- Дженни говорит, что она уверена в том, что я хорошо **полажу** с ее сыном.
  - Кена очень **интересует** Тара; ему **нравятся** как раз такие «девушки с обложки».

## PHRASAL VERBS

3. Мои соседи постоянно ругались, и, наконец, **разошлись**.
4. Они **поссорились** на прошлое Рождество и с тех пор все еще не помирились.
5. Современным мужчинам нравится, когда женщины **приглашают их на свидание**?
6. Я была удивлена, когда Дэн и Мэнди **разорвали помолвку**.
7. Я **встречаюсь** с Доном уже пять месяцев, а он все еще не сделал мне предложение.
8. Я **рассталась** с Билом из-за Тома.
9. Я сломал этому парню нос, потому что он пытался **пристать** к моей девушке.

### KEYS

#### ► I.

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

#### ► II.

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

6. Many rich and famous men **go for** model type looking women.
7. The ability to **get along** with other people is very important for a healthy life.
8. When a girl **is hitting on** your husband or boyfriend, you have a moral right to get annoyed.

▶ III.

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

▶ IV.

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

▶ V.

1. Jenny says she is sure I'm going to **get along with** her son very well.
2. Ken **is really into** Tara; he just **goes for** cover girls.
3. My neighbours argued constantly, and finally **broke up**.
4. They **fell out** last Christmas and haven't **made up yet**.
5. Do modern men like it when women **ask them out**?
6. I was taken aback when Dan and Mandy **broke off** their engagement.
7. I've **been going out with** Don for five months already and he hasn't proposed yet.
8. Tom was the reason I **split up with** Bill.
9. I broke this guy's nose because he tried to **hit on** my girlfriend.

## 9. STAGES THROUGH LIFE

Adelmo is 20 and he's studying law at McGill University in Montreal. Adelmo was **named after**<sup>1</sup> his grandfather, a successful lawyer, and everybody says that he **takes after**<sup>2</sup> him. Adelmo's parents died in a car accident when he was only 5 so he was **brought up**<sup>3</sup> by his grandparents. His grandma had to **stand down**<sup>4</sup> as headmistress to **look after**<sup>5</sup> him. Adelmo **grew up**<sup>6</sup> in Mexico but when he was 15 his grandparents moved to Canada. Adelmo was an obedient child and his grandparents never worried that he might **drop out**<sup>7</sup> of school or **turn to**<sup>8</sup> drugs and **wind up**<sup>9</sup> in prison. Now Adelmo's goal is to get his degree as he wants to **live up to**<sup>10</sup> all hopes and expectations of his grandparents.

<sup>1</sup> **name after**

называть в честь кого-либо

<sup>2</sup> **take after**

походить на кого-либо

<sup>3</sup> **bring up**

воспитывать, растить

<sup>4</sup> **stand down**

уходить в отставку с какого-либо поста

<sup>5</sup> **look after**

заботиться о ком-либо, присматривать за кем-либо

<sup>6</sup> **grow up**

становиться взрослым, взрослеть

<sup>7</sup> **drop out**

бросать (*учебу, работу*)

<sup>8</sup> **turn to**

браться за что-либо, приобщиться к чему-либо

<sup>9</sup> **wind up**

оказаться в каком-либо положении

<sup>10</sup> **live up to**оправдывать (*надежды*)**EXTRA EXAMPLES**

## bring up sb / bring sb up

He was **brought up** by his elder sister. Его **вырастила** старшая сестра.

## drop out

Max **dropped out** of college after his first year. Макс **бросил** колледж после первого курса.

## grow up

I want to be an engineer when I **grow up**. Когда я **вырасту**, я хочу стать инженером.

## live up to sth

I have certainly **lived up to** my parents' expectations. Я в полной мере **оправдала** надежды моих родителей.

## look after sb

Don't worry, I'll **look after** the kids on Sunday. Не переживай, я **присмотрю** за детьми в воскресенье.

## name sb after sb

Dave **was named after** his father. Дэйва **назвали в честь** его отца.

## stand down

He **stood down** after only five months as chairman. Он **оставил пост** председателя всего лишь через пять месяцев.

## take after sb

Your son doesn't **take after** you at all! Ваш сын на вас совсем **не похож!**

turn to sth

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

Многие наркоманы **идут** на преступления, чтобы оплатить наркотики.

wind up

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

Из-за этого ты закончишь в тюрьме.

PRACTICE

- 1. Выберите глагол или фразу, которые по смыслу наиболее соответствуют выделенным фразовым глаголам.
1. But if Jim wants to go out, at least Grace can **look after** him if she goes with him.
    - a. keep an eye on
    - b. take charge of
    - c. take care of
  2. Guilty or not, he's still going to **wind up** in jail.
    - a. arrive in
    - b. end his days
    - c. stay in
  3. He **stood down** as the party's leader in 2010.
    - a. was sacked
    - b. was elected
    - c. resigned
  4. If children can't **live up to** their parents' expectations, it only accentuates their feelings of failure.
    - a. fulfill
    - b. justify
    - c. undertake
  5. Joshua's parents **brought him up** to be polite and respect his elders.
    - a. bred
    - b. raised
    - c. cultivated
  6. Many young people **turn to** routine drugs as a way to pass the time.
    - a. start selling
    - b. start producing
    - c. start using

7. The project is aimed at helping children who have **dropped out** of school due to social or economic reasons.  
a. abandoned      b. ceased      c. rejected
8. Tony **takes after** his father — they both have an aptitude for science.  
a. follows      b. inherits      c. resembles
9. When my parents were **growing up** most of people didn't have a TV because it was a luxury.  
a. developing      b. maturing      c. aging

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

**bring up**

**live up to**

**look after**

**name after**

**take after**

**turn to**

an explorer

drugs

five children

new babies

one's mother

smb's expectations

1. America \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ called Amerigo Vespucci.
2. Betty has been married four times and \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I think the play was quite good although it \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ not.
4. Lucy really \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_, because they both have red hair and green eyes.
5. People may \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ to escape stress or loneliness.
6. The most difficult job in the world is \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_.
- ▶ III. Заполните пропуски в предложениях глаголами в нужной форме.
1. An assortment of foods \_\_\_\_\_ after Alexandra of Denmark when she was Princess of Wales and Queen.
2. Despite intense pressure to resign, he made it clear he had no intention of \_\_\_\_\_ down.

## PHRASAL VERBS

3. I want my daughter to \_\_\_\_\_ up in the atmosphere of love.
4. If you hang out with this street gang, you could \_\_\_\_\_ up in jail.
5. Nowadays fewer and fewer women choose to stay at home to \_\_\_\_\_ after children.
6. Pat \_\_\_\_\_ up by her aunt and uncle because her parents died in a plane crash.
7. Patsy looks like her mom, but in most ways she \_\_\_\_\_ after her dad, who is a teacher.
8. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ to religion when she had a difficult period in her life.
9. The author was worried that his third book would not \_\_\_\_\_ up to his reader's high expectations.
10. The number of students who \_\_\_\_\_ out is reaching an alarming rate.

► IV. Расположите слова в правильном порядке и составьте предложения.

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

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

1. Если он **не оправдывает наши надежды**, мы всегда сможем нанять кого-либо другого.



2. Мой брат **пошел в** отца, и мама боится, что он тоже **закончит** тюрьмой.
3. Нищета и плохое образование **толкают** подростков на преступления.
4. Он **бросил** колледж, потому что ему было слишком трудно учиться.
5. Он **вырос** в маленькой деревушке в Бразилии.
6. Она **назвала** дочь **в честь** бабушки своего мужа.
7. Она удивила нас, заявив, что **оставит пост** всего лишь после года работы.
8. Сейчас очень тяжело **растить** детей.
9. Я была бы очень признательна, если бы ты **присмотрела** за малышом Томом, пока я буду на работе.

## KEYS

## ► I.

1 — c

4 — a

7 — a

2 — b

5 — b

8 — c

3 — c

6 — c

9 — b

## ► II.

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

## ► III.

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. was named | 4. wind        |
| 2. standing  | 5. look        |
| 3. grow      | 6. was brought |

## PHRASAL VERBS

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

### ► IV.

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

### ► V.

1. If he **does not live up to our expectations**, we can always hire someone else.
2. My brother **took after** my father and mom was afraid that he would **wind up** in jail too.
3. Poverty and lack of education can make teenagers **turn to** crime.
4. He **dropped out** of college because it was too difficult for him.
5. He **grew up** in a small village in Brazil.
6. She **named** her daughter **after** her husband's grandmother.
7. She surprised us by announcing that she **would stand down** after only one year.
8. It's difficult to **bring up** children nowadays.
9. I'd be grateful if you could **look after** little Tom while I'm at work.

## 10. DAILY ROUTINES

Mary and I have always been good friends so when we both got jobs in San Francisco, we decided to **move in**<sup>1</sup> together. I'm a receptionist at the Fairmont San Francisco Hotel and Mary works there as a waitress. During the week I **get up**<sup>2</sup> at 6 a.m. I have to be very quiet as I don't want to **wake up**<sup>3</sup> Mary. She doesn't get up until 1 p.m. because she starts work at 6 p.m. On weekday evenings I **turn in**<sup>4</sup> quite early, about 9.30 p.m., but at weekends I usually **stay up**<sup>5</sup>. On Saturday nights I **wait up**<sup>6</sup> until Mary arrives. I sometimes **drop off**<sup>7</sup> but she wakes me up and we have a nice chat before going to bed. Both Mary and I love **sleeping in**<sup>8</sup> so on Sundays we always **lie in**<sup>9</sup> until 11 or 12 a.m. We are in no hurry as we usually **stay in**<sup>10</sup> on Sundays.

<sup>1</sup> **move in**

селиться (с кем-либо)

<sup>2</sup> **get up**

просыпаться; подниматься, вставать (после сна)

<sup>3</sup> **wake up**

просыпаться; будить

<sup>4</sup> **turn in**

лечь спать

<sup>5</sup> **stay up**

не ложиться спать

<sup>6</sup> **wait up**

не ложиться спать (до чьего-либо прихода)

<sup>7</sup> **drop off**

задремать; заснуть

<sup>8</sup> **sleep in**

спать дольше обычного

<sup>9</sup> **lie in**

валяться в постели (по утрам)

<sup>10</sup> **stay in**

оставаться дома, не выходить

## EXTRA EXAMPLES

## drop off

I was sitting in the armchair watching TV when I **dropped off**.

Я сидела в кресле и смотрела телевизор и не заметила, как **задремала**.

## get up

I hate **getting up** to the sounds of the alarm clock.

Я ненавижу **просыпаться** под звон будильника.

## lie in

It's so nice to **lie in** at the weekends.

По выходным так хорошо **поваляться в постели**.

## move in

Accommodations are expensive so Vikki and I are going to **move in** together.

Съёмное жильё очень дорогое, поэтому я собираюсь **поселиться вместе с** Вики.

## sleep in

Don't wake me tomorrow, I'd like to **sleep in**.

Не буди меня завтра: я хочу **поспать подольше**.

## stay in

Chris was tired, so he decided to **stay in**.

Крис устал и решил **остаться дома**.

## stay up

My sister and I **stayed up** all night, talking.

Мы с сестрой разговаривали и не **ложились спать** всю ночь.

## turn in

I think I'll **turn in** early tonight.

Думаю, что сегодня я **лягу спать** раньше.

## wait up

Please don't **wait up** for me,      Пожалуйста, **не жди меня**  
**и ложись спать.** Я могу  
 I may be in late.                      задержаться.

## wake up

I like **waking up** to the sound      Я люблю **просыпаться** под  
 of birds outside my window.      пение птиц за окном.

## PRACTICE

- I. Найдите фразовые глаголы из словаря темы, соответствующие данным определениям.
1. to fall asleep
  2. to go to bed for the night
  3. not to go to bed at the time you would normally go to bed
  4. not to go to sleep until someone comes home
  5. to remain in bed late in the morning
  6. to sleep longer than usual
  7. to spend the evening at home rather than go out
  8. to start living with someone in the same home
  9. to stop sleeping
  10. to wake and rise from one's bed
- II. Перефразируйте выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, таким образом, чтобы они содержали слова, написанные большими буквами, и сохраняли прежние значения.
1. Come on kids, it's time to **go to bed for the night.**      IN
  2. I sometimes allow my little son **not to go to bed** to watch a movie.      UP
  3. I think I can work a little longer tonight and **sleep longer than usual** tomorrow.      IN

## PHRASAL VERBS

4. In our hotel you can **remain in bed late in the morning** and take advantage of a room service breakfast. IN
5. Jane says she **stopped sleeping** at six this morning. UP
6. Now that I'm on vacation, I don't have any of that urgency about having **to wake up and rise from my bed** in the morning. UP
7. Now that my daughter is sixteen, I understand why my parents didn't **go to bed and waited for me to return** when I had a date. UP
8. Patty had **to spend the evening at home** to study for her Math exam. IN
9. There's a rumour that Kane and Abby have **started living** together, but I don't think it's true. IN

### ▶ III. Исправьте ошибки в предложениях.

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

### ▶ IV. Заполните пропуски в предложениях подходящими по смыслу частицами или глаголами.

1. Carol always gets up as soon as she \_\_\_\_\_ up.  
a. waits                      b. stays                      c. wakes
2. Dana had a terrible headache, so she decided to stay \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. in                              b. up                              c. out

3. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ in on Sunday mornings.  
a. stay                      b. turn                      c. lie
4. Rachel began staying nights and eventually \_\_\_\_\_ in with him.  
a. stayed                      b. moved                      c. slept
5. That night Rose \_\_\_\_\_ up, preparing work for the next day.  
a. waited                      b. got                      c. stayed
6. When I came home I was shocked to see everybody \_\_\_\_\_ up for me.  
a. waiting                      b. staying                      c. waking
7. When I'm on holiday I usually \_\_\_\_\_ in at about midnight.  
a. stay                      b. turn                      c. sleep
8. When Steve finally dropped \_\_\_\_\_, he had a nightmare.  
a. off                      b. down                      c. in

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

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

## PHRASAL VERBS

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

### KEYS

#### ► I.

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

#### ► II.

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

#### ► III.

1. Fiona has to **stay in** and look after her brother on Friday nights.
2. I should be going — mother will be **waiting up** for me.



3. I **turned in** early, but Colin and Terry **stayed up** talking and playing cards.
4. If you **sleep in** on the weekends, it's harder to **wake up** on Monday.
5. It is unusual for Jenny to **get up** before midday when she's on vacation.
6. Molly is **moving in with** a friend from college.
7. When Stella finally **dropped off** it was well after midnight.
8. With two kids in the house, I don't think you can **lie in** even on Sundays.

► IV.

1 — c

4 — b

7 — b

2 — a

5 — c

8 — a

3 — c

6 — a

► V.

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

## REVISION 6—10

- 1. Закончите ситуации, используя подходящие по смыслу фразы.
1. Betty brightened up when she received an invitation to ...
    - a. a religious ceremony
    - b. funeral ceremony
    - c. a wedding ceremony
  2. Carly is going to move in with her boyfriend. They're going to ...
    - a. live together
    - b. to work together
    - c. to travel together
  3. Everyone says that Terry takes after his father because he ...
    - a. drives his car
    - b. resembles him
    - c. wears his clothes
  4. If you have fallen out with your friend over something, you ...
    - a. are very clumsy
    - b. got hurt
    - c. are not on speaking terms any more
  5. If you stayed up all night, you'd probably be ...
    - a. very cheerfull
    - b. very tired
    - c. fully rested
  6. Louis felt that he'd let his parents down when he ...
    - a. failed his university entrance exams

- b. won a scholarship  
c. found a good job
7. People don't usually dress up for ...  
a. a wedding  
b. a stroll in the park  
c. a party
8. Rachel always stands out in a crowd because she is ...  
a. very bright  
b. very tall  
c. very shy
9. Splitting up with your partner is always ...  
a. a useful experience  
b. an exciting experience  
c. a painful experience
10. The author has a lot to live up to because his very first book was ...  
a. a flop  
b. a bestseller  
c. average
- II. Перефразируйте слова и выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, таким образом, чтобы они содержали слова, написанные большими буквами, и сохраняли прежние значения.
1. Chris **left** college after one semester to sing in nightclubs. OUT
2. He rang me up that same evening and **asked me to** have a drink with him at the local pub. OUT
3. Her experience makes Sarah **much better than** other candidates. OUT
4. I can't believe she's **having a romantic relationship with** that guy who works at the pharmacy. OUT

## PHRASAL VERBS

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

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

### HOW FRIENDLY ARE YOU?

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

5. What do you usually do in the evenings?
  - a. Stay **(8)** \_\_\_\_\_ and watch TV.
  - b. Go **(9)** \_\_\_\_\_ with a friend.
  - c. Ask a friend **(10)** \_\_\_\_\_.
6. What do you do on weekends and holidays?
  - a. I sleep **(11)** \_\_\_\_\_ until after midday and then go clubbing with all my friends.
  - b. I stay **(12)** \_\_\_\_\_ as long as I can.
  - c. I spend my time with my group, or at home.
7. Do you prefer to go **(13)** \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. with only one close friend?
  - b. with a lot of friends?
  - c. by yourself?
8. What do your friends say about you?
  - a. Don't know.
  - b. Shows **(14)** \_\_\_\_\_ quite often.
  - c. Always stands **(15)** \_\_\_\_\_ in a crowd.

### Results

Count the number of your points.

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

### 18–24 points

You are most sociable and friendly. You enjoy doing things with other people.

## PHRASAL VERBS

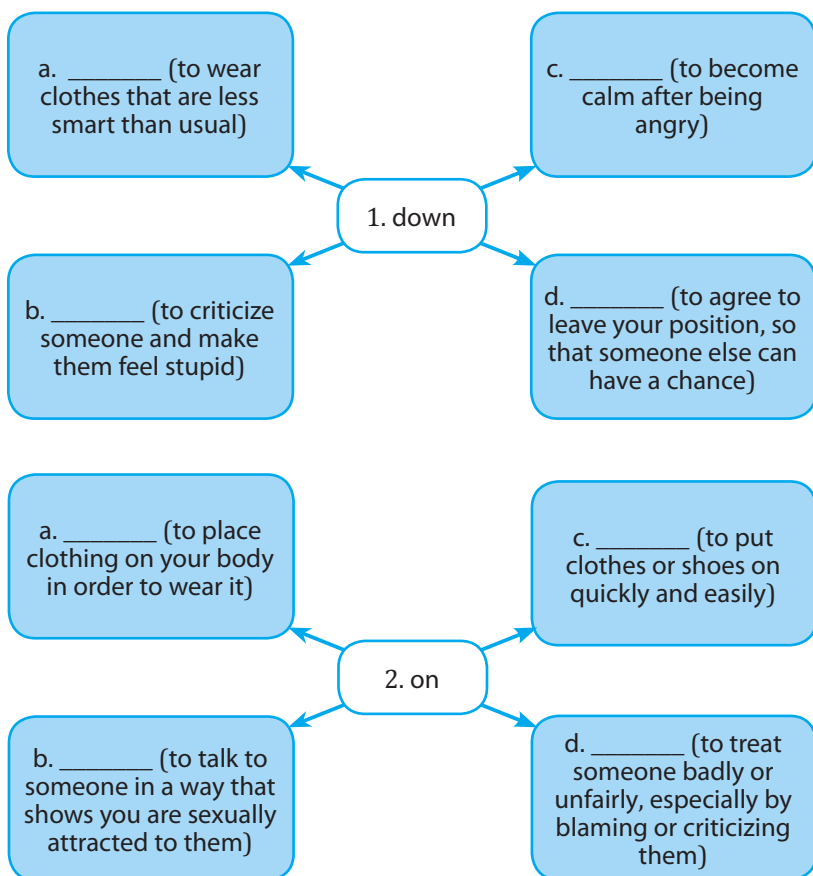
12–17 points

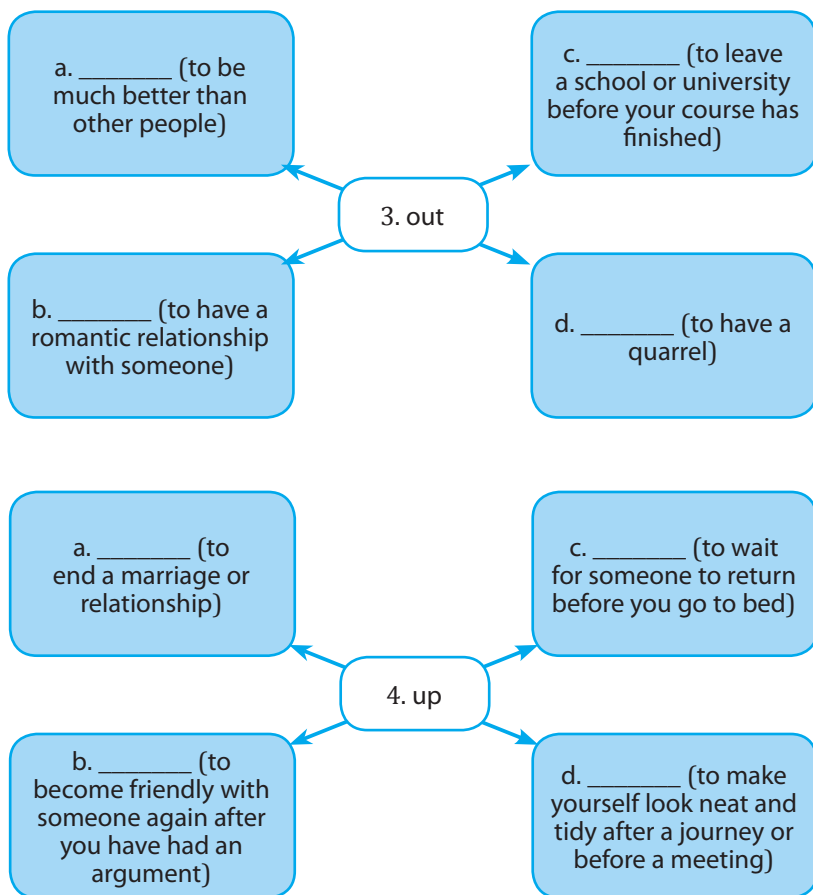
You are quite friendly but you also like being on your own.

Below 12 points

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

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





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

1. Тома **назвали в честь** дедушки, и он был очень **похож на** него. Все надеялись, что он возглавит компанию, после того, как его дедушка **оставит свой пост**. Но Том **не оправдал надежд своей семьи**, потому что **бросил** университет.
2. Мы идем в местный паб выпить по кружке пива, поэтому не нужно **наряжаться**. Просто **надень** джинсы и футболку.

3. Рут уже собиралась **переехать** к Теду, но неожиданно они **поссорились** из-за какого-то пустяка. Сейчас Рут поговаривает о том, чтобы **разорвать отношения** с Тедом, но я надеюсь, что она с ним **помирится**.
4. Я действительно **обрадовалась**, когда мой шеф дал мне на завтра отгул. Почти всю неделю я каждый вечер **работала допоздна** над важным проектом, поэтому завтра мне хочется **поспать подольше**.
5. Я никогда **не ладил** с Эбби. Она всегда **придирается** к людям и **критикует** их. Иногда ее грубые комментарии просто **ставят меня в тупик**.

KEYS

► I.

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

► II.

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



9. She **stood down from** the committee for personal reasons.
10. When Mary had **cooled down**, she apologized.

▶ III.

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

▶ IV.

- |         |          |         |         |            |
|---------|----------|---------|---------|------------|
| 1. down | a. dress | b. put  | c. cool | d. stand   |
| 2. on   | a. put   | b. hit  | c. slip | d. pick    |
| 3. out  | a. stand | b. go   | c. drop | d. fall    |
| 4. up   | a. split | b. make | c. wait | d. freshen |

▶ V.

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

# 11. STUDYING

The strategies you choose to prepare for your exam determine whether you'll **sail through**<sup>1</sup> it or just **scrape through**<sup>2</sup>. Here are a few exam tips to consider.

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

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

<sup>1</sup> **sail through**

успешно справиться (с чем-либо)

<sup>2</sup> **scrape through**

с трудом сдать экзамен

<sup>3</sup> **get through**

выдержать экзамен

<sup>4</sup> **pick up**

нахвататься; научиться (чему-либо) быстро

<sup>5</sup> **buckle down**

серьёзно браться за работу

<sup>6</sup> **keep up**

быть хорошо осведомленным, быть в курсе

<sup>7</sup> **swot up**

усердно изучать

<sup>8</sup> **major in**

специализироваться по какому-либо предмету  
(в колледже)

<sup>9</sup> **mug up**

зубрить

<sup>10</sup> **brush up**

освежать, восстановить, совершенствовать (знания)

**EXTRA EXAMPLES**

## brush up (on) sth / brush sth up

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

## buckle down

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

## get through sth

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

## keep up

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

## major in sth

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

## mug up sth / mug sth up

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

## pick sth up / pick up sth

Where have you **picked up** those words? И где только ты **нахватался** таких слов?

## PHRASAL VERBS

### sail through / sail through sth

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

### scrape through / scrape through sth

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

### swot up / swot up sth / swot sth up

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

## PRACTICE

- 1. Перефразируйте предложения, заменив слова и выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами.
1. Cheryl **learnt** a few Chinese phrases **without effort** while staying in Beijing.
  2. Harry is a good lawyer and always tries to **remain informed about** the latest developments in the international law.
  3. Has your sister **succeeded in** her driving test?
  4. I have to **study** my irregular verbs **intensively** before the final exam.
  5. I went to summer school to **improve** my French before the autumn term in the Sorbonne.
  6. Most students **start working hard and seriously** during their last year at college.
  7. Owen passed the chemistry test, but he **did it with difficulty**.
  8. Sid is busy **reviewing** science for his midterms.

9. The Spanish exam was no problem for Alice. She just **passed it easily**.
10. We were surprised to learn that he has chosen to **study** computer technology **as his main subject**.
- II. Заполните пропуски в предложениях частицами (наречиями или предлогами).
1. I haven't spoken German for ages — I have to brush it \_\_\_\_\_ before I go to Germany.  
a. on                                      b. with                                      c. up
2. I'm afraid this time my car won't get \_\_\_\_\_ the annual MOT test.  
a. through                                      b. past                                      c. with
3. If her family weren't so well-connected, Janet wouldn't have scraped \_\_\_\_\_ the entrance exam.  
a. through                                      b. in                                      c. from
4. If you don't buckle \_\_\_\_\_ to work, you'll be sacked.  
a. up                                      b. down                                      c. on
5. It's strange that she should have decided to major \_\_\_\_\_ environmental planning.  
a. on                                      b. with                                      c. in
6. Mandy was too busy swotting \_\_\_\_\_ for her entrance exams to be much interested in boys.  
a. on                                      b. up                                      c. in
7. Mr Palmer covers so much in his lectures — I have difficulty keeping \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. with                                      b. down                                      c. up
8. Nikki is frantically mugging \_\_\_\_\_ on Portuguese before her trip to Lisbon.  
a. up                                      b. down                                      c. for
9. People can only pick \_\_\_\_\_ languages easily when they are fairly young.  
a. up                                      b. at                                      c. on

## PHRASAL VERBS

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

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

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

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. on one's notes  
b. on the subject  
c. about Greece
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. a job interview  
b. one's homework  
c. the exam

3. \_\_\_\_\_
- a. a language  
b. rude words  
c. a few Irish phrases
4. \_\_\_\_\_
- a. one's German  
b. one's driving  
c. one's writing skills

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

## KEYS

- I.
- Cheryl **picked up** a few Chinese phrases while staying in Beijing.
  - Harry is a good lawyer and always tries to **keep up on** the latest developments in the international law.
  - Has your sister **got through** her driving test?
  - I have to **swot up** on my irregular verbs before the final exam.
  - I went to summer school to **brush on** my French before the autumn term in the Sorbonne.
  - Most students **buckle down to studies** during their last year at college.

## PHRASAL VERBS

- Owen passed the chemistry test, but he just **scraped through** it.
- Sid is busy **mugging up on science** for his midterms.
- The Spanish exam was no problem for Alice. She just **sailed through**.
- We were surprised to learn that he has chosen to **major in** computer technology.

### ▶ II.

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

### ▶ III.

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

### ▶ IV.

- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. mug up       | 3. pick up  |
| 2. sail through | 4. brush up |

### ▶ V.

- Unless you **buckle down** to revision you **won't get through** your History exam.
- My sister just **sails through** her tests while I have **to swot up on** everything **to keep up** with the group.
- Sarah **has just scraped through** the exam though she spent all night **mugging up on** historic dates and personalities.
- I had hoped **to brush up** my Italian but everyone spoke English there.
- I **picked up** a lot of interesting facts about our city from my brother who **majors in** History.



## 12. JOBS AND CAREERS

The most important thing for you to do when you have been **laid off**<sup>1</sup> is to start job hunting right away. Sooner or later you'll find a good job you like. Here are some tips that can help you **get ahead**<sup>2</sup> in a new job environment and stay ahead.

- If you **were taken on**<sup>3</sup> without a relevant background, you may be able to get further by **brushing up on**<sup>4</sup> past courses, or taking a new one.
- If you want to **move up**<sup>5</sup> in the company, don't just **coast along**<sup>6</sup> — **take on**<sup>7</sup> all of the assignments that you can. Remember that in some companies even the seniors are required to **take over**<sup>8</sup> when there aren't enough people to complete the tasks.
- Be a team player. It's surprising how much people can get done when they **pull together**<sup>9</sup>.
- Don't be shy to **come up with**<sup>10</sup> ideas. Be bold and prove to the company leaders that you are just the person to take over when one of the managers decides to **stand down**<sup>11</sup> and **hand over**<sup>12</sup> to a younger ambitious person.

<sup>1</sup> **lay off**

временно уволить

<sup>2</sup> **get ahead**

преуспевать

<sup>3</sup> **take on**

принимать на службу

<sup>4</sup> **brush up on**

см. 11. Studying; p. 99

<sup>5</sup> **move up**

получать повышение, продвигаться (*по службе*)

<sup>6</sup> **coast along**

делать что-либо без особых усилий

## PHRASAL VERBS

<sup>7</sup> **take on**

брать (*работу*)

<sup>8</sup> **take over**

принимать (*должность, обязанности*) от другого

<sup>9</sup> **pull together**

работать дружно (*сообща*)

<sup>10</sup> **come up with**

предложить (*идею, план*)

<sup>11</sup> **stand down**

см. 9. Stages Through Life; p. 77

<sup>12</sup> **hand over**

передавать власть, контроль, полномочия

### EXTRA EXAMPLES

#### coast along

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

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

#### come up with sth

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

Не беспокойся, Джей обязательно что-нибудь **придумает.**

#### get ahead

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

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

#### hand over sth / hand sth over

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

В следующем месяце господин Джонсон **передаст свои полномочия** новому директору.

## lay off sb / lay sb off

The company had to **lay off** 50 men.

Компании пришлось **временно уволить** 50 человек.

## move up

To **move up**, you'll need further training.

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

## pull together

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

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

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

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

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

We are expanding and **taking on** new workmen.

Мы расширяемся и **берем на работу** новых сотрудников.

## take over / take over sth / take sth over

Last week Susan **took over** as chief executive.

На прошлой недели Сьюзен **приняла полномочия** исполнительного директора.

## PRACTICE

- 1. Заполните пропуски в предложениях частицами (наречиями или предлогами) **ahead, along, off, on, over, together** или **up**.
1. If I took \_\_\_\_\_ some of his duties, he would pay me more.

## PHRASAL VERBS

2. It was only after many legal battles that Mr Burney agreed to hand \_\_\_\_\_ the company.
3. Knowing and assessing your strengths and weaknesses will enable you to get \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Matthew has no ambition. He's just coasting \_\_\_\_\_ on his college knowledge.
5. Mike couldn't come \_\_\_\_\_ with any plausible excuse when the boss asked him why he hadn't attended the staff meeting.
6. They are taking me \_\_\_\_\_ as a part-time worker, but it's better than staying unemployed.
7. To move \_\_\_\_\_ in our company, you'll need additional training.
8. We are currently not doing well and may have to lay some of our staff \_\_\_\_\_.
9. We must all pull \_\_\_\_\_ if we are to compete and win this grant.

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

### **The office worker**

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

### **The scientist**

In this job you have to be a good team player as we often have (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to develop different things for the betterment of the industry. If you want to make any changes or develop new things you shouldn't be afraid (6) \_\_\_\_\_ ideas and (7) \_\_\_\_\_ responsibility for their implementation.

**The assembly worker**

I do work that is boring and extremely repetitive in nature. I'm not motivated in the least as people like me don't have a slightest chance (8) \_\_\_\_\_. Though the industries that (9) \_\_\_\_\_ assembly workers are quite numerous, I'm constantly under the threat of (10) \_\_\_\_\_ or even sacked if the industry should start to shrink.

- III. Выберите глагол или фразу, которые по смыслу наиболее соответствуют выделенным фразовым глаголам.
- A team of Japanese researchers **has come up with** a revolutionary idea that could slow down climate change.
    - has invented
    - has suggested
    - has introduced
  - Everyone will gain something if we **pull together** and work harder.
    - cooperate
    - coordinate
    - contribute
  - I've come to realize that **to get ahead**, you can't depend on others.
    - promote
    - accelerate
    - advance
  - If you feel that you **are just coasting along** in your job, it's time for a change.
    - not putting enough effort into
    - putting enough effort into
    - wasting your time
  - Many workers in the service sector **have been laid off** because of the economic recession.
    - have been fired
    - have been downgraded
    - have been suspended from employment

## PHRASAL VERBS

6. Salary is one of the reasons a person may wish **to move up**.
  - a. to get a new job
  - b. to get a better job
  - c. to get a different job
7. Small firms are more willing **to take on** staff without experience.
  - a. to fire
  - b. to train
  - c. to employ
8. The board forced Ms Morgan **to hand over** to the new director.
  - a. to pass responsibility to
  - b. to employ
  - c. to support
9. When my parents died in the car accident four years ago, my uncle **took over** the family business.
  - a. sold
  - b. assumed the control of
  - c. bankrupted

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

1. В прошлом месяце Джил **повысили и назначили** на должность генерального директора.
2. Для того чтобы **преуспеть** в крупном бизнесе, иногда приходится быть жестоким.
3. Если мы будем **работать сообща**, то сможем закончить проект вовремя.
4. На прошлой неделе компания объявила о своих планах **временно уволить** около 400 сотрудников по всей стране.
5. Рита — симпатичная и дружелюбная девушка, которая, если это необходимо, всегда готова **взять** дополнительную работу.
6. Ты должен был посоветоваться с генеральным управляющим, прежде чем **брать** его **на работу**.

7. У нас нет подходящего человека, который бы **принял полномочия** менеджера, когда господин Миллз уйдет на пенсию.
8. У некоторых людей есть удивительная способность **предлагать** правильные идеи.
9. Учительница Роя говорит, что он **не прикладывает усилий** к учебе.
10. Я бы не решился **передать** свой проект кому-нибудь кроме тебя.

## KEYS

## ▶ I

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

## ▶ II.

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

## ▶ III.

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

## ▶ IV.

1. Last month Jill was **moved up** to the position of CEO.
2. Sometimes you have to be ruthless to **get ahead** in big business.

## PHRASAL VERBS

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



## 13. BUSINESS

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

- <sup>1</sup> **start up**  
начать, организовать (*бизнес*)
- <sup>2</sup> **set up**  
основывать, открывать (*дело, компанию*)
- <sup>3</sup> **run into**  
исчисляться определенной суммой
- <sup>4</sup> **set up**  
помочь (*кому-либо*) устроиться, встать на ноги
- <sup>5</sup> **pour into**  
вкладывать (*большие суммы денег*)
- <sup>6</sup> **go under**  
терпеть неудачу (*в делах*), разоряться
- <sup>7</sup> **wind down**  
"сворачивать" (*какую-либо деятельность*)
- <sup>8</sup> **head up**  
возглавлять, руководить, управлять
- <sup>9</sup> **sell up**  
продать (*бизнес*)
- <sup>10</sup> **take over**  
поглощать (*фирму путем покупки контрольного пакета ее акций*)

## EXTRA EXAMPLES

## go under

I'm afraid my firm may **go under** this year. Боюсь, что в этом году моя фирма может **разориться**.

## head sth up / head up sth

Mr Brown is just the person to **head up** our firm. Господин Браун — самый подходящий человек, для того чтобы **возглавить** нашу фирму.

## pour sth into sth

Germany has been **pouring** thousands of euros **into** the company. Германия **вкладывает** тысячи евро в эту компанию.

## run into sth

The cost of repairing my car **runs into** hundreds of dollars. Стоимость починки моей машины **исчисляется** сотнями долларов.

## sell sth up / sell up sth / sell up

Michael is thinking of **selling up** and leaving the country. Майкл подумывает о том, чтобы **продать бизнес** и уехать из страны.

## set sth up / set up sth

The clothing chain was **set up** in 1956. Эта сеть магазинов одежды была **основана** в 1956 году.

## set sb up

He gave his son-in-law money to **set him up**. Он дал зятю деньги, чтобы тот смог **встать на ноги**.

## start sth up / start up sth / start up

Kate doesn't have the money to **start up** her own florist's shop. У Кейт нет денег, чтобы **открыть** свой цветочный магазин.

## take over / take over sth / take sth over

We are planning to **take over** TU Airways.

Наша компания планирует **ПОГЛОТИТЬ** авиакомпанию TU.

## wind sth down / wind down sth / wind down

Some foreign companies have already begun **winding down**.

Некоторые иностранные компании уже начали **сворачивать свою деятельность**.

## PRACTICE

- 1. Перефразируйте слова и выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, таким образом, чтобы они содержали слова, написанные большими буквами, и сохраняли прежние значения.
1. It is very difficult to find money **to bring** a new venture **into existence**. UP
  2. Mr Aldridge gave his daughter some capital **to enable her to begin her own business**. UP
  3. Our company requires an ambitious and professional person **to be in control of** the R&D department. UP
  4. The cost of the programme **will reach** thousands of dollars. INTO
  5. The local government continues **to allocate a lot of money for** its road-building programme. INTO
  6. Under the current crisis many small farmers are going out of business and have **to sell their houses and business**. UP
  7. We are fundraising to **establish** a special school for gifted children. UP

## PHRASAL VERBS

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

**to head up**

**to sell up**

**to set up**

**to start up**

**to take over**

**to wind down**

a special commission

one's operations

one's own grocery business

smaller companies

the R&D department

the farm

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

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

1. Inability to **take a loan** / **pay off existing debt** is one of the reasons for winding down businesses.
2. It's easier to take over **an established** / **bankrupt** business than start up a **new** / **different** one.
3. Jo & Jo Ltd doesn't exist any more; they went under after **the merger** / **last year**.

4. Mr Smith had to sell up to **pay / buy** his son's huge card debts running into **bankruptcy / hundreds of thousands**.
5. My father helped to set my brother-in-law up **in pharmacy business / as an experienced businessman**.
6. Now that I've poured a lot of **time and money / profit and investments** into this project, I just can't give up.
7. The Irish Times, an Irish daily newspaper, was set up **as a retail outlet / on 29 March 1859**.
8. When the board of directors announced that Mr Horne had been chosen to head up **the company / the meeting**, the shareholders protested.

► IV. Расположите слова в правильном порядке и составьте предложения.

1. pour / organizations / money / Businessmen / into / non-profit / massive.
2. went / the / many / During / banks / Great / under / Depression.
3. privileged / is / in / fathers / of / them / Joel / one / up / business / kids / those / whose / set.
4. many / In / likely / next / up / years / to / farmers / 10 / are / the / sell.
5. business / and / Brett / together / set / Mr / Mr / up / this / Mitchell.
6. down / existing / company / scheme / the / winding / Our / pension / is.
7. taking / be / to / Ray Motors / rumoured / Bryn's Tyres / is / over.
8. heavily / up / people / to / own / borrow / business / start / their / Sometimes.
9. run / hundreds / The / can / even / into / thousands / fee / lawyer's.
10. looking / head / a / dynamic / for / up / department / Department / are / Manager / to / our / We / HR.

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

## KEYS

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

## ▶ II.

1. winding down their operations.
2. is taking over smaller companies.
3. to start up his own grocery business.
4. sold up the farm
5. to head up the R&D department
6. to set up a special commission

## ▶ III.

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

## ▶ IV.

1. Businessmen pour massive money into non-profit organizations.
2. During The Great Depression many banks went under.
3. Joel is one of those privileged kids whose fathers set them up in business.
4. In the next 10 years many farmers are likely to sell up.
5. Mr Mitchell and Mr Brett set up this business together.
6. Our company is winding down the existing pension scheme.
7. Ray Motors is rumoured to be taking over Bryn's Tyres.
8. Sometimes people borrow heavily to start up their own business.
9. The lawyer's fee can run into hundreds even thousands.
10. We are looking for a dynamic Department Manager to head up our HR department.

### ► V.

1. Many small firms **went under** in the past economic crisis.
2. His family money helped him to **set up**.
3. Mr Ward's only reason for **pouring thousands of dollars into** my company was **to take it over**.
4. Any potential buyer wants to know the exact reason for **selling up**.
5. Our agency gives everyone a unique opportunity to **start up** your own business but the cost of it may **run into** thousands of dollars depending on the size of the company you want to **set up**.
6. After the president's death, his elder son was chosen to **head up** the company.
7. The plant **is winding down** production so I guess it's going to close soon.



## 14. CHANGE

Our hotel did extremely well last year. Some of our rival hotels had to **bump** their prices **up**<sup>1</sup>, **cut back**<sup>2</sup> on maintenance costs and **lay off**<sup>3</sup> some of the staff but their income figures **went down**<sup>4</sup> all the same. Moreover, their visitors stated to complain that the quality of their services was **falling off**<sup>5</sup>. But despite all difficulties, we managed to **balance out**<sup>6</sup> income and costs.

Last year was a hard time for our company. In February our sales started to **tail off**<sup>7</sup> without any obvious reason. The tendency continued and in June we were on the point of **slimming** the business **down**<sup>8</sup>. But then towards August the sales figures **levelled off**<sup>9</sup> and began to **go up**<sup>10</sup> slowly till they **amounted to**<sup>11</sup> the usual figures. Our analysts still can't account for the fact!

<sup>1</sup> **bump up**

повышать, увеличивать

<sup>2</sup> **cut back**

снижать, сокращать (*цены, расходы*)

<sup>3</sup> **lay off**

см. 12. Jobs and Careers; p. 105

<sup>4</sup> **go down**

понижаться, уменьшаться

<sup>5</sup> **fall off**

ухудшаться; уменьшаться

<sup>6</sup> **balance out**

уравнивать, приводить в соответствие, компенсировать

<sup>7</sup> **tail off**

уменьшаться; ухудшаться

<sup>8</sup> **slim down**

уменьшать, сокращать (*количество, объем*)

<sup>9</sup> **level off**

выравниваться; стабилизироваться

## PHRASAL VERBS

<sup>10</sup> **go up**

увеличиваться, расти, повышаться (о количестве, цене)

<sup>11</sup> **amount to**

достигать, составлять, доходить до (какого-либо количества)

### EXTRA EXAMPLES

#### amount to sth

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

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

#### balance out

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

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

#### bump up sth / bump sth up

Increased demand **bumped up** prices.

Возросший спрос привел к **увеличению** цен.

#### cut back / cut back sth / cut sth back

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

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

#### fall off

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

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

#### go down

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

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

## go up

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

С 2001 года число жителей Москвы **выросло** с 10 до 12 миллионов.

## level off

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

Наконец уровень инфляции начал **выравниваться**.

## slim down / slim down sth / slim sth down

The company is **slimming down** the workforce.

Компания **сокращает** число своих сотрудников.

## tail off

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

В прошлом году объем продаж **уменьшился** до трех процентов.

## PRACTICE

- 1. Найдите соответствия между фразовыми глаголами и их значениями.
- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. <b>to amount</b>      | a. to become equal in amount, value, or effect.                                  |
| 2. <b>to balance out</b> | b. to become more efficient by cutting staff                                     |
| 3. <b>to bump up</b>     | c. to become gradually less, smaller etc, and often stop or disappear completely |
| 4. <b>to cut back</b>    | d. to increase in price, amount, level etc                                       |
| 5. <b>to fall off</b>    | e. to add up to a particular total   |
| 6. <b>to go down</b>     | f. to stop increasing or decreasing and stay at the same level                   |

## PHRASAL VERBS

7. **to go up** g. to suddenly increase something by a large amount
8. **to level off** h. to decrease or become less or fewer
9. **to slim down** i. to reduce the amount, size, cost etc of something
10. **to tail off** j. to become lower or less than it was

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

1. After the 2005 transaction which earned Martin \$40,000, his career began to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. tail off                      b. level off                      c. slim down
2. All countries must do more to \_\_\_\_\_ carbon dioxide emissions.  
a. fall off                      b. go down                      c. cut back
3. Protein and carbohydrate \_\_\_\_\_ over a week if you eat a variety of food.  
a. balance out                      b. level off                      c. amount to
4. Economists suggest that costs may increase further before they \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. bump up                      b. level off                      c. balance out
5. Government aid to population is expected to \_\_\_\_\_ \$5 million this year.  
a. go up                      b. bump up                      c. amount to
6. Ocean Nights is a popular tour, but demand \_\_\_\_\_ in summer.  
a. falls off                      b. slims down                      c. cuts back
7. Reported violent crime rate in the United States \_\_\_\_\_ to approximately 24 percent since 2000.  
a. has tailed off  
b. has gone down  
c. has slimmed down

8. Since the company's revenue has fallen, it wants to \_\_\_\_\_ its prices.  
a. go up                      b. cut back                      c. bump up
9. The company has carried out a sweeping reform by \_\_\_\_\_ its workforce to improve efficiency.  
a. levelling off      b. slimming down      c. going down
10. We are moving out since our monthly rent \_\_\_\_\_ from £800 to £1,300.  
a. has gone up      b. balanced out      c. tailed off
- ▶ III. Соедините начало и конец предложений, заполнив пропуски частицами.
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Audience figures fell ...                          | a. _____ from 65 to 69 since 2001.                          |
| 2. Her monthly earnings amount ...                    | b. _____, after increasing 40 per cent over the last month. |
| 3. New Zealand banks bump ...                         | c. _____ staff at the moment.                               |
| 4. Our company is trying to slim ...                  | d. _____ \$3,000.   |
| 5. Real estate sales always tail ...                  | e. _____ the workforce.                                     |
| 6. Several major IT companies are cutting ...         | f. _____ during the third season of Dual Survival.          |
| 7. The average life expectancy in Russia has gone ... | g. _____ from 6.30% in May, 2014 to 6.10% in June, 2014.    |
| 8. The diesel fuel prices are starting to level ...   | h. _____ interest rates as GDP flourishes.                  |
| 9. The unemployment rate in the USA went ...          | i. _____ when people are worried about their future.        |
- ▶ IV. Исправьте ошибки в предложениях.
1. Attendance in the seventh grade has fallen down this term.

## PHRASAL VERBS

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

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

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

## KEYS

## ▶ I.

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

## ▶ II.

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

## ▶ III.

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

## ▶ IV.

- Attendance in the seventh grade has **fallen off** this term.
- Average daily consumer spending in the U.S. in May 2014 **amounted to** \$98.
- Current account deficit ensues if money entering is not enough to **balance out** what is exiting.
- Food prices were **bumped up** by 5 percent last month.
- Health care costs are **going up** every year.
- His interest in bunji jumping **tailed off** over the years.
- Food manufacturers are **cutting back** on sugar and fat in some products.
- The board of directors has been **slimmed down** to 7 members.

## PHRASAL VERBS

9. When interest rates **go down**, people borrow and spend more.
10. White goods sales **levelled off** in June after several months of growth.

### ► V.

1. In 2013 real GDP growth in Latvia **tailed off** to 3.9 percent.
2. In the crisis of 2008 the gold price **went down**.
3. The coal industry may **slim down** even further.
4. Sometimes I spend a lot, sometimes little — in the end my expenses **balance out**.
5. Some clubs have had to close as the attendance **fell off**.
6. Before holidays some food prices **go up** and then **level off** again.
7. The Government must **cut back** on defence spending.
8. The cost of my car repair might **amount to** \$3,000.
9. Increased demand **bumps up** prices.



## 15. COMMUNICATION

Being a meeting leader is hard job. First, you have to think of the goal of the meeting and the questions you want to **bring up**<sup>1</sup> for discussion. Set an agenda and circulate it among the meeting participants well in advance. Make sure to start the meeting on time and never recap for latecomers. Always begin with a check-in or just **run through**<sup>2</sup> the issues you are going to **deal with**<sup>3</sup> — this will encourage those present to concentrate on the meeting — and then **get on to**<sup>4</sup> the heart of the matter. Be careful to control the discussion — **shut down**<sup>5</sup> disruptions and off-topic discussions and take care not to **get bogged down**<sup>6</sup> in lengthy discussion. In the case of a deadlock be ready to **come up with**<sup>7</sup> a concrete solution. At the end of the meeting it's advisable to **tick off**<sup>8</sup> the list of what you've accomplished and **spell out**<sup>9</sup> why certain issues, if any, have been **left aside**<sup>10</sup> to **come back to**<sup>11</sup> another time.

<sup>1</sup> **bring up**

поднимать (*вопрос*)

<sup>2</sup> **run through**

быстро просмотреть, проверить

<sup>3</sup> **deal with**

обсуждать что-либо, решать / рассматривать  
(*вопрос*)

<sup>4</sup> **get on to**

заняться чем-либо, приступить к чему-либо, доб-  
браться до чего-либо

<sup>5</sup> **shut down**

прекращать, пресекать

<sup>6</sup> **get bogged down**

увязнуть, застрять

<sup>7</sup> **come up with**

см. 12. Jobs and Careers; p. 106

- <sup>8</sup> **tick off**  
отмечать (*галочкой*), ставить отметку
- <sup>9</sup> **spell out**  
разъяснять, растолковывать
- <sup>10</sup> **leave aside**  
отложить / не обсуждать (*вопрос*)
- <sup>11</sup> **come back to**  
возвращаться (*к предмету разговора*)

### EXTRA EXAMPLES

#### be / get bogged down

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

#### bring up sth / bring sth up

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

#### come back to sth

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

#### deal with sth

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

#### get on to sth

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

#### leave aside sth / leave aside sth

I'd prefer to **leave** the question of benefits **aside** for today. Я бы предпочла вопрос льгот сегодня **не обсуждать**.

## run through sth

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

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

## shut sth (sb) down / shut down sth (sb)

He's trying to get us off-track. Just **shut** him **down**.

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

## spell out sth / spell sth out

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

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

## tick off sth / tick sth off / tick sth off sth

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

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

## PRACTICE

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

## PHRASAL VERBS

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

► II. Заполните пропуски в предложениях глаголами в нужной форме.

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

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

- |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <b>to bring up</b>     | 3. <b>to deal with</b> |
| a. a matter               | a. a problem           |
| b. an opinion             | b. an interest         |
| c. a suggestion           | c. a situation         |
| 2. <b>to come back to</b> | 4. <b>to get on to</b> |
| a. the theme              | a. the next item       |
| b. the point              | b. the subject         |
| c. the topic              | c. the affair          |

5. **to leave aside**

- a. the discussion
- b. the question
- c. the issue

6. **to run through**

- a. the options
- b. the schedule
- c. the dispute

- IV. Заполните пропуски в предложениях частицами (наречиями или предлогами. **aside, back, down, off, on, out, through, up** или **with**).
1. Can we come \_\_\_\_\_ to the problem of early retirement?
  2. He brought \_\_\_\_\_ the question that was on the tip of everyone's tongues.
  3. If there are no questions, let's get \_\_\_\_\_ to the next item on our agenda.
  4. Leaving \_\_\_\_\_ the question of expense, do you really think his plan will help solve our problem?
  5. Mildred ran \_\_\_\_\_ the list of the points she wanted to make, ticking them \_\_\_\_\_ as she found the right arguments to use.
  6. The local authorities will have to spell \_\_\_\_\_ how they plan to deal \_\_\_\_\_ the problem of traffic jams in the city center.
  7. The talks with the board got bogged \_\_\_\_\_ on the question of overtime.
- V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.
1. Давайте **отложим** вопрос о результатах исследований и поговорим о перспективах.
  2. Директор **поднял** вопрос о взяточничестве среди сотрудников.
  3. Мартину еще никогда не приходилось **заниматься решением** таких проблем.
  4. Многие отличные идеи **тормозятся** бюрократической машиной.
  5. Не думаю, что я должен тебе это **объяснять**.
  6. Председатель попытался **остановить** дискуссию, но это ему не удалось.

## PHRASAL VERBS

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

### KEYS

#### ► I.

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

#### ► II.

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

#### ► III.

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 — b | 3 — b | 5 — a |
| 2 — a | 4 — c | 6 — c |

#### ► IV.

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

#### ► V.

1. Let's **leave aside** the test result and talk about the prospects.

2. The director **brought up** the question of bribery among the staff.
3. Martin has never had to **deal with** problems like that.
4. Many great ideas **get bogged down** in bureaucracy.
5. I don't think I have to **spell it out** for you.
6. The chairman tried to **shut down** the discussion but failed.
7. First, I have to **run through** my schedule for tomorrow.
8. **Have** you **ticked off** Tom's name on the list of candidates?
9. After a few minutes they **got on to** the problem of absenteeism.
10. I'll **come back to** your question at the end of the meeting.

## REVISION 11—15

- 1. Закончите предложения, используя подходящие по смыслу слова и фразы.
1. Before going to Italy Oliver should brush up ...  
**a.** his teeth      **b.** his Italian      **c.** his hair
  2. I'm going to cut back her spending on clothes because I ...  
**a.** am saving for a new car  
**b.** have hit the jackpot  
**c.** am going on a diet
  3. If the company you work for goes under you'll ...  
**a.** get a pay rise    **b.** get a pay cut    **c.** lose your job
  4. It's very important to list on your CV all the subjects you majored in while at ...  
**a.** kindergarten    **b.** high school    **c.** university
  5. Joel was laid off last month, so now he has to ...  
**a.** take a sick leave  
**b.** look for another job  
**c.** take an off-job training course
  6. One of the reasons Gary is so successful at work is that he always comes up with ...  
**a.** great ideas  
**b.** other colleagues  
**c.** his boss
  7. The best person to deal with divorce proceedings would be ...  
**a.** a dealer      **b.** a lawyer      **c.** a judge
  8. The boutique owner started winding down the advertising campaign because he had ...

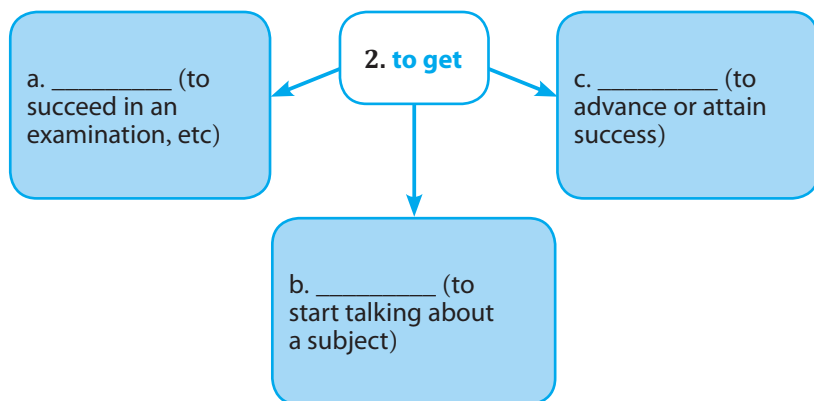
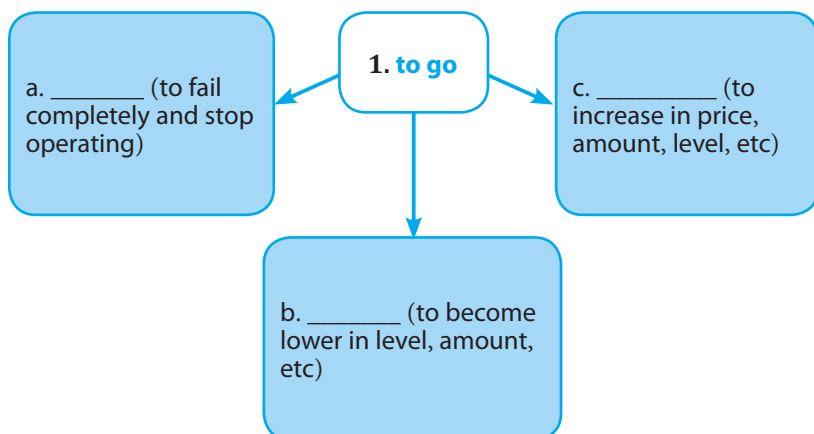


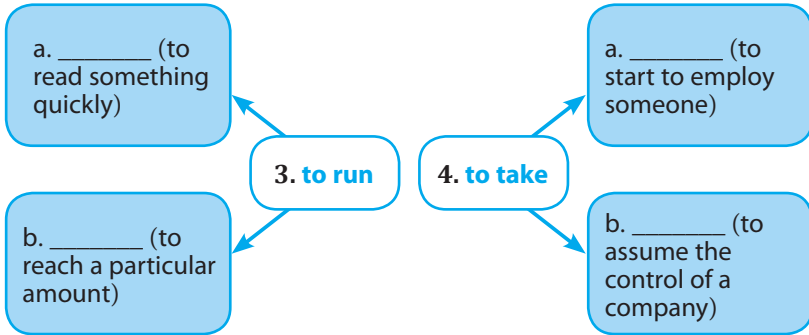
- a. sold nearly all the new stock  
 b. sold out the new stock  
 c. sold up his boutique
9. The chairperson ran through the list of items on the agenda ...  
 a. during the meeting  
 b. after the meeting  
 c. before the meeting
10. The number of the course dropouts has tailed off, and now there are ...  
 a. a few more than before  
 b. very few of them  
 c. more dropouts than before
- II. Перефразируйте слова и выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, таким образом, чтобы они содержали слова, написанные большими буквами, и сохраняли прежние значения.
1. Anny got into the art school by **succeeding in passing the exam, but not in a very impressive way.** THROUGH
2. Catering business tends to **become less intensive** after Christmas and Easter. OFF
3. Eva's got to **study** the Industrial Revolution **intensively** for tomorrow's test. UP
4. Having to **explain** everything **in detail** to your staff is frustrating. OUT
5. Martin **easily passed** his graduation exams at Oxford. THROUGH
6. Sometimes I do the housework and sometimes my husband does — in the end **our workload is equal in amount.** OUT
7. Sue and Liz gossiped heartily for a few minutes and then **started working hard and seriously** again. DOWN

## PHRASAL VERBS

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

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





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

### History of Apple Computer, Inc.

1. **1976** With \$1,300, Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_ Apple Computer, Inc.
2. **1977** Jobs recruits Regis McKenna, the owner of one of the most successful advertising and public relations firms in Silicon Valley, who **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_ the idea of the Apple logo.
3. **1982** Apple becomes the first personal computer company whose annual sales **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_ \$1 billion.
4. **1983** With the failure of the Lisa computer, Apple's earnings **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_ and its stock **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_ to \$35, half of its sale price in 1982.
5. **1985** Jobs and several other Apple executives leave Apple and **(6)** \_\_\_\_\_ NeXT Incorporated, a new computer company.
6. **1996** Apple **(7)** \_\_\_\_\_ NeXT which brings Steve Jobs back to Apple as a special advisor.
7. **1997** Steve Jobs, named interim chief executive officer, **(8)** \_\_\_\_\_ the business by closing plants, **(9)** \_\_\_\_\_ thousands of workers, and thus ensures Apple's recovery.
8. **1997** Apple starts to use the additional funds to **(10)** \_\_\_\_\_ education and creative content markets.

## PHRASAL VERBS

9. **2000** Steve Jobs **(11)** \_\_\_\_\_ the company as the new CEO and Mitch Mandich, the former chief sales executive, **(12)** \_\_\_\_\_.
10. **2011** Tim Cook **(13)** \_\_\_\_\_ from Jobs as CEO during his medical leave.
11. **2011** Former CEO Steve Jobs dies from cancer in October.

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

1. Было время, когда мой сын **относился к учебе спустя рукава**; вот тогда-то мне и следовало заставить его **серьезно взяться за учебу**.
2. Если учителя и родители **не объединятся для совместного решения** проблемы насилия в школах, уровень школьной преступности не **снизится**.
3. Завод был вынужден **сократить** объемы производства и **уволить** 200 рабочих. Кажется, они собираются **«свернуть» свою деятельность**.
4. Наш новый менеджер по продажам **предложил** смелую идею, которая поможет **увеличить** продажи и **снизить** расходы на рекламу.
5. Пришло время главному исполнительному директору принять решение: он должен или **уйти в отставку** и **передать полномочия** молодому поколению, или продолжить **возглавлять** компанию и пойти на риск **разорить** компанию.
6. Хотя фирма и снизила темпы **увольнения** сотрудников, ее руководство не спешит **возвращать** уволенных людей **на рабочие места**.

## KEYS

► I.

1 — b

3 — c

5 — b

2 — a

4 — c

6 — a

7 — b

9 — c

8 — a

10 — b

## ▶ II.

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

## ▶ III.

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

## ▶ IV.

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

## PHRASAL VERBS

11. heads up
12. stands down

13. takes over

### ► V.

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

## 16. DRIVING

I left early to avoid heavy traffic and thought that the trip would take me an hour or so but everything went wrong from the moment I **set out**<sup>1</sup>. When I **pulled out**<sup>2</sup> onto the main road somebody **cut in**<sup>3</sup> on me and I had to **pull up**<sup>4</sup> to avoid an accident. I was so excited that I decided to **pull over**<sup>5</sup> and calm down a little. As I was **picking up**<sup>6</sup> speed again, one of the tyres **blew out**<sup>7</sup> and I had to **pull in**<sup>8</sup> at the nearest garage to have it changed. In half an hour I was on my way again. By that time the rain had started, so when I saw a student who was hitch-hiking I felt sorry for him and **picked him up**<sup>9</sup>. We had been going only five minutes when I was **flagged down**<sup>10</sup> by a police officer who warned me of a huge holdup ahead. So when the student asked me to **drop him off**<sup>11</sup> at a roadside café I decided to have a cup of coffee there and check the map for a bypass road. But when I came out, someone had **blocked me in**<sup>12</sup>!

<sup>1</sup> **set out**

см. 2. Travel; p. 20

<sup>2</sup> **pull out**

отъезжать; уезжать; выезжать (из какого-либо места)

<sup>3</sup> **cut in**

вклиниваться между машинами, подрезать (автомобиль)

<sup>4</sup> **pull up**

тормозить

<sup>5</sup> **pull over**

съезжать на обочину и останавливаться

<sup>6</sup> **pick up**

набирать скорость, разгоняться

<sup>7</sup> **blow out**

разрывать (шину)

<sup>8</sup> **pull in**

останавливаться (в пути)

## PHRASAL VERBS

- <sup>9</sup> **pick up**  
брать пассажира, подвозить
- <sup>10</sup> **flag down**  
сигнализировать водителю с требованием остановить машину
- <sup>11</sup> **drop off**  
высаживать, ссаживать (кого-либо где-либо)
- <sup>12</sup> **block in**  
блокировать (машину)

### EXTRA EXAMPLES

#### blow out

The tyre **blew out** as I was driving to the station to meet John. Шина **лопнула**, когда я ехал на станцию встретить Джона.

#### block sb/sth in

Someone **had blocked me in** so I had to take a taxi to work. Кто-то **заблокировал мою машину**, и мне пришлось ехать на работу на такси.

#### cut in

I was driving up to the crossroads when this green car **cut in** on me. Я подъезжал к перекрестку, когда меня **подрезала** эта зеленая машина.

#### drop sb off

I asked Stella to **drop me off** at the corner of the street. Я попросил Стеллу **высадить меня** на углу улицы.

#### flag sb/sth down

A police officer **flagged me down**. Меня **остановил** полицейский.

#### pick sb up

I never **pick up** hitch-hikers. Я никогда не **подвожу** людей, путешествующих авто-стопом.



## pick up (speed)

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

Поезд постепенно **набирал скорость**.

## pull in

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

Давай **остановимся** в этом кафе и перекусим.

## pull over

I **pulled over** to make a phone call.

Я **остановился на обочине**, чтобы позвонить.

## pull up

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

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

## pull out

**Don't pull out!** There's a car coming.

**Не выезжай на дорогу!** Едет машина.

## PRACTICE

- 1. Перефразируйте слова и выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, таким образом, чтобы они содержали слова, написанные большими буквами, и сохраняли прежние значения.
1. Carly managed to **make** a passing taxi **stop by waving her arm at its driver**. FLAG
  2. Dave stood watching helplessly as her train slowly **left** the station. PULL
  3. I couldn't drive out of the garage as someone **had put his vehicle so close to my car that I couldn't get out of** my parking space. BLOCK
  4. The overloaded truck **was beginning to go faster** with maddening slowness. ICK
  5. Vikki rounded the corner, looking for a place **to park**. PULL

## PHRASAL VERBS

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 6. I don't know how long I waited at the hitching point before some old wreck of a car <b>stopped and the driver gave me a lift.</b> | PICK |
| 7. Nick was going past the hospital so he promised <b>to stop and let me get out of the car</b> there.                               | DROP |
| 8. No wonder the tyre <b>got punctured</b> , the driveway is covered with fragments of broken glass.                                 | BLOW |
| 9. We had <b>to drive to the side of the road and stop our car</b> when a police car approached at high speed.                       | PULL |
| 10. When I <b>stopped the car</b> in front of the office building Mel was already there waiting for me.                              | PULL |
| 11. Yes, officer, we saw a green sports car <b>move in ahead</b> of this white Mazda.  | CUT  |

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

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Don't forget to pick Ann ...                          | a. _____ right in front of me forcing me to brake. |
| 2. Fifteen minutes later the bus pulled ...              | b. _____ outside my apartment building.            |
| 3. Grace was so scared that she had to pull ...          | c. _____ at a small cafe just outside Leeds.       |
| 4. I flagged ...   | d. _____ on the other side of the dirty road.      |
| 5. John dropped me ...                                   | e. _____ at 90 kmph?                               |
| 6. Someone has blocked ...                               | f. _____ on the open road to calm down a little.   |
| 7. Suddenly a green Jaguar cut ...                       | g. _____ a passing taxi and went to the airport.   |
| 8. We decided to pull ...                                | h. _____ in front of him.                          |
| 9. What would you do if you had a tyre blow ...          | i. _____ my car in the underground parking.        |
| 10. When Dave rounded the corner a police car pulled ... | j. _____ from the train station!                   |

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

**block in**  
**pick up**  
**drop off**

**pull in**  
**flag down**  
**pull over**

|                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| at the kerb           | passengers              |
| hitchhikers           | to the side of the road |
| one's neighbour's car | speeders                |

1. Airport busses \_\_\_\_\_ on the forecourt next to the Terminal C building.
  2. I had \_\_\_\_\_ to let the government motorcade pass.
  3. In Cuba, \_\_\_\_\_ is obligatory for government vehicles.
  4. Randy \_\_\_\_\_ and looked at the map.
  5. Road police have to arrest drunk drivers and \_\_\_\_\_.
  6. There was no parking space left so I had \_\_\_\_\_.
- IV. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.
1. Выехав за пределы города, мы снова **набрали скорость**.
  2. Давай **остановимся** у ближайшего кафе и перекусим.
  3. Дэна **остановил** полицейский и оштрафовал его за превышение скорости.
  4. Из переулка **выехал** красный BMW и задел левое крыло моего автомобиля.
  5. Машины, паркующиеся вдоль узкой Парк авеню, **блокируют** машины местных жителей.
  6. Мы **остановились** на обочине и **посадили** к себе молодого парня, который путешествовал автостопом по Англии.
  7. Таксист **высадил** меня на углу улицы.
  8. Фиона онемела от удивления, когда перед ее домом **затормозил** розовый лимузин.

## PHRASAL VERBS

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

### KEYS

#### ► I.

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

#### ► II.

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 — up — j   | 6 — in — i   |
| 2 — in — d   | 7 — in — a   |
| 3 — over — f | 8 — up — c   |
| 4 — down — g | 9 — out — e  |
| 5 — off — b  | 10 — out — h |

## ▶ III.

1. drop off passengers
2. to pull in at the kerb
3. picking up hitchhikers
4. pulled over to the side of the road
5. flag down speeders
6. to block in my neighbour's car

## ▶ IV.

1. Once out of the city, we **picked up speed** again.
2. Let's **pull in** at the nearest café and have a snack.
3. A cop **flagged** Dan **down** and gave him a speeding ticket.
4. A red BMW **pulled out** from the alley and clipped the left fender of my car.
5. The cars parking along the narrow Park Avenue **block** the residents **in**.
6. We **pulled over** to **pick up** a young man who was hitchhiking across Britain.
7. The cab **dropped** me **off** at the corner of the street.
8. Fiona was dumbstruck with surprise when a pink limo **pulled up** outside her house.
9. The tyre **blew out** and the car skidded to the right into wayside bushes.
10. I was driving along Elm Road when this green car **cut in** on me, forcing me to brake.

## 17. TELEPHONING

From the moment you **pick up**<sup>1</sup> the phone and till the time you **put** the receiver **down**<sup>2</sup> you represent your department or company. So using proper telephone etiquette makes communication more effective. Put a smile in your voice every time you answer the phone. If you ask the caller to **hold on**<sup>3</sup>, always ask permission and then check back every 30 seconds or so to see if the person still wishes to continue to hold. If you transfer a call, tell the caller the name of the person you are **putting** him **through**<sup>4</sup> to so that if the caller gets **cut off**<sup>5</sup> he will know who to **call back**<sup>6</sup>. If the caller can't **get through**<sup>7</sup> to a certain person on your staff, take a message for him to **get back to**<sup>8</sup> the caller. Do not **hang up**<sup>9</sup> on the caller no matter how annoying he might seem. The person may just be **phoning around**<sup>10</sup> companies and your **ringing off**<sup>11</sup> may cost your company a potential customer.

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

<sup>10</sup> **phone around**  
обзванивать

<sup>11</sup> **ring off**  
вешать / бросать трубку

### EXTRA EXAMPLES

#### call back / call sb back / call back sb

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

#### cut sb off / cut off sb

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

#### get back to sb

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

#### get through (to sb)

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

#### hang up (on) sb

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

#### hold on

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

phone around sb

Just **phone around** a couple of companies before you make a decision. Просто **обзвони** несколько компаний перед тем, как принимать решение.

pick up

It's good to **pick up** the phone within 10 to 15 seconds. **Поднимать** трубку нужно в течение первых 10–15 секунд.

put down

She said good-bye and **put down** the phone. Она попрощалась и **положила** трубку.

put sb through (to sb)

Can you **put** me **through** to Mr Long? Можете **соединить** меня с господином Лонгом?

ring off

Tim was very rude and I had to **ring off**. Тим начал грубить, и мне пришлось **повесить трубку**.

PRACTICE

- 1. Заполните пропуски в предложениях подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами.
1. A good secretary should either take the call or \_\_\_\_\_ the person within an hour.  
a. call back                      b. get through to                      c. phone around
  2. Before I \_\_\_\_\_ I could hear him swearing.  
a. put down                      b. called back                      c. rang off
  3. But on the tenth ring I decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the phone.  
a. hold on                      b. pick up                      c. cut off
  4. I listened to pre-recorded message for five minutes before I got \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. rung off                      b. held on                      c. cut off



5. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ telephone surveys.  
a. hang up on      b. put down      c. get through to
  6. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ you with our official response in fifteen minutes.  
a. call back      b. get back to      c. get through to
  7. Mother \_\_\_\_\_ the phone and looked at me in surprise.  
a. rang off      b. cutt off      c. put down
  8. Since I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ Liz on the phone I emailed her the next day.  
a. get through to      b. hang up on      c. bet back to
  9. The secretary will \_\_\_\_\_ our customers and provide them all necessary information.  
a. call back      b. get through to      c. phone around
  10. They won't \_\_\_\_\_ (me) customer service.  
a. get through to      b. put through to      c. get back to
  11. Will you \_\_\_\_\_, please! Your call will be answered as soon as possible.  
a. hold on      b. call back      c. ring off
- II. Заполните пропуски в предложениях частицами (наречиями или предлогами) **around, back, down, off, on, through, to** или **up**.
1. Could you get \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ me on the data by the end of Friday?
  2. Dad put the phone \_\_\_\_\_ and passed a hand across his forehead.
  3. I decided to return the call later and let the answering machine pick \_\_\_\_\_.
  4. I got cut \_\_\_\_\_ right in the middle of the call to New York.
  5. I have to ring \_\_\_\_\_ now, my bus is coming.
  6. If there is anything urgent from the office, put it \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ me right away.
  7. I'll call you \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as I get any information.
  8. I've been phoning \_\_\_\_\_ customers all day telling them about our special offer.

## PHRASAL VERBS

9. Nicole finally got \_\_\_\_\_ someone who could answer her question about refund.
10. Please hold \_\_\_\_\_, and I'll see if Mr Barlow is available.
11. That's how our conversation usually ends — I just hang \_\_\_\_\_ her.

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

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

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

- |                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <b>to hang up on</b> | 3. <b>to get through to</b> |
| a. one's mother         | a. the office               |
| b. a man                | b. the house                |
| c. a peg                | c. the building             |
| 2. <b>to put down</b>   | 4. <b>to phone around</b>   |
| a. the cord             | a. the industries           |
| b. the phone            | b. the services             |
| c. the dial             | c. the shops                |

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

## KEYS

## ➤ I.

- |       |       |        |
|-------|-------|--------|
| 1 — a | 5 — a | 9 — c  |
| 2 — c | 6 — b | 10 — b |
| 3 — b | 7 — c | 11 — a |
| 4 — c | 8 — a |        |

## ➤ II.

- |            |               |               |
|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. back to | 5. off        | 9. through to |
| 2. down    | 6. through to | 10. on        |
| 3. up      | 7. back       | 11. up on     |
| 4. off     | 8. around     |               |

## PHRASAL VERBS

### ▶ III.

1. later
2. on me
3. telephone operator
4. a moment
5. mid-sentence
6. cheapest prices
7. to my home number
8. to you
9. flew into a rage

### ▶ IV.

1 — a  
2 — b

3 — a  
4 — c

### ▶ V.

1. Mr Allen was out, so I gave my name and asked the secretary to **call** me **back**.
2. If Sue hadn't been mad with Mark, she wouldn't **hung up on** him.
3. Sorry, but I'll have to **cut** you **off** now as I've got lots of callers waiting. But I'll **get back** to you as soon as I get the necessary information.
4. Having **phoned around** all the catering companies I found the cheapest price for my birthday party.
5. Will you **hold on**, please? The line is busy but I'll **put** you **through** to Mr Scott as soon as he **rings off**.
6. Pat **picked up the phone**, hesitated a little, and **put** it **down**.
7. I tried phoning Tara's office this morning, but I couldn't **get through**.

## 18. TECHNOLOGY

Learning how to operate a photocopier can be complex. Our step by step guide will help you learn how to handle it. First, **plug in**<sup>1</sup> the copier into a wall jack. The device may **take up**<sup>2</sup> 30 to 45 seconds to **warm up**<sup>3</sup>. When the power light **comes on**<sup>4</sup>, check the paper tray to see if there's enough paper. If more paper is needed **load up**<sup>5</sup> the paper track. Place the document you want to copy face down into the copier and input the number of copies you want to **run off**<sup>6</sup> on the control panel. Now press the "Copy" button and the whole thing **starts up**<sup>7</sup>. This model never **seizes up**<sup>8</sup> when you change paper, but should copy paper get jammed inside the copier **turn off**<sup>9</sup> the device, **open it up**<sup>10</sup> and remove the paper stuck inside. Replace the cover and **switch on**<sup>11</sup> the copier again. Remember to remove the original document after completing the copy task.

<sup>1</sup> **plug in**

включать в сеть, вставлять вилку в розетку

<sup>2</sup> **take up**

см. 2. Travel; p. 20

<sup>2</sup> **warm up**

прогреть, прогреться

<sup>3</sup> **come on**

включаться (о приборе); загораться (о лампочке)

<sup>4</sup> **load up**

загружать

<sup>5</sup> **run off**

печатать (количество экземпляров)

<sup>6</sup> **start up**

начинать работать

<sup>7</sup> **seize up**

заедать (о трущихся деталях), застревать

<sup>8</sup> **turn off**

выключать (прибор, устройство, электронитание)

## PHRASAL VERBS

### <sup>9</sup> **open up**

открывать (*доступ к чему-либо*)

### <sup>10</sup> **switch on**

включать (*прибор, устройство, электропитание*)

## EXTRA EXAMPLES

### come on

My scan power button **comes on** and off all the time.

На моем сканере постоянно то **загорается**, то гаснет кнопка «питание».

### load up / load up sth / load sth up

Tara is **loading up** the washing machine.

Тара **загружает** стиральную машину.

### open up sth / open sth up

Does anyone know how to **open up** a scanner without breaking the casing?

Кто-нибудь знает, как **открыть** сканер, не сломав при этом корпус?

### plug in sth / plug sth in

Mother filled the kettle and **plugged it in**.

Мама налила воды в чайник и **включила** его, **вставив вилку в розетку**.

### run off sth / run sth off

Can you **run off** 10 copies of the agenda?

Можете **сделать** 10 копий повестки?

### seize up

The engine can **seize up** if you don't oil it regularly.

Мотор может начать **заедать**, если вы не будете регулярно заливать масло

## start up / start up sth / start sth up

He turned the ignition key and **started** the car **up**. Он повернул ключ зажигания и **завел** машину.

switch on sth / switch sth on / switch on /  
turn on sth / turn sth on

Can you **switch on** the coffee-machine? Ты можешь **включить** кофеварку?

turn off sth / turn sth off  
switch off sth / switch sth off / switch off

Tina had to get up and **turn off** the TV. Тине пришлось встать и **выключить** телевизор.

## warm up / warm up sth / warm sth up

We had to wait for the car to **warm up**. Нам пришлось подождать, пока машина **прогрееется**.

## PRACTICE

- 1. Найдите соответствие данным определениям в списке фразовых глаголов по теме.
1. to become jammed
  2. to begin operating or being used
  3. to connect a piece of electrical equipment to the main supply of electricity
  4. to fill a container with a large amount of something
  5. to flash on
  6. to reach a temperature high enough to allow it to operate efficiently
  7. to remove the lid, cover, or fastening of a container to get access to the contents
  8. to stop the operation or flow of something by means of a tap, switch, or button

## PHRASAL VERBS

9. to reproduce copies of a piece of writing on a machine
10. to turn on a machine, light, radio etc using a switch

► II. Заполните пропуски в предложениях глаголами в нужной форме.

1. Brad went to bed at around midnight and shortly afterwards the car alarm \_\_\_\_\_ up.  
a. came                      b. started                      c. opened
2. I have already prepared the printed statement, just \_\_\_\_\_ off about 50 copies.  
a. run                      b. switch                      c. turn
3. It took me ages to find the remote control device to \_\_\_\_\_ the television on.  
a. come                      b. switch                      c. warm
4. Mom took the anti-mosquito repellent from the drawer and \_\_\_\_\_ it in the wall socket.  
a. plugged                      b. switched                      c. turned
5. The new office MFD started \_\_\_\_\_ up after only three weeks.  
a. warming                      b. loading                      c. seizing
6. The repair man found the main power switch and \_\_\_\_\_ it off.  
a. ran                      b. turned                      c. plugged
7. This appliance allows the engine to \_\_\_\_\_ up faster and reduces fuel consumption.  
a. warm                      b. open                      c. seize
8. To \_\_\_\_\_ up a jammed DVD drive on your computer, please, follow these instructions.  
a. warm                      b. load                      c. open
9. When I press the power button on my ASUS laptop all the lights \_\_\_\_\_ on.  
a. come                      b. switch                      c. turn
10. You can \_\_\_\_\_ up around 250 sheets of paper into the multipurpose feeder.  
a. seize                      b. load                      c. start



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

1. **to open up**

- a. a computer case
- b. a paper tray
- c. a monitor

2. **to load up**

- a. the heating system
- b. a washing machine
- c. a dishwasher

3. **to plug in**

- a. a printer
- b. a hairdryer
- c. a keyboard

4. **to start up**

- a. an engine
- b. the light
- c. a generator

5. **to switch on**

- a. the light
- b. the alarm
- c. water

6. **to warm up**

- a. water-cannons
- b. a photocopier
- c. engines

► IV. Исправьте ошибки в предложениях.

1. If you install this relay certain lights will come up at different times of the day.
2. If you learn how to start up the washing machine correctly, you'll get better laundry results.
3. If your MFD doesn't work, make sure you've switched it off.
4. I'll walk off some more copies of the agenda before the meeting.
5. It was quite chilly in the room as I had forgotten to run off the air-conditioning when leaving for work this morning.
6. Our electrical barbecue can be plugged on a household electricity supply.
7. Samsung CLP-350N Laser Printer keeps seizing down during the warm-up cycle.
8. To load the car up, put the key in the ignition and then turn it.
9. With certain models, it may take quite a time for the printer to heat up.
10. You need the right tools to break up a computer case.

## PHRASAL VERBS

- V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.
1. В последнее время у меня проблемы с газонокосилкой — она не **запускается**.
  2. Когда мотор начал **заедать**, я вспомнил, что не залил масло.
  3. Ксерокс — старый, нужно немного времени, чтобы он **прогрелся**.
  4. Лучше всего посудомоечная машина работает при полной загрузке, поэтому перед **включением загрузите** ее.
  5. Не удивительно, что электроплитка не **грелась**, ее не **включили в сеть**!
  6. Никогда не **открывайте** корпус принтера, если он не отключен от сети.
  7. Организаторы **отключили** кондиционирование, и в зале было душно.
  8. С нашим ксероксом что-то случилось — кнопка питания не **загорается**.
  9. Я **сделала** 200 **копий** этого объявления. Думаешь, этого хватит?

## KEYS

► I.

- |                |                                |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. to seize up | 6. to warm up                  |
| 2. to start up | 7. to open up                  |
| 3. to plug in  | 8. to switch off / to turn off |
| 4. to load up  | 9. to run off                  |
| 5. to come on  | 10. to switch on / to turn on  |

► II.

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 — b | 3 — b | 5 — c |
| 2 — a | 4 — a | 6 — b |

7 — a

9 — a

8 — c

10 — b

## ▶ III.

1 — c

3 — c

5 — c

2 — a

4 — b

6 — a

## ▶ IV.

1. If you install this relay certain lights will come **on** at different times of the day.
2. If you learn how to **load** up the washing machine correctly, you'll get better laundry results.
3. If your MFD doesn't work, make sure you've switched it **on**.
4. I'll **run** off some more copies of the agenda before the meeting.
5. It was quite chilly in the room as I had forgotten to **switch** off the air-conditioning when leaving for work this morning.
6. Our electrical barbecue can be plugged **in** a household electricity supply.
7. Samsung CLP-350N Laser Printer keeps seizing **up** during the warm-up cycle.
8. To **start** the car up, put the key in the ignition and then turn it.
9. With certain models, it may take quite a time for the printer to **warm** up.
10. You need the right tools to **open** up a computer case.

## ▶ V.

1. Lately I have had some trouble with the lawn mower — it won't **start up**.
2. As the engine started **seizing up** I remembered that I had failed to oil it.
3. The photocopier is old; it takes a while to **warm** it **up**.
4. A full dishwasher runs best, so load it up before you **switch** it **on**.

## PHRASAL VERBS

5. No wonder, the one-hotplate electric stove didn't warm up, it hadn't been **plugged in**!
6. Never **open up** a printer case unless it is unplugged!
7. The organizers had **turned off** the air-conditioning and the hall was stifling.
8. There's something wrong with our photocopier — the power button light does not **come on**.
9. I've **run off** 200 copies of this notice. Do you think it will be enough?

## 19. COMPUTERS

I'm trying to download ArchiCAD but when I get to the installment part the "please-go-to-control-panel-to-install-configure-system-component" **pops up**<sup>1</sup>. I go to control panel but I don't know where to go from there. Please, help.

For the past week or so, my computer was **slowing down**<sup>2</sup> and then **freezing up**<sup>3</sup> after about an hour of use. When I opened up the system I found that the cooling fan had fallen off. I fixed it with some glue. Now, the entire computer just **shuts down**<sup>4</sup> in the middle of activity. What's the issue?

My motherboard has **packed up**<sup>5</sup> but I haven't **backed up**<sup>6</sup> my files. Is there anything I can do to retrieve my files?

Please let me know how I can **go on**<sup>7</sup> the Internet from my PC to my laptop (I have the Internet on the PC). What shall I buy to do this?

I have an old Toshiba laptop. I just wonder if I can **hook it up**<sup>8</sup> to my newer ACER Aspire desktop to put some games, music, etc. on to my old laptop. The problem is that it doesn't have a USB port or internet hook-ups. What should I do?

For some reason my keyboard is typing the wrong letters as well as numbers. When I type @ it **comes up**<sup>9</sup> with " symbol and the Caps Lock comes on when I type for no reason. What is happening?

A whole lot of data was **wiped out**<sup>10</sup> when I got a virus. How can I avoid this in future?

## PHRASAL VERBS

- <sup>1</sup> **pop up**  
высвечиваться на экране
- <sup>2</sup> **slow down**  
тормозить (*о компьютере*)
- <sup>3</sup> **freeze up**  
виснуть (*о компьютере*)
- <sup>4</sup> **shut down**  
выключить, отключить (*прибор, электричество*)
- <sup>5</sup> **pack up**  
испортиться, сломаться, выйти из строя (*о механизме*)
- <sup>6</sup> **back up**  
делать резервную копию файла
- <sup>7</sup> **go on**  
зайти (*в интернет, на сайт*)
- <sup>8</sup> **hook up**  
подключать, подсоединять, соединять
- <sup>9</sup> **come up**  
появляться (*на экране; об информации*)
- <sup>10</sup> **wipe out**  
стирать (*данные*)

### EXTRA EXAMPLES

#### back up sth / back sth up

This article explains how to **back up** and restore data. В статье объясняется, как **делать резервную копию** и восстанавливать информацию.

#### come up

I keep having message **come up** saying "memory full". У меня на экране постоянно **появляется** сообщение «память переполнена».

#### freeze up

My computer **freezes up** when I go on the Internet. Когда я захожу в Интернет, мой компьютер **виснет**.

## go on

Now **go on** the Internet and do a search for information we need.

А теперь, **зайдите** в Интернет и найдите нужную информацию.

## hook up sth / hook sth up

I think Apple computers **hook up** to all printers.

Я думаю, что компьютеры Apple можно **подключить** к любым принтерам.

## pack up

My laptop has **packed up** again!

Мой лэптоп снова **сломался!**

## pop up

Why does this message keep **popping up** on my screen?

Почему это сообщение постоянно **высвечивается** у меня **на экране?**

## shut sth down / shut down sth / shut down

The main reason why most computers **shut down** is overheating.

Основная причина, по которой **отключается** большинство компьютеров, это перегрев.

## slow down

My computer **slows down** when I use it for long hours.

Мой компьютер начинает **тормозить**, если я долго за ним работаю.

## wipe out sth / wipe sth out

The program is designed to securely **wipe** all data **out** from any hard drive.

Программа предназначена для того, чтобы безопасно **стирать** информацию с любого диска.

## PRACTICE

➤ I. Найдите соответствия между фразовыми глаголами и их значениями.

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. <b>back up</b>   | a. appear on a computer screen  |
| 2. <b>come up</b>   | b. connect an electronic machine to other similar machines                    |
| 3. <b>freeze up</b> | c. start to work more slowly  |
| 4. <b>go on</b>     | d. make a copy of a data file for storage in another place as a security copy |
| 5. <b>hook up</b>   | e. stop operating   |
| 6. <b>pack up</b>   | f. get connected to   |
| 7. <b>pop up</b>    | g. become temporarily locked because of system problems                       |
| 8. <b>shut down</b> | h. accidentally remove from a computer  |
| 9. <b>slow down</b> | i. stop working   |
| 10. <b>wipe out</b> | j. appear suddenly on a computer screen, especially when you are online       |

➤ II. Образуйте фразовые глаголы. Заполните пропуски в предложениях подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами в правильной форме.

|      |      |        |      |
|------|------|--------|------|
| back | come | freeze | down |
| go   | hook | pack   | on   |
| pop  | shut | slow   | out  |
|      | wipe |        | up   |

1. Antivirus software can \_\_\_\_\_ your computer.
2. Before you donate your computer to charity or give it to someone else, remember \_\_\_\_\_ your personal information first.
3. I have had my PC running for about five years until it \_\_\_\_\_. Now I need to buy a new one.



4. If a message \_\_\_\_\_ it appears on the screen of your computer.
5. If the memory on your computer is very low it can \_\_\_\_\_.
6. If you double-click on this icon the menu \_\_\_\_\_.
7. If your computer \_\_\_\_\_ unexpectedly you should scan it for viruses.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ a computer file means to make a copy of it, usually onto a disk or external disk drive.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ a laptop to a printer, attach one end of the computer cable to the printer and the other end to either the USB or parallel port on the laptop.
10. Today more and more people are using cell phones \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet.

► III. Расположите слова в правильном порядке и составьте предложения.

1. hook / Do / how / loudspeakers / to / to / you / up / know / the / the / PC?
2. that / out / I / jpegs / a / my / virus / wiped / got / all.
3. Window / down / Is / true / over / that / it / slow / all / time / systems?
4. idea / is / a / a / back / good / to / week / least / your / It / file / up / at / once.
5. over / going / Millions / of / right / the / the / people / now / world / are / on / all / Internet!
6. then / My / turns / screen / screen / startup / black / on / freezes / desktop / and / up / into / a.
7. up / on / arrival / My / come / has / board / just / flight / the.
8. time / air / my / winter / packs / hope / is / conditioner / Next / up / I / it / in!
9. weekend / will / power / be / The / shut / over / supply / down / the.

- IV. Заполните пропуски в предложениях фразовыми глаголами в нужной форме.
1. All my apps \_\_\_\_\_ on the screen but none of them works.
  2. Can I stop calendar reminders \_\_\_\_\_ on my screen?
  3. I always \_\_\_\_\_ most of my files on USB stickers.
  4. Could you email the information as our fax machine \_\_\_\_\_?
  5. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ (them) correctly without reading the instructions.
  6. My laptop \_\_\_\_\_ when I close the lid.
  7. Numerous documents, pictures and files on the desktop can \_\_\_\_\_ your computer.
  8. Unfortunately, all the information \_\_\_\_\_ from my laptop.
  9. When I \_\_\_\_\_ the Web, the whole system \_\_\_\_\_ and changes IE homepages.
- V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.
1. Все компьютеры в конференц-зале **зависли**, и собрание отменили.
  2. Когда я вчера попыталась **зайти** в Интернет, сначала на экране **появилось** какое-то сообщение, а затем компьютер просто **выключился**.
  3. Мой принтер снова **сломался**! Давно пора купить новый.
  4. Не забывайте каждый день **создавать резервную копию** важных данных.
  5. После того, как я **подключил** свой новый десктоп к старому компьютеру, он начал слегка **тормозить**.
  6. Просто вставь этот диск в компьютер, информацию с которого ты хочешь **стереть**, и перезагрузи его.
  7. Это сообщение может время от времени **высвечиваться на экране**, просто не обращай на него внимания.

## KEYS

## ▶ I.

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

## ▶ II.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. slow down   | 6. will pop up |
| 2. to wipe out | 7. shuts down  |
| 3. packed up   | 8. To back up  |
| 4. comes up    | 9. To hook up  |
| 5. freeze up   | 10. to go on   |

## ▶ III.

1. Do you know how to hook up the loudspeakers to the PC?
2. I got a virus that wiped out all my jpegs.
3. Is it true that all Window systems slow down over time?
4. It is a good idea to back up your files at least once a week.
5. Millions of people all over the world are going on the Internet right now!
6. My desktop screen freezes up on start-up and then turns into a black screen.
7. My flight has just come up on the arrival board.
8. Next time my air conditioner packs up I'll hope it's in winter!
9. The power supply will be shut down over the weekend.

## ▶ IV.

- |               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. come up    | 4. has packed up   |
| 2. popping up | 5. hook them up    |
| 3. back up    | 6. won't shut down |

## PHRASAL VERBS

7. slow down
8. has got wiped out
9. go on / freezes up

### ► V.

1. All the PC screens in the conference hall **froze up** and the meeting was cancelled.
2. When I tried to **go on** the Internet yesterday, some message **came up** on the screen first and then the PC just **shut down**.
3. My printer has **packed up** again! It's time I got a new one.
4. Make sure you **back up** important data every day.
5. After **hooking up** my new desktop to the old computer, it started **slowing down** a little.
6. Just put this CD into the computer you want to **wipe out** and reboot.
7. This message can **pop up** from time to time, just don't mind it.

## 20. MASS MEDIA

Most of what we call “news” nowadays begins from press releases **put out**<sup>1</sup> by individuals, companies or government agencies. Tips and leaks constitute the next most important source. In this way journalists can **pick up**<sup>2</sup> information from well-meaning citizens present at a crime or accident scene or those who want to **wise us up to**<sup>3</sup> sordid behaviours of public figures. Occasionally valuable information may **leak out**<sup>4</sup> and become news. But, believe it or not, tips and leaks are always **checked out**<sup>5</sup>. Journalists can even **sound out**<sup>6</sup> experts to verify the information obtained in this way. Sometimes reporters just happen to be present there when a news story happens, but it doesn't happen by accident, though. Journalists may have to **stake out**<sup>7</sup> their subject's house or **worm information out of**<sup>8</sup> those in the know. When it becomes impossible for reporters to **root out**<sup>9</sup> a scoop they may just **make it up**<sup>10</sup>!

<sup>1</sup> **put out**

выпускать, издавать

<sup>2</sup> **pick up**

собирать (информацию)

<sup>3</sup> **wise up to**

сообщить, рассказать (кому-либо о чем-либо); информировать

<sup>4</sup> **leak out**

просочиться, стать известным

<sup>5</sup> **check out**

подтверждать

<sup>6</sup> **sound out**

выяснять (что-либо), выпрашивать (о чем-либо)

<sup>7</sup> **stake out**

вести наблюдение, следить (за кем-либо или чем-либо)

## PHRASAL VERBS

<sup>8</sup> **worm out of**

выведывать, выпытывать

<sup>9</sup> **root out**

отыскивать, откапывать

<sup>10</sup> **make up**

придумывать, выдумывать, сочинять

### EXTRA EXAMPLES

#### check out sth / check sth out

I don't think he will **check out** the fact. Не думаю, что он **подтвердит** этот факт.

#### leak out

The information **leaked out** to the newspapers and caused a scandal. Информация **просочилась** в газеты и вызвала скандал.

#### make up sth / make sth up

I'm not **making it up**. I saw it with my own eyes. Я ничего не **выдумываю**, я видел это своими собственными глазами.

#### pick sth up / pick up sth

Tanya **picked up** the information from a conversation she had overheard. Таня **узнала** эту информацию из подслушанного разговора.

#### put out sth / put sth out

Sometimes companies **put out** press releases that may be "embargoed". Иногда компании **выпускают** пресс-релизы, которые могут наложить запрет.

#### root out sth / root sth out

She was trying to **root out** the reason for his absence. Она пыталась **отыскать** причины его отсутствия.

## sound out sb / sound sb out

I would **sound** specialist **out** before making a decision if I were you.

На твоем месте, я бы **расспросил** специалистов перед тем, как принимать решение.

## stake out sth (sb) / stake out sth (sb)

The police has been **staking out** his house.

Полиция **ведет наблюдение** за его домом.

## wise sb up to sth

My lawyer **wised** me **up to** my ex-wife's plans.

Мой адвокат **рассказал** мне о планах моей бывшей жены.

## worm sth out of sb

She managed to **worm** some facts **out of** the secretary.

Ей удалось **выведать** у секретаря несколько фактов.

## PRACTICE

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

- |          |                |
|----------|----------------|
| 1. _____ | a. references  |
|          | b. information |
|          | c. facts       |
| 2. _____ | a. a story     |
|          | b. an excuse   |
|          | c. news        |
| 3. _____ | a. information |
|          | b. an idea     |
|          | c. gossip      |

## PHRASAL VERBS

- |          |   |
|----------|---|
| 4. _____ | a. a press release<br>b. a report<br>c. a warning   |
| 5. _____ | a. a witness<br>b. a scoop<br>c. news               |
| 6. _____ | a. opinions<br>b. experts<br>c. government          |
| 7. _____ | a. a building<br>b. a territory<br>c. an ex-convict |
| 8. _____ | a. the truth<br>b. information<br>c. details        |

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

1. After investigating his data, we found that some of his claims did not \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I guess Roger has just \_\_\_\_\_ (it) to illustrate his point.
3. Inform me if anyone tries to \_\_\_\_\_ (this information) of you.
4. Lucy enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ celebrity gossip.
5. Our bank guarantees that none of your credit card information will \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Our reporters have \_\_\_\_\_ some interesting information on corruption.
7. Our video crews and photographers \_\_\_\_\_ the notorious night club every night.



8. We are holding a staff meeting to \_\_\_\_\_ the opinions and mood of the workers.
  9. We want to \_\_\_\_\_ (our readers) the deceptive advertising schemes.
  10. You can get a freelance job by reading the ads some companies \_\_\_\_\_.
- III. Перефразируйте предложения, заменив слова и выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами.
1. Additional police were called in to **watch secretly** the abandoned warehouse.
  2. I **got** lots of tips on home repairs from the magazine.
  3. I think Neil **invented** the whole story to get out of trouble.
  4. I've **found** some hot news about our local football team.
  5. Mr Crawford advised me to **find out what you think about** our plan.
  6. The text of the agreement **became known** to the press.
  7. They **issued** a press release that stirred public opinion.
  8. Though it was hard, but I succeeded in **obtaining** a few details **from** Nick.
  9. We must **inform** the consumers **about** the danger of GM products.
  10. You've got to **make sure that the facts are true** before you share them with other people.
- IV. Исправьте ошибки в предложениях.
1. After the accident the police handed a warning out to the local residents.
  2. He's good at digging out juicy scoop.
  3. I just want to sound you off about vacancies.
  4. I went to Aunt Betty hoping to peck up some gossip about our relatives.

## PHRASAL VERBS

5. More details about the coup are now beginning to drain out.
6. My lawyer wised me up about all the pitfalls of the loan contract.
7. The police officers staked down the address together with the FBI agents.
8. They wouldn't tell me anything, but I did snake some information out of them.
9. Why are you always making out stories about Mandy?
10. You should go to the library and check in the dates.

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

1. Как только эта новость **просочилась** в газеты, поклонники начали **следить** за моим домом.
2. Откуда ты **узнал** информацию о слиянии банков? Кажется, все это просто кто-то **выдумал**.
3. Перед тем, как мы **выпустим** пресс релиз, давайте еще раз **проверим** все цифры.
4. Представителям прессы наконец-то **удалось найти** двух очевидцев аварии.
5. Секретарша **ввела** меня **в курс** последних **событий** в офисе.
6. Ты можешь **расспросить** менеджера по персоналу о новых назначениях?
7. У меня ушло несколько часов на то, чтобы **выведать** у Рейчел все подробности скандала.

## KEYS

► I.

- |   |              |   |            |
|---|--------------|---|------------|
| 1 | to check out | 3 | to pick up |
| 2 | to make up   | 4 | to put out |

5 to root out

7 to stake out

6 to sound out

8 to worm out

► II.

- 1 check out
- 2 made it up
- 3 worm this information out
- 4 picking up
- 5 leak out
- 6 rooted out
- 7 stake out
- 8 sound out
- 9 wise up our readers to
- 10 put out

► III.

1. Additional police were called in to **stake out** the abandoned warehouse.
2. I **picked up** lots of tips on home repairs from the magazine.
3. I think Neil **made** the whole story **up** to get out of trouble.
4. I've **rooted out** some hot news about our local football team.
5. Mr Crawford advised me to **sound you out** on our plan.
6. The text of the agreement **leaked out** to the press.
7. They **put out** a press release that stirred public opinion.
8. Though it was hard, but I succeeded in **worming** a few details **out** of Nick.
9. We must **wise up** the consumers **to** the danger of GM products.
10. You've got to **check the facts out** before you share them with other people.

## PHRASAL VERBS

### ► IV.

1. After the accident the police **put** a warning out for the local residents.
2. He's good at **rooting** out juicy scoop.
3. I just want to sound you **out** about vacancies.
4. I went to Aunt Betty hoping to **pick** up some gossip about our relatives.
5. More details about the coup are now beginning to **leak** out.
6. My lawyer wised me up **to** all the pitfalls of the loan contract.
7. The police officers staked **out** the address together with the FBI agents.
8. They wouldn't tell me anything, but I did **worm** some information out of them.
9. Why are you always making **up** stories about Mandy?
10. You should go to the library and check **out** the dates.

### ► V.

1. Hardly had the news **leaked out** to newspapers when the fans started to **stake out** my house.
2. Where did you **pick out** the information about the bank merger? It seems as if someone had **made it up**.
3. Before we **put out** the press release let's **check out** all the figures once more.
4. The press finally **rooted out** two eyewitnesses of the accident.
5. The secretary **wised** me **up to** the latest developments in the office.
6. Can you **sound** the HR manager **out** on the new appointments?
7. It took me several hours to **worm** all the scandal details **out of** Rachel.

## ● REVISION 16—20

- 1. Закончите предложения, выбрав подходящие по смыслу фразы.
1. The garage light didn't come on automatically so I had to ...  
**a.** switch it over    **b.** switch it off    **c.** switch it on
  2. I'll pull in as soon as I see somewhere ...  
**a.** to turn    **b.** to park    **c.** to brake
  3. The secretary told me to hold on, so I ...  
**a.** held the line  
**b.** held the receiver  
**c.** held the phone
  4. Jane's iPad packed up, so she had to ...  
**a.** unpack it    **b.** fix it    **c.** reset it
  5. Kelly is very good at making up stories. She could become ...  
**a.** a bookmaker  
**b.** a make-up artist  
**c.** a writer
  6. If you're going to drop a friend of yours off at the airport, you'll need to have ...  
**a.** an airplane    **b.** a parachute    **c.** a car
  7. If you promise to call someone back, you are going to ...  
**a.** telephone this person  
**b.** email this person  
**c.** write to this person
  8. If you want to plug in a kettle you need ...  
**a.** a plug    **b.** a socket    **c.** a wire

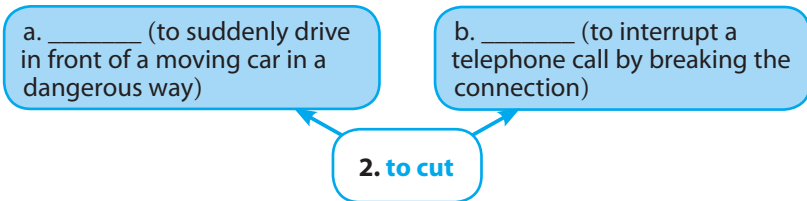
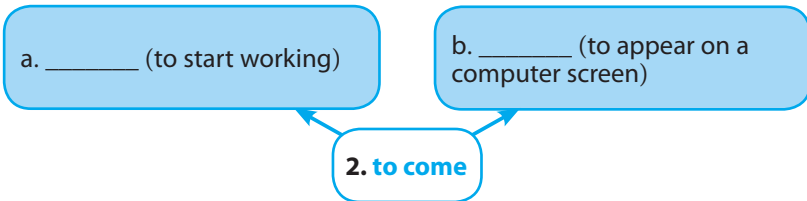
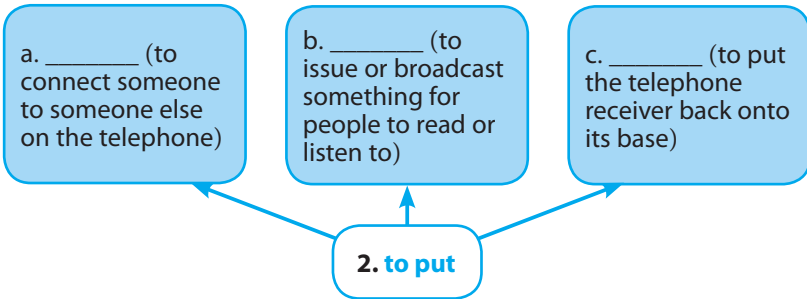
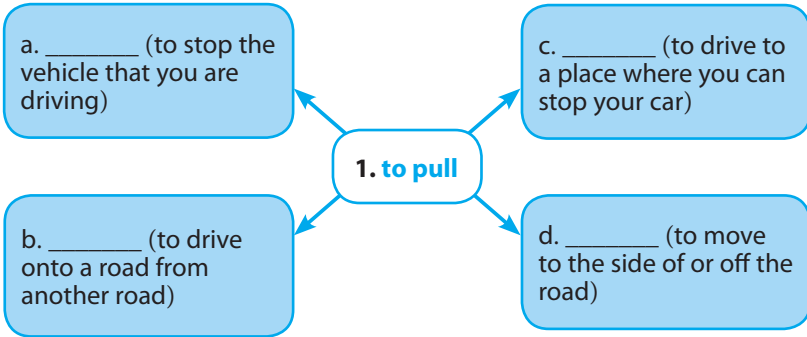
## PHRASAL VERBS

9. If your desktop scanner won't work, check if it's properly hooked up to ...
  - a. the desk
  - b. the document
  - c. the computer
10. If you need to check out a piece of information, you need to ...
  - a. verify it
  - b. pay for it
  - c. buy it

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

1. Airway passengers are asked to **make** their cell phones **stop working**. OFF
2. I'm sorry I forgot to **print** a copy for you. OFF
3. If this information **becomes known** to the newspapers, it will cause a scandal. OUT
4. If your fax machine **has got jammed and stopped working**, pull the jammed paper out it first. UP
5. More and more people **are getting connected to** the Internet from their mobile and cell phones. ON
6. Malware, adware, and spyware can cause your computer to **start to work more slowly**. DOWN
7. The first thing I do when I get to the office in the morning is **make** the air-conditioner **start working**. ON
8. The purpose of our survey is to **try to find out** how people feel about the problem of global warming. OUT
9. The video card might be a reason why the screen **becomes temporarily locked**. UP
10. You can easily schedule your computer to **stop operating** and restart at a specific time. DOWN

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



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

Developments in technology have brought about new forms of crime and abuse.

Phone abuse has become a worldwide epidemic. Millions of people suffer from the effects of phone abuse. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the phone no one expects to hear words or language of an obscene or indecent character. The only purpose of such calls is annoying people. So, do not talk back to the abuser, just (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and report the case to the police.

Road rage, aggressive behavior exhibited by a driver of a vehicle, may range from verbal insults to deliberately (3) \_\_\_\_\_ speed, (4) \_\_\_\_\_, or (5) \_\_\_\_\_ on other drivers. Road rage is on the increase nowadays. Road police report (6) \_\_\_\_\_ thousands of people for dangerous driving, speeding, making calls, (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet or (8) \_\_\_\_\_ some info while driving, all of which can result in injuries and even deaths.

Computer crimes which involve illegal use of information technology can range from simple pranks, such as making funny messages (9) \_\_\_\_\_ on your computer screen, to illegal alteration of system critical information by means of viruses packing up computers or (10) \_\_\_\_\_ important data.

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

1. Когда я за рулем, я всегда **выключаю** мобильный телефон.
2. Ксерокс **заело**, когда я **делала копии** повестки собрания. Я **выключила** ксерокс, **открыла** корпус и достала бумагу, которая в нем застряла.
3. Теперь, когда на улице стоит такая жара, мой компьютер постоянно **отключается**.
4. Я все утро пытаюсь **дозвониться** в службу поддержки клиентов, но линия постоянно занята.
5. Я **следил** за домом актера всю ночь, надеясь сделать несколько снимков. Но когда он появился под утро, оказалось, что мой фотоаппарат **сломался**.



6. Я уже собирался **съехать на обочину** и **высадить** парня, путешествующего автостопом, когда какой-то полицейский **просигнализировал мне, чтобы я остановил машину**.

## KEYS

### ► I.

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

### ► II.

1. Airway passengers are asked to **switch off** their cell phones.
2. I'm sorry I forgot to **run off** a copy for you.
3. If this information **leaks out** to the newspapers, it will cause a scandal.
4. If your fax machine **has seized up**, pull the jammed paper out it first.
5. More and more people **are going on** the Internet from their mobile and cell phones.
6. Malware, adware, and spyware can cause your computer to **slow down**.
7. The first thing I do when I get to the office in the morning is **turn on** the air-conditioner.
8. The purpose of our survey is to **sound out** how people feel about the problem of global warming.
9. The video card might be a reason why the screen **freezes up**.
10. You can easily schedule your computer to **shut down** and restart at a specific time.

## PHRASAL VERBS

### ▶ III.

- |            |            |        |         |         |
|------------|------------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. to pull | a. up      | b. out | c. in   | d. over |
| 2. to put  | a. through | b. out | c. down |         |
| 3. to come | a. on      | b. up  |         |         |
| 4. to cut  | a. in      | b. off |         |         |

### ▶ IV.

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. picking up | 6. flagging down |
| 2. ring off   | 7. going on      |
| 3. picking up | 8. googling out  |
| 4. pulling up | 9. come up       |
| 5. cutting in | 10. wiping out   |

### ▶ V.

1. I always **switch off** my mobile phone while driving.
2. The photocopier **seized up** when I **was running off** copies of the meeting agenda. I **switched it off** and **opened up** the case to pull out the jammed paper.
3. Now that the weather is so hot, my computer keeps **shutting down**.
4. I've been trying to **get through to** the customer helpline all morning, but the line is busy.
5. I **had been staking out** the actor's house all night hoping to take some pics. But when he showed up in the morning I found out that my camera **had packed up**.
6. I was about to **pull over** to **drop off** the hitchhiker, when a police officer **flagged me down**.

## 21. WEATHER

We had made a camping reservation at Yellowstone National Park well in advance and were looking forward to a week of exciting outdoor family activities when the rain **set in**<sup>1</sup>. We decided not to cancel hoping that it would **brighten up**<sup>2</sup>. But it never did. When we arrived at our campground the weather was still awful and the sun **was blotted out**<sup>3</sup>. All activities were **rained off**<sup>4</sup> most days and we had to stay inside the tent listening to the rain **beating down**<sup>5</sup> against the roof. Then one day it seemed to us that the storm had **blown over**<sup>6</sup>. The sun **broke through**<sup>7</sup> the clouds and it even **warmed up**<sup>8</sup> a little. So we decided to take a walk to a beautiful alpine lake that was close to our campground. But hardly had we **set out**<sup>9</sup> when the rain **came on**<sup>10</sup> again and the wind even **picked up**<sup>11</sup>. It was the last straw. We packed up our things and left. No more camping for me!

<sup>1</sup> **set in**

устанавливаться (*обычно о погоде*)

<sup>2</sup> **brighten up**

проясняться (*о погоде*)

<sup>3</sup> **blot out**

закрывать (*о тучах*)

<sup>4</sup> **be rained off**

отменить из-за дождя

<sup>5</sup> **beat down**

лить (*о дожде*)

<sup>6</sup> **blow over**

миновать, проходить (*о грозе*)

<sup>7</sup> **break through**

пробиться, выглянуть (*о солнце*)

<sup>8</sup> **warm up**

теплеть, становиться теплее (*о погоде*)

## PHRASAL VERBS

<sup>9</sup> **set out**

см. 2. Travel; p. 20

<sup>10</sup> **come on**

начинаться

<sup>11</sup> **pick up**

усиливаться (о дожде, ветре)

### EXTRA EXAMPLES

#### beat down

Hardly had I come home when the rain began to **beat down**. Не успел я зайти в дом, как **полил дождь**.

#### blot sth out

Dark clouds were **blotting out** the sun. Темные тучи **закрывали** солнце.

#### blow over

I hope the storm will soon **blow over**. Надеюсь, гроза скоро **пройдет**.

#### brighten up

In the evening it **brightened up**. Вечером погода **прояснилась**.

#### break through / break through sth

The sun **broke through** after two weeks of rain. После двух недель непрерывных дождей **выглянуло** солнце.

#### come on

I think the rain **is coming on**. Мне кажется, **начинается** дождь.

#### pick up

It seems as if the wind **has picked up**. Кажется, ветер **усилился**.

## be rained off

Two football matches **were rained off** this weekend.

В эти выходные **из-за дождя были отменены** два футбольных матча.

## set in

It looks as if the rain **has set in**.

Кажется, **установилась** дождливая погода.

## warm up

Once the weather **warms up**, we can have parties outdoors.

Как только **потеплеет**, мы сможем устраивать вечеринки на улице.

## PRACTICE

- 1. Заполните пропуски в предложениях частицами (наречиями или предлогами).
- A solar eclipse happens when the moon passes between the Earth and the sun, temporarily blotting \_\_\_\_\_ the sun.  
a. down      b. out      c. off      d. in
  - As the days finally warmed \_\_\_\_\_, we started eating outside more.  
a. down      b. in      c. on      d. up
  - I'm worried she won't be well again before frost sets \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. on      b. in      c. out      d. down
  - In the morning we woke up to a snow storm that had come \_\_\_\_\_ before dawn.  
a. on      b. out      c. in      d. forth
  - It brightened \_\_\_\_\_ a bit in the evening.  
a. off      b. at      c. up      d. down

## PHRASAL VERBS

6. The fan shop closed early as the match with Wolverhampton was rained \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. off            b. out            c. from            d. by
7. The rain beat \_\_\_\_\_ so hard that we got wet in no time.  
a. on            b. in            c. under            d. down
8. The sun breaking \_\_\_\_\_ the storm clouds added mystery to the stormy sunset.  
a. from            b. behind            c. through            d. across
9. The wind was picking \_\_\_\_\_ driving heavy clouds across the sky.  
a. up            b. on            c. in            d. at
10. We decided to set out because I thought that the snowstorm would soon blow \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. out            b. in            c. over            d. at

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

1. A dense haze was **hiding** everything — sea, sky, and mountain.
2. A tropical rain finishes as unexpectedly as it **starts** leaving you soaking wet.
3. It was a foggy morning but at around lunch time the sun **appeared from behind the clouds**.
4. It was an awful morning, with **a heavy downpour** and the wind **becoming stronger and stronger** with every minute and howling like a wolf.
5. The snow storm raged all afternoon but by evening it had **gone away**.
6. The weather forecast says that the weather would **become sunny** towards evening.
7. We had planned to have a picnic in the country, but it was **cancelled because of rain**.
8. Winter **came** early that year and it hadn't **become warmer** until April.

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

1. **sets in**

- a. winter
- b. rain
- c. sunshine

2. **brightens up**

- a. wind
- b. day
- c. weather

3. **breaks through**

- a. sun
- b. wind
- c. moon

4. **blows over**

- a. weather
- b. snowstorm
- c. rain

5. **beats down**

- a. rain
- b. hail
- c. day

6. **warms up**

- a. weather
- b. rainfall
- c. day

► IV. Исправьте ошибки в предложениях.

1. After some cloudy days, the sun came through and the weather lightened up.
2. As darkness set off, it became quite chilly outside.
3. It usually takes a long time for the sea to warm down in May.
4. The rain had gone on just before lunchtime, and as it was still raining down, we decided to eat in.
5. The snowstorm has lasted for a long time, let's hope it will have blow off by tomorrow morning.
6. The wind perched up as a dark cloud blotted away the sun.
7. We didn't have anything to do as most of the festival events had been rained away.

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

1. — Ты собираешься сегодня смотреть футбольный матч? — Нет, его **отменили из-за дождя**.
2. Давай останемся дома — дождь, кажется, **зарядил** на целый день.

## PHRASAL VERBS

3. Джейн заснула под шум **льющего** на улице дождя.
4. Едва мы успели найти убежище, как **налетела** страшная буря.
5. Как только гроза **закончилась**, из-за туч **выглянуло** солнце, и погода **прояснилась**.
6. Темная туча **закрыла** солнце, и снова стало прохладно.

### KEYS

#### ► I.

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

#### ► II.

1. A dense haze was **blotting out** everything — sea, sky, and mountain.
2. A tropical rain finishes as unexpectedly as it **comes on** leaving you soaking wet.
3. It was a foggy morning but at around lunch time the sun **broke through**.
4. It was an awful morning, with the rain **beating down** and the wind **picking up** with every minute and howling like a wolf.
5. The snow storm raged all afternoon but by evening it had **blown over**.
6. The weather forecast says that the weather would **brighten up** towards evening.
7. We had planned to have a picnic in the country, but it was **rained off**.
8. Winter **set in** early that year and it hadn't **warmed up** until April.



➤ III.

1 — c

3 — b

5 — c

2 — a

4 — a

6 — b

➤ IV.

1. After some cloudy days, the sun **broke** through and the weather **brightened** up.
2. As darkness set **in**, it became quite chilly outside.
3. It usually takes a long time for the sea to warm **up** in May.
4. The rain had **come** on just before lunchtime, and as it was still **beating** down, we decided to eat in.
5. The snowstorm has lasted for a long time, let's hope it will have blow **over** by tomorrow morning.
6. The wind **picked** up as a dark cloud blotted **out** the sun.
7. We didn't have anything to do as most of the festival events had been rained **off**.

➤ V.

1. Are you going to watch the football match today? - No. It's been **rained off**.
2. Let's stay home — the rain seems to have **set in** for the day.
3. Jane fell asleep to the sound of the rain **beating down** outside.
4. Hardly had we found a shelter when a terrible storm **came on**.
5. As soon as the storm **blew over**, the sun **broke through** the clouds and the weather **brightened up**.
6. A dark cloud **blotted out** the sun and it became chilly again.

## 22. MEMORY

It's amazing how many memories we **store up**<sup>1</sup> over the years. Most of us don't remember what we had for dinner in 2010 in the evening of May 26<sup>th</sup>, but some longer-term memories can **stick with**<sup>2</sup> us forever because they somehow have **tugged at**<sup>3</sup> our heart and emotions. You look at an old photo and your thoughts **flash back**<sup>4</sup> to the day when your child made his or her first step. You hear a school bell ring and it **summons up**<sup>5</sup> lots of happy memories, like your prom, or **stirs up**<sup>6</sup> some sad ones, like the quarrel with your best friend. And a chance radio tune **calls up**<sup>7</sup> the summer when you met your future spouse. Bad memories hurt us while good ones make us happy. So it's quite natural that we tend to **block out**<sup>8</sup> sad memories in order not to let them **eat away at**<sup>9</sup> us and cherish the good ones. But happy or sad, they all **come back**<sup>10</sup> one day.

<sup>1</sup> **store up**

накапливать, запоминать

<sup>2</sup> **stick with**

не оставлять, не покидать; оставаться с кем-либо

<sup>3</sup> **tug at**

тронуть (*чьё-либо сердце*)

<sup>4</sup> **flash back**

возвращаться к прошлому

<sup>5</sup> **summon up**

вызывать, воскрешать в памяти

<sup>6</sup> **stir up**

ворошить, воскрешать в памяти

<sup>7</sup> **call up**

напоминать, пробуждать воспоминания

<sup>8</sup> **block out**

блокировать, стереть из памяти

<sup>9</sup> **eat away at**

постепенно разъедать, разрушать, глотать

<sup>10</sup> **come back**

вспоминаться, приходить на память

**EXTRA EXAMPLES****block out sth / block sth out**It was a memory so terrible that Liz tried to **block** it **out**.Вспоминание было таким ужасным, что Лиз постаралась **прогнать** его **из памяти**.**call sth up**The smell of tangerines **calls up** New Year's Day.Запах мандаринов **напоминает** мне о Новом годе.**come back to sb.**His name won't **come back** to me.Я никак не могу **вспомнить** его имя.**eat away at sb**He looked dispirited as if something was **eating away at** him.Он выглядел удрученным, как будто его **глодало** какое-то воспоминание.**flash back to sb / sth**Her mind **flashed back** to her last trip to Paris.Ей **вспомнилась** последняя поездка в Париж.**stick with sb**This incident will **stick with** me forever.Это событие никогда **не сотрется из** моей **памяти**.**stir sth up**Visiting my hometown **stirred up** carefree times of my childhood.Приезд в родной город **воскресил в памяти** мое беззаботное детство.

store up sth / store sth up

We **store up** loads of memories over life.

За свою жизнь мы **накапливаем** множество воспоминаний.

summon up sth

The most ordinary events can **summon up** old memories.

Самые обычные события могут **воскресить в памяти** старые воспоминания.

tug at sb's heart

This is a song that really **tugs at** your heart.

Эта песня действительно **трогает** сердце.

PRACTICE

- I. Перефразируйте слова и выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, таким образом, чтобы они содержали слова, написанные большими буквами, и сохраняли прежние значения.
1. Memory is the quality of the mind to **remember** conscious processes, and reproduce them later. UP
  2. My mind **suddenly remembered** the day we met. BACK TO
  3. Seeing Nicole in that white dress **made me remember** my wedding ceremony. UP
  4. The lines Rita had forgotten wouldn't **return to her memory**. BACK TO
  5. The photographs **evoked** some unpleasant memories. UP
  6. Visiting my old school **brought into the mind** memories of my childhood. UP
- II. Заполните пропуски в текстах глаголами в нужной форме, имеющими то же значение, что и фразовые глаголы в скобках.

accumulate

evoke

linger

recall

destroy

forget

move

revive

## Text 1

Among all the memories that I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (**have stored up**) over my 80-year-long life, childhood memories are those that (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (**tug at**) my heart most. I have few things left that (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (**summon up**) those memories, just a couple of family photos and an old teddy bear. Sometimes I just wish I could visit my childhood to convince myself that it had been real.

## Text 2

One of the best childhood memories that (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (**will stick with me**) forever is that of my father taking me to the seashore. We swam a lot and he taught me how to dig for clams. It was fun. Every time I happen to be on the beach my mind (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (**flashes back to**) that day.

## Text 3

My childhood memories (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (**had been eating away at**) me till I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (**blocked out**) those things. My father never beat me but he had certain limitations that reduced my childhood to misery. Every time I hear his voice on the phone, it (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (**stirs up**) all the distress of my childhood.

➤ III. Заполните пропуски в предложениях частицами (наречиями или предлогами) **at**, **away**, **back**, **out**, **up** или **with**.

1. Even if you try to block \_\_\_\_\_ certain memories they are still damaging.
2. Fiona's memory flashed \_\_\_\_\_ to the last time she saw her sister alive.
3. I can't remember her phone number at the moment, but it'll come \_\_\_\_\_ to me.
4. Kenneth summoned \_\_\_\_\_ teen-age memories and his interest in rap music.

## PHRASAL VERBS

5. The happy childhood memories stick \_\_\_\_\_ us through all our difficulties.
6. The sight of the kids playing in the yard tugged \_\_\_\_\_ Patty's heart.
7. The song stirred \_\_\_\_\_ her romantic memories.
8. The story has called \_\_\_\_\_ an incident in my youth.
9. The weight of my betrayal sits heavy on my heart and it's been eating \_\_\_\_\_ at me for so long.
10. We should be conscious of the fact that our emotions are stored \_\_\_\_\_ in our mind.

► IV. Выберите вариант, подходящий по смыслу к предложению.

1. As I walked the familiar streets that night, the **impressions / memories** of that day came back.
2. Dieting always summons up **images / portraits** of your favourite dishes.
3. I could see that **happiness / jealousy** was eating away at him.
4. It was an event that has stuck with me **at once / for ages**.
5. Seeing the **little boy / elderly lady** crying over the broken toy tugged at my heart.
6. She stores up other people's **achievements / mistakes** and uses them against such people later.
7. The incident was so **exciting / horrible** that the child's memory has blocked it out.
8. The sight of him called up sad memories of her **past / future**.
9. The sight of the old park stirred childhood **memories / mementos**.
10. Tina's **brain / mind** flashed back to her prom.

► V. Переведите текст на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.

Я никогда не пытался **стереть из памяти** воспоминания о прошлом. Какими бы приятными или болезненными они были, они постоянно **приходят** ко мне, **трогают мое сердце** или **гложут** меня. Они **не стираются** из моей па-

мяти и поддерживают меня. Воспоминания о моей первой любви и о первом предательстве вместе с другими счастливыми и горькими событиями моей жизни надежно **хранят-ся** в моей памяти.

## KEYS

### ► I.

1. Memory is the quality of the mind **to store up** conscious processes, and reproduce them later.
2. My mind **flashed back to** the day we met.
3. Seeing Nicole in that white dress **called up** my wedding ceremony.
4. The lines Rita had forgotten wouldn't **come back to** her.
5. The photographs **stirred up** some unpleasant memories.
6. Visiting my old school **summoned up** memories of my childhood.

### ► II.

- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. have accumulated | 5. recalls             |
| 2. move             | 6. had been destroying |
| 3. revive           | 7. forgot              |
| 4. will linger      | 8. evokes              |

### ► III.

- |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 — out  | 5 — with | 9 — away |
| 2 — back | 6 — at   | 10 — up  |
| 3 — back | 7 — up   |          |
| 4 — up   | 8 — up   |          |

### ► IV.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. memories | 3. jealousy |
| 2. images   | 4. for ages |

## PHRASAL VERBS

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 5. little boy | 8. past     |
| 6. mistakes   | 9. memories |
| 7. horrible   | 10. mind    |

### ► V.

I've never tried to **block out** the memories of the past. Pleasant or painful, they keep **coming back** to me, **tugging at my heart or eating away at** me. They **stick with** me and keep me alive. Memories of my first love and first betrayal along with other happy or bitter experiences are safely **stored up** in my mind.



## 23. DESCRIBING PLACES

Though the picturesque village of Grimentz **stretches out**<sup>1</sup> only 300 meters at the end of the Valaisian Val d'Anniviers, it's **steeped in**<sup>2</sup> history and traditions. Grimentz has a population of only about 400 people, but winter and summer, the village is **bursting with**<sup>3</sup> tourists who come there to **soak up**<sup>4</sup> the atmosphere of a veritable picture-book village and participate in numerous folk events.

A tour of the village reveals its harmonious townscape: modern chalet hotels **blend in**<sup>5</sup> well with ancient houses and don't **encroach on**<sup>6</sup> them. Innumerable window boxes with fiery red geraniums decorate house windows and **set off**<sup>7</sup> the uniqueness of each building. The place is **dotted with**<sup>8</sup> pleasant cafes where you can taste the famous glacier wine and rye bread from the old village bakery.

100 kilometers of biking and hiking trails **branch off**<sup>9</sup> the village and wind through the natural landscape of the valley.

All of these **set** Grimentz **apart**<sup>10</sup> from other similar historic places and make it a popular tourist attraction.

<sup>1</sup> **stretch out**

иметь протяжение, простираться (*в пространстве*)

<sup>2</sup> **be steeped in**

полный, пронизанный чем-либо (*историей, традициями*)

<sup>3</sup> **be bursting with**

переполнять, быть переполненным

<sup>4</sup> **soak up**

впитывать, воспринимать

## PHRASAL VERBS

- <sup>5</sup> **blend in**  
сочетаться; гармонировать
- <sup>6</sup> **encroach on**  
нарушать; теснить, наползать
- <sup>7</sup> **set off**  
выделять, выгодно подчёркивать
- <sup>8</sup> **be dotted with**  
усеянный чем-либо, полный чего-либо
- <sup>9</sup> **branch off**  
отделяться; отходить от главного направления, ответвляться
- <sup>10</sup> **set apart**  
(выгодно) отличать от других

### EXTRA EXAMPLES

#### be bursting with sth

This street **is bursting with** cars day and night. Эта улица круглосуточно **полна** машин.

#### be dotted with sth

On Sundays the lake **is dotted with** boats. По воскресеньям озеро **усеяно** лодками.

#### be steeped in

The abbey **is steeped in** history and legends. Этот монастырь **пронизан** историей и **полон** легенд.

#### blend in (with) sth

The modern houses **blend in well with** the surrounding land. Новые дома хорошо **гармонируют** с окружающим ландшафтом.

#### branch off

Then we took a little path which **branched off** the main road. Потом мы свернули на тропинку, **отходившую** от главной дороги.

## encroach on sth

Housing developments continue to **encroach on** the green belt.

Новостройки продолжают **наползать** на «зеленый пояс».

## set sb (sth) apart / set apart sb (sth)

The university **sets apart** Oxford from hundreds of other English towns.

Университет **отличает** Оксфорд от сотен других небольших английских городов.

## set sth off

This blouse **sets off** the blue of her eyes.

Эта блузка **выгодно подчеркивает** синеву ее глаз.

## soak up sth / soak sth up

We come here every year to **soak up** the wonderful atmosphere.

Мы приезжаем сюда каждый год, чтобы **впитать** в себя эту чудесную атмосферу.

## stretch out

This valley **stretches out** towards the Ural Mountains.

Эта долина **тянется** до Уральских гор.

## PRACTICE

- I. Заполните пропуски в предложениях подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами.
- Designers want to ensure that the building \_\_\_\_\_ with the landscape.
    - blends in
    - is bursting with
    - is dotted with

## PHRASAL VERBS

2. I just enjoyed myself and \_\_\_\_\_ the atmosphere of the seaside town.  
a. blended in with    b. encroached on    c. soaked up
3. In August this seaside town is \_\_\_\_\_ holidaymakers.  
a. dotted with    b. bursting with    c. blending in with
4. Numerous lanes \_\_\_\_\_ the main street and lead to the coast.  
a. stretch out    b. branch off    c. encroach on
5. The day was fine and the lake was \_\_\_\_\_ sailboats.  
a. dotted with    b. bursting with    c. steeped in
6. The deserted beaches \_\_\_\_\_ as far as the eye can see.  
a. branch off    b. encroach on    c. stretch out
7. The haircut \_\_\_\_\_ her beautiful neck.  
a. sets apart    b. sets off    c. soaks up
8. The medieval spirit \_\_\_\_\_ (this town) from similar landmarks.  
a. branches off    b. sets off    c. sets apart
9. They say that some of our household buildings \_\_\_\_\_ the neighbor's land.  
a. encroach on    b. blend in with    c. soak up
10. Valle Blanche Ski Area is a French resort \_\_\_\_\_ alpine tradition.  
a. dotted with  
b. blending in with  
c. steeped in

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. tourists  
b. customers  
c. visitors

2. \_\_\_\_\_
- a. history
  - b. tradition
  - c. culture
3. \_\_\_\_\_
- a. the atmosphere
  - b. information
  - c. knowledge
4. \_\_\_\_\_
- a. the neighbour's land
  - b. the territory
  - c. the surrounding fields
5. \_\_\_\_\_
- a. the surroundings
  - b. the landscape
  - c. the scenery
6. \_\_\_\_\_
- a. houses
  - b. cafes
  - c. shops

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

Our destination is Veliko Turnovo, a small city that **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_ in the steep valley along the twisting Yantra River. Being the historical capital of the Second Bulgarian Empire, the city **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_ history and **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_ tourists attracted with its unique architecture. Even as an ancient city, Veliko Turnovo has modern shops and hotels that **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_ (well) medieval palaces and churches. **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_ the romantic atmosphere of the Old Town and Gourko Street with its numerous Revival Period houses. Built steeply above the river, it seems as if they **(6)** \_\_\_\_\_ each other. The street **(7)** \_\_\_\_\_ the main street **(8)** \_\_\_\_\_ original bars, cafes, and eateries.

The most glorious historical past in Bulgaria **(9)** \_\_\_\_\_ (Veliko Turnovo) from other similar cities and makes it a popular tourist destination.

## PHRASAL VERBS

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

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Cities continue to encroach ...                               | a. _____ olive trees.                          |
| 2. Humans use language which sets them ...                       | b. _____ for miles in each direction.          |
| 3. If you need to make small repairs, the patch should blend ... | c. _____ to the left off Cranberry Road.       |
| 4. On our trip you'll have enough time to soak ...               | d. _____ from other animals.                   |
| 5. The coastal region around Monemvasia is dotted ...            | e. _____ the rest of the wallpaper.            |
| 6. The green dress sets ...                                      | f. _____ wildlife habitats.                    |
| 7. The guide talked about the Castle as a place steeped ...      | g. _____ the local culture.                    |
| 8. The shops are bursting ...                                    | h. _____ secrets and mystery.                  |
| 9. The traffic jam stretched ...                                 | i. _____ her long red hair.                    |
| 10. We took a narrow lane which branched ...                     | j. _____ customers during end-of-season sales. |

### ► V. Переведите текст на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.

1. Если вы хотите **впитать** в себя атмосферу средневековой Англии, посетите замок Лидс, который **пронизан** английской историей и традициями.
2. За мостом от дороги **ответвилась** тропинка, ведущая в холмы.
3. На Рождество магазины **полны** елочных гирлянд и игрушек.
4. Новый жилой комплекс хорошо **гармонизирует** со стилем соседних домов на улице.
5. Равнина **тянется** до самых Уральских гор.
6. Склоны горы **усеяны** маленькими живописными деревушками.

7. Цивилизация продолжает **наступать на** заповедники.
8. Шарфик **подчеркивает** ее голубые глаза.
9. Этот ресторан **отличает** именно традиционная английская кухня.

## KEYS

## ▶ I.

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

## ▶ II.

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. be bursting with | 4. to encroach on   |
| 2. be steeped in    | 5. to blend in with |
| 3. to soak up       | 6. be dotted with   |

## ▶ III.

1. stretches out
2. is steeped in
3. is bursting with
4. blend in well with
5. Soak up
6. encroach on
7. branches off
8. dotted with
9. sets Veliko Turnovo apart

## ▶ IV.

- |                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 — on — f      | 4 — up — g   |
| 2 — apart — d   | 5 — with — a |
| 3 — in with — e | 6 — off — i  |

## PHRASAL VERBS

7 — in — h

8 — with — j

9 — out — b

10 — off — c

### ► V.

1. If you want to **soak up** the atmosphere of medieval England, visit the Leeds Castle which **is steeped in** English history and traditions.
2. Over the bridge the road **branched off** to the hills.
3. At Christmas time shops **are bursting with** Christmas lights and ornaments.
4. The new block of flats **blends in well with** the style of the other houses in the street.
5. The plain **stretches out** towards the Ural Mountains.
6. The sides of the mountain **are dotted with** small picturesque villages.
7. Civilization keeps **encroaching on** nature reserves.
8. The scarf **sets off** her blue eyes.
9. It is the traditional British cuisine that **sets** this restaurant **apart**.



## 24. MONEY MATTERS

Dear Roger,

We are just back from our trip to Mexico! It was amazing, but **set** us **back**<sup>1</sup> \$4,000! You know, we **had been putting aside**<sup>2</sup> regularly, but still we had to **break into**<sup>3</sup> our savings. Mexico was full of attractions and we **ran through**<sup>4</sup> some \$1,000 without noticing it! Those gift shops really **ripped** us **off**<sup>5</sup>! We had to **fork out**<sup>6</sup> for souvenirs for all of Jane's aunts, uncles, and cousins! Our days were so packed out that we didn't have time to **shop around**<sup>7</sup>, so all we could do was try and **knock off**<sup>8</sup> a couple of dollars here and there. Jane did really well. I should never have thought that she was so good at bargaining! Anyway, we're a bit hard up now. So I was just wondering if you could lend us some three hundred dollars. We'll **square up**<sup>9</sup> with you next month. I guess Jane's would **cough up**<sup>10</sup> if we asked them, but I'd rather we didn't

Mel

<sup>1</sup> **set back**

стоять, обходиться

<sup>2</sup> **put aside**

откладывать деньги (*регулярно*)

<sup>3</sup> **break into**

начинать тратить (деньги, сбережения)

<sup>4</sup> **run through**

промотать (*деньги*)

<sup>5</sup> **rip off**

запрашивать слишком высокую цену, обдирать

<sup>6</sup> **fork out**

раскошелиться

<sup>7</sup> **shop around**

ходить по магазинам (*в поисках наилучшей цены*)

## PHRASAL VERBS

<sup>8</sup> **knock off**

сбавлять, снижать (цену)

<sup>9</sup> **square up**

расплатиться, рассчитаться

<sup>10</sup> **cough up**

раскошелиться

### EXTRA EXAMPLES

#### break into sth

In order to pay for his mother's operation, he had to **break into** his savings.

Для того чтобы оплатить операцию матери, ему пришлось **залезть в свои сбережения**.

#### cough up

Come on! **Cough up!** It's your turn to pay.

Давай, **раскошеливайся!** Твоя очередь платить.

#### fork out sth

I had to **fork out** \$500 for a burglar alarm.

Мне пришлось **раскошелиться** на 500 долларов на охранную сигнализацию.

#### knock off sth / knock sth off

If you take both cups, I'll **knock** \$3 **off**.

Если вы возьмете обе чашки, я **скину** три доллара.

#### put aside sth / put sth aside

I'm trying to **put** a little **aside** each month for a new coat.

Каждый месяц я стараюсь понемногу **откладывать** на новую шубу.

#### rip sb off / rip off sb

The auto repair shop really **ripped** me **off**.

В автомастерской меня практически **обобрали**.

## run through sth

Grace **ran through** a lot of money last week. На прошлой неделе Грейс **потратила** кучу денег.

## set sb back

The new dress **set me back** \$200! Новое платье **обошлось** мне в двести долларов!

## shop around

If you had **shopped around** you could have got the phone a lot cheaper. Если бы ты сначала **походил по магазинам**, то мог бы купить телефон гораздо дешевле.

## square up

I'll **square up** when I get my next pay cheque. Я **расплачусь**, когда получу следующую зарплату.

## PRACTICE

- 1. Найдите соответствия между фразовыми глаголами и их значениями.
- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. <b>break into</b>  | a. spend a lot of money on something   |
| 2. <b>cough up</b>    | b. try to find the best price, quality, deal, etc. by comparing what various different shops or companies are offering |
| 3. <b>fork out</b>    | c. save money regularly  |
| 4. <b>knock off</b>   | d. cost someone a lot of money   |
| 5. <b>put aside</b>   | e. use up or spend money carelessly  |
| 6. <b>square up</b>   | f. pay money for something, especially when you don't want to  |
| 7. <b>rip off</b>     | g. start to use money that you have been saving  |
| 8. <b>run through</b> | h. pay someone money that you owe them   |

## PHRASAL VERBS

9. **set back** i. cheat someone by making them pay much more than the usual price for something
10. **shop around** j. reduce a price by a particular amount

► II. Выберите слово, которое образует словосочетание с данным фразовым глаголом.

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <b>break into</b> | 3. <b>rip off</b>     |
| a. purse             | a. credit cards       |
| b. cash              | b. customers          |
| c. savings           | c. investments        |
| 2. <b>cough up</b>   | 4. <b>run through</b> |
| a. money             | a. wages              |
| b. price             | b. income             |
| c. costs             | c. \$500              |

► III. Выберите глагол или фразу, которые по смыслу в наибольшей степени соответствуют выделенным фразовым глаголам.

1. Can you **square up** with the waiter?  
a. pay the bill    b. cash the bill    c. take the bill
2. I prefer not to **break into** my savings unless I have to.  
a. stop to use    b. start to use    c. have
3. If you **shop around** you can get the laptop a lot cheaper.  
a. compare the quality of goods in several shops  
b. compare the range of goods in several shops  
c. compare the price in several shops
4. She needs a loan as she **has run through** a lot of money lately.  
a. earned    b. wasted    c. made
5. Some taxi drivers try to **rip** tourists **off**.  
a. overcharge    b. undercharge    c. give a fair price

6. This fur coat **set** me **back** over £2000.
    - a. earned
    - b. brought
    - c. cost
  7. Wholesalers usually **knock something off the price** if the buyer collects the merchandise himself.
    - a. reduce the price
    - b. increase the price
    - c. freeze the price
  8. You should always **put something aside** for a rainy day.
    - a. spend
    - b. save
    - c. borrow
  9. You'll have to **cough up** around £639 for the new 128GB iPad5.
    - a. pay eagerly
    - b. pay quickly
    - c. pay with reluctance
- IV. Расположите слова в правильном порядке и составьте предложения.
1. dinner / will / will / for / up / and / later / the / I / you / square / pay.
  2. shopping / travel / It / worth / best / around / deal / for / is / the / agencies.
  3. wife / give / run / much / easily / can / through / as / as / My / I / her.
  4. puts / £100 / month / next / Ruth / holiday / a / for / at / aside / her / year's / least.
  5. to / to / Sam / had / into / costs / savings / his / pay / the / break / repair.
  6. just / new / The / country / is / off / government / ripping / the.
  7. make / salesman / attractive / off / to / to / knock / £20 / The / more / the / agreed / price.
  8. Valentino / her / dress / must / back / authentic / have / cocktail / set / This / 10,000€.
  9. have / visit / cough / the / to / 110€ / to / You / Moulin / up / Rouge.

## PHRASAL VERBS

- V. Переведите текст на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.
1. В прошлом году мне пришлось **залезть** в мои сбережения, чтобы оплатить свадьбу дочери.
  2. Если возьмете две вещи, я **скину** десять долларов.
  3. Как тебе удалось **потратить** так много денег всего за два дня? Твои выходные в кругу семьи **обошлись** мне в пять тысяч фунтов!
  4. Мне нужно **отложить** 300 долларов на починку кранов.
  5. Не покупай ничего в этом сувенирном магазине, они просто **обдирают** туристов *как липку*. Давай **пройдемся по ближайшим магазинам** и посмотрим, где лучше цены.
  6. Ты должен мне двадцать баксов. Давай, **раскошеливайся!** — Дай мне еще неделю. Я **расплачусь**, когда получу следующую зарплату.

## KEYS

► I.

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

► II.

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 1 — c | 3 — b |
| 2 — a | 4 — c |

► III.

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

## ➤ IV.

1. I'll pay for the dinner and you will square up later.
2. It' is worth shopping around travel agencies for the best deal.
3. My wife can easily run through as much as I give her.
4. Ruth puts at least £100 a month aside for her next year's holiday.
5. Sam had to break into his savings to pay the repair costs.
6. The new government is just ripping off the country.
7. The salesman agreed to knock off £20 to make the price more attractive.
8. This authentic Valentino cocktail dress must have set her back 10,000€.
9. You have to cough up 110€ to visit the Moulin Rouge.

## ➤ V.

1. Last year I had to **break into** my savings to pay for my daughter's wedding.
2. I'll **knock off** \$10 if you buy two of them.
3. How did you manage to **run through** so much money in just two days? Your family weekend has **set me back** over £5000!
4. I need to **put aside** \$300 for the taps to be fixed.
5. Don't buy anything at this gift shop, they just **rip off** tourists. Let's **shop around** for the best price.
6. You owe me twenty bucks. Come on, cough up! — Give me another week. I'll **square up** when I get my next pay cheque.

## 25. EXCLAMATIONS AND WARNINGS

- Carol: Do you mind if I ask you something, Rachel?  
Rachel: **Come on**<sup>1!</sup> **Fire away**<sup>2!</sup>
- Sid: I think everything is clear now that ...  
Fred: **Hold on**<sup>3!</sup> I haven't finished yet.
- Colin: She's been bla-blaing the whole hour! Just shut her down!  
Cheryl: **Steady on**<sup>4</sup>, this is a public meeting.
- Terry: Do you hear Don has been put in prison for speeding?  
Neal: Oh **come on**<sup>5</sup>, don't talk rubbish! I saw him the other day riding his bike.
- Vera: It was my favourite cup and you just smashed it to smithereens!  
Matt: Oh, **lighten up**<sup>6</sup>, will you? I didn't mean it! I'll get you another one, darling.
- Amy: Look, I really don't want to, but, er, it's all about your husband.  
Linda: Oh, you are beating about the bush again! Come on! **Spit it out**<sup>7!</sup>
- Mr Green: It's the third time you've been late this week, Randy! Didn't I warn you yesterday?



## 25. EXCLAMATIONS AND WARNINGS

Randy: I'm terribly sorry, Mr Green, but I got stuck in a traffic jam.

Mr Green: **Come off it**<sup>8</sup>, Randy, I don't believe you any more. You are fired!

Sara: My computer keeps shutting down by itself to a full power off. I thought software could be an issue, but it's OK.

Ahmed: **Hang about**<sup>9</sup> — it sounds like it is overheating! Let's remove the cover and see.

Sara: **Look out**<sup>10</sup>! The lamp!

Ahmed: Ouch! That hurts!

<sup>1</sup> **Come on!**

Ну, давай! / Вперед! (*поощрение*)

<sup>2</sup> **Fire away!**

Давай спрашивай! (*поощрение*)

<sup>3</sup> **Hold on!**

Погоди! / Подожди! (*удивление, замешательство*)

<sup>4</sup> **Steady on!**

Успокойся!

<sup>5</sup> **Come on!**

Брось! / Да ладно тебе! (*недоверие*)

<sup>6</sup> **Lighten up!**

Успокойся! / Остынь! / Не бери в голову!

<sup>7</sup> **Spit it out!**

Давай выкладывай! / Колись! / Валяй! (*поощрение*)

<sup>8</sup> **Come off it!**

Да брось ты! / Хватит трепаться! (*недоверие*)

<sup>9</sup> **Hang about!**

Подожди! / Погоди! (*озарение, удачная идея*)

<sup>10</sup> **Look out!**

Осторожнее! / Берегись! (*предупреждение*)

## EXTRA EXAMPLES

come off it!

**Come off it**, Willie! Of what you say we don't believe a tithe! **Хватит трепаться**, Вилли! Мы не верим тебе ни на грош!

come on!

**Come on**, boy! You can do it! **Ну давай**, малыш! У тебя все получится!

Oh, **come on**, Greg! Jade wouldn't say that. **Да ладно тебе**, Грег! Джейд такого никогда бы не сказала.

fire away!

"**Fire away**," Jenna said. «**Давай спрашивай**», сказала Дженна.

hang about!

**Hang about!** Let's try it this way. **Погоди!** Давай попробуем вот так.

hold on!

**Hold on!** Who's Evelyn? I don't remember her. **Погоди!** Кто такая Эвелин? Я ее не помню.

lighten up!

It's just a game, Barry. **Lighten up!** **Остынь**, Барри! Это всего лишь игра.

look out!

**Look out!** The cups are hot. **Осторожнее!** Чашки горячие.

spit it out!

Don't be shy, Danny. **Spit it out!** **Давай выкладывай**, Дэнни! Не стесняйся.

steady on!

**Steady on**, Howard! You are talking about my wife!  
**Успокойся**, Говард! Ты сейчас говоришь о моей жене!

## PRACTICE

- I. Найдите соответствия между фразовыми глаголами из словаря темы и данными высказываниями. В некоторых случаях возможны 2 варианта.
1. Be careful!
  2. Don't be so serious!
  3. Hurry up! Say it!
  4. Mind your words!
  5. Pull yourself together!
  6. Speak without hesitation!
  7. Stop trying to fool me!
  8. Wait a moment!
- II. Заполните пропуски в предложениях глаголами в нужной форме
1. Grace began asking me leading questions and I told her to \_\_\_\_\_ away.
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ about! Where did Ken get all this money from?
  3. \_\_\_\_\_ on — what money are you talking about?
  4. \_\_\_\_\_ out! There's a car coming towards us!
  5. Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ off it! You can't be serious saying that you didn't know anything about his arrival.
  6. Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ up! We didn't mean to hurt you, it was only a joke.
  7. \_\_\_\_\_ it out, Neil! Who did it? Who broke the vase?
  8. \_\_\_\_\_ on, you two! I don't need a fight in my restaurant.
  9. This task is too difficult for me. \_\_\_\_\_ on, you can do it!

## PHRASAL VERBS

► III. Заполните пропуски в диалогах подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами из словаря темы.

1. **Jane:** Oh, \_\_\_\_\_! I've just found Tina's home phone number.

**Tom:** Good! We don't have to ring the directory enquiries then!

2. **Ken:** It serves him bloody well right! Next time he won't poke his nose into our business!

**Ted:** \_\_\_\_\_, Ken! We are in a public place.

3. **Roger:** Well, I did write several books but ...

**Louis:** \_\_\_\_\_, Roger, don't be overmodest. They sell like hot cakes.

4. **Nikki:** I've been working real hard these days!

**Tanya:** Doing what? Working? Oh, \_\_\_\_\_! You haven't done a day's work in your life!

5. **Pat:** So they hit him on the head and pushed him out of the window! And then ...

**Liz:** \_\_\_\_\_, Pat! You mean to say it wasn't a suicide after all?

6. **Ruth:** And then she pushed me and I spilt the coffee onto Mt Salem's table! He flew into a rage and promised to fire me!

**Marry:** \_\_\_\_\_, Ruth! It'll turn out all right.

7. **Ann:** Honey, you've been speeding again. Will you slow down a bit!

**Bill:** You know how much I hate it when you bither me while I'm ...

**Ann:** \_\_\_\_\_, Bill! That car's pilling up!

► IV. Отреагируйте на следующие ситуации, используя лексику из словаря темы.

What would you say:

1. to a friend of yours who states that he is a better tennis player than you — and you have won this year's school tennis tournament;

## 25. EXCLAMATIONS AND WARNINGS

2. to encourage your friend to tell you something that he is too embarrassed to say;
  3. to signal to someone that you are ready to answer all of their questions;
  4. to tell someone not to take their loss in a race too close to heart;
  5. to tell your friend that you have just noticed some discrepancy in his story;
  6. to warn someone not to express their opinion too rudely;
  7. to a child who is about to cross a busy road without looking left or right.
- V. Переведите текст на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.
1. **Хватит трепаться**, приятель, не может быть, чтобы ты не слышал эту шутку раньше.
  2. **Да ладно тебе!** Только ребенок поверит в такую историю!
  3. «Мартин, ты не возражаешь, если я у тебя кое-что спрошу?» **«Давай, Дэйв, спрашивай»**.
  4. **Погоди!** Разве это не твоя сестра стоим вон там?
  5. **Расслабься** немного, Элла. Это не вопрос жизни и смерти.
  6. **Давай**, Тим, **выкладывай, что там у тебя!** Я не могу ждать тебя целый день.
  7. **А ну хватит**, ребята! Вы в общественном месте!
  8. Тебе лучше **поостеречься**, Боб! За тобой следит какой-то человек.

### KEYS

- I.
1. Look out!
  2. Lighten up!
  3. Spit it out!
  4. Steady on!

## PHRASAL VERBS

5. Come on!
6. Fire away!
7. Come off it! / Come on!
8. Hang about! / Hold on!

### ▶ II.

- |         |            |           |
|---------|------------|-----------|
| 1. fire | 4. Look    | 7. Spit   |
| 2. Hang | 5. Come    | 8. Steady |
| 3. Hold | 6. lighten | 9. Come   |

### ▶ III.

- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. hang about            | 5. Hang on / Hold on |
| 2. steady on             | 6. Lighten up        |
| 3. come on               | 7. Look out          |
| 4. come off it / come on |                      |

### ▶ IV.

- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Come off it! / Come on! | 5. Hang on! / Hold on! |
| 2. Spit it out!            | 6. Steady on!          |
| 3. Fire away!              | 7. Look out!           |
| 4. Lighten up!             |                        |

### ▶ V.

1. **Come off it / Come on**, man, you can't have failed to hear that joke before.
2. **Come on! / Come off it!** Only a child would believe a story like that!
3. "Do you mind if I ask you something, Martin?" "**Fire away**, Dave."
4. **Hold on! / Hang about!** Isn't that your sister standing over there?
5. You need to **lighten up** a bit, Ella. It's not a matter of life or death.
6. **Come on, spit it out**, Tim! I haven't got all day.
7. **Steady on**, guys, you are in a public place!
8. You'd better **watch out**, Bob! There's some guy following you.

## REVISION 21—25

- 1. Закончите предложения, используя подходящие по смыслу фразы.
1. As the excursion was rained off the tourists had to ...
    - a. put on their rain coats
    - b. wait for the rain to stop
    - c. return to the hotel
  2. As the street was dotted with small cafes we ...
    - a. easily found a place to have coffee
    - b. had difficulty finding a place to have coffee
    - c. couldn't find a place to have coffee
  3. I managed to knock \$20 off the original price of \$375. So finally I paid only ...
    - a. \$375.20
    - b. \$395
    - c. \$355
  4. I think Patsy needs to lighten up a bit. She's ...
    - a. too serious
    - b. too heavy
    - c. too dark
  5. I told Jill to fire away so she ...
    - a. shot at me
    - b. asked me her question
    - c. made a fire
  6. If a passer-by shouts "Look out!" at you, it's because you are ...
    - a. about to get hurt
    - b. staring at him
    - c. irritating him

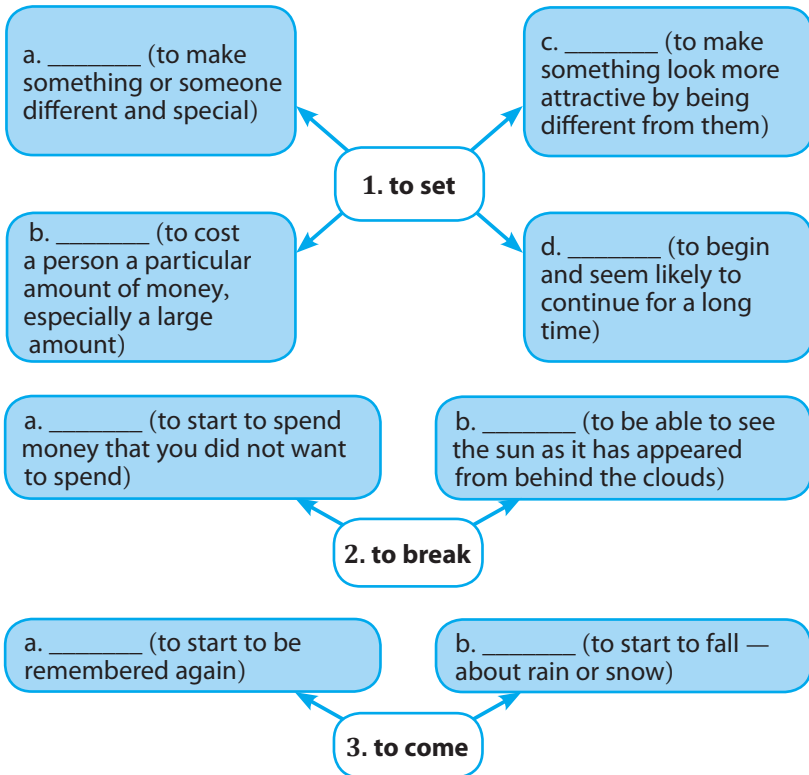
## PHRASAL VERBS

7. Matt felt he'd been ripped off when he was charged \$50 for a five minutes' ride. He thought the taxi driver had charged him ...  
**a.** too much      **b.** too little      **c.** a fair amount
  8. Something was obviously eating away at Cheryl as she looked ...  
**a.** excited      **b.** worried      **c.** unconcerned
  9. The sound of the ambulance siren screaming stirred up a lot of ...  
**a.** funny memories  
**b.** pleasant memories  
**c.** bad memories
  10. The town is steeped in history so there are many ...  
**a.** historical personalities there  
**b.** historical monuments there  
**c.** historical tendencies there
  11. When the sun broke through, the kids ...  
**a.** slipped out of their coats  
**b.** put on their coats  
**c.** put up umbrellas
- II. Перефразируйте слова и выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, таким образом, чтобы они содержали слова, написанные большими буквами, и сохраняли прежние значения.
1. **Be reasonable**, Tony! You're talking to your boss! ON
  2. Forecasters are predicting that the northern wind **will increase** during the next week. UP
  3. Go to a Montmartre cafe, order coffee, and **spend some time experiencing and enjoying** the atmosphere. UP
  4. Her words **will remain in my memory** for the rest of my life. WITH
  5. I didn't feel like **spending a lot of money on** an expensive meal so I decided to eat in. OUT



6. It didn't take Max even a year **to exhaust by wasteful spending all the money** he had inherited from his aunt. THROUGHG
7. Krakov's Rynek Glowny is **full of** tourists in summer. WITH
8. Now that I'm forty, I think I should start **saving** some money **regularly** for my retirement. ASIDE
9. The rain clouds overhead **has covered** the sun. OUT
10. The rising seas **are gradually advancing to cover more of** seaside territories. ON

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



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

This picture of the church of Santa Maria la Salute (1) \_\_\_\_\_ my two days' trip to Venice. I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ for this trip for over a year and even had to break into my savings, but it was definitely worth the money.

The city center (3) \_\_\_\_\_ tourists eager to visit the Ponte Rialto and St Marco's Square. It almost deafened me with noise and astounded with prices that would (4) \_\_\_\_\_ several hundred quids a day. As I wasn't flush with money, I resented having (5) \_\_\_\_\_ around 40€ for a hostel bed, 10€ for a micromoveable lasagna and 4€ for an espresso.

It was then that I discovered the Dorsoduro. It's a student area (6) \_\_\_\_\_ bars and cafes offering traditional Venetian cuisine at reasonable prices. Charming old buildings (7) \_\_\_\_\_ one another and canals (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the Squero di San Trovaso, a beautiful dockyard, make the Dorsoduro an ideal area (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the atmosphere of a veritable Venice. Even the drizzling rain that (10) \_\_\_\_\_ towards evening didn't break the spell of the place. The time I spent in the Dorsoduro gave me an absolutely different view on Venice and (11) \_\_\_\_\_ me forever.

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

1. Гроза **началась** совершенно неожиданно, и не было ни малейшего шанса, что она скоро **прекратится**. Поэтому мне пришлось **раскошелиться** на 50 долларов, чтобы добраться домой на такси.
2. Каждая встреча с моим бывшим другом Джейком **вызывает** крайне неприятные воспоминания. Однажды мне пришлось **залезть** в сбережения нашей семьи, чтобы занять ему кругленькую сумму, а он не захотел со мной **рассчитаться**.
3. Рядом с популярными туристическими достопримечательностями всегда **полно** путешественников со всего мира. **Пронизанные** историей и традициями, они всегда **трогают ваше сердце**.

4. **Успокойся**, дорогая! Кажется, этот **дождь ненадолго**. Скоро **распогодится**, и у нас будет достаточно времени, чтобы **впитать** в себя атмосферу этого замечательного городка.

## KEYS

## ► I.

- |       |       |        |
|-------|-------|--------|
| 1 — c | 5 — b | 9 — c  |
| 2 — a | 6 — a | 10 — b |
| 3 — c | 7 — a | 11 — a |
| 4 — a | 8 — b |        |

## ► II.

1. **Steady on**, Tony! You're talking to your boss!
2. Forecasters are predicting that the northern wind **will pick up** during the next week.
3. Go to a Montmartre cafe, order coffee, and **soak up** the atmosphere.
4. Her words **will stick with me** for the rest of my life.
5. I didn't feel like **forking out for** an expensive meal so I decided to eat in.
6. It didn't take Max even a year to **exhaust by wasteful spending** all the money he had inherited from his aunt.
7. Krakov's Rynek Glowny is **bursting with** tourists in summer.
8. Now that I'm forty, I think I should start **putting** some money **aside** for my retirement.
9. The rain clouds overhead **has blotted out** the sun.
10. The rising seas **are encroaching on** seaside territories.

## ► III.

- |             |            |         |        |       |
|-------------|------------|---------|--------|-------|
| 1. to set   | a. apart   | b. back | c. off | d. in |
| 2. to break | a. through | b. into |        |       |
| 3. to come  | a. back to | b. on   |        |       |

## PHRASAL VERBS

### ► IV

1. summons up
2. had been putting aside
3. was bursting with
4. set you back
5. to fork out
6. dotted with
7. encroaching on
8. branching off
9. to soak up
10. set in
11. will stick with

### ► V

1. The thunderstorm **had set in** quite unexpectedly and there was no chance that it would soon **blow over**. So I had **to fork out** \$50 to get home by taxi.
2. Seeing my ex-friend Jake always **stirs up** most unpleasant memories. Once I had **to break into** our family's savings to lend him a pretty sum and he wouldn't **square up** with me.
3. Popular tourist attractions are forever **bursting with** travellers from all over the world. **Steep in** history and tradition, they always **tug at your heart**.
4. **Lighten up**, darling! It doesn't look as if the rain **had set in** forever. It'll soon **clear up** and we'll have enough time **to soak up** the atmosphere of this nice town.

## 26. SIGNS & HEADLINES

Phrasal verbs are common in English. Although phrasal verbs are more typical of informal English they can be found in a variety of styles and contexts. You may hear them in spoken language — like **look after**, for example — or in songs, for example the Arabesque’s “**I Stand by You**”. You may find them in film titles such as “**I Wake Up Screaming**” and “**The Empire Strikes Back**”. But phrasal verbs are not limited to the spoken language only; some of them are an integral part of the language of newspapers and are very frequent in newspaper headlines. Here are just a few examples:

**PHOTO GALLERY: ANN ARBOR GIRLS TRY ON PROM DRESSES**  
and  
**MAN FIGHTS OFF SHARK WITH HIS BARE HANDS.**

Others are found on warning and information signs such as

**Please check out before midday**

or

**Please switch off your cell phones before the film starts.**

1

Please **hand in**<sup>1</sup>  
your key at the  
desk.

2

Please **give up**<sup>2</sup>  
your seat if a  
woman or an  
elderly person  
needs it!

3

Get your pics  
ready in an hour!  
**Drop off**<sup>3</sup> the film  
at 2 and **pick up**<sup>4</sup>  
your pics at 3 p.m

4

Please **keep off**<sup>5</sup>  
the grass!

5

Please **queue up**<sup>6</sup>  
for a bus.

6

Road Works ahead!  
**Slow down**<sup>7</sup>!

## PHRASAL VERBS

7

First night **sold out**<sup>8</sup> immediately.  
Second show added due to MASSIVE demand!

8

Bella Pizzas! The best in town! Eat in or **take away**<sup>9</sup>!

9

If you want to **try on**<sup>10</sup> any item, please use the changing room on the ground floor.

- <sup>1</sup> **hand in**  
оставить (*что-либо*)
- <sup>2</sup> **give up**  
уступить (*что-либо кому-либо*)
- <sup>3</sup> **drop off**  
сдавать что-либо, возвращать
- <sup>4</sup> **pick up**  
забирать
- <sup>5</sup> **keep off**  
держаться в отдалении, держаться на расстоянии/подальше (*от чего-либо*)
- <sup>6</sup> **queue up**  
стоять в очереди
- <sup>7</sup> **slow down**  
снизить скорость
- <sup>8</sup> **sell out**  
распродавать
- <sup>9</sup> **take away**  
уносить, брать с собой (*напитки, еду*)
- <sup>10</sup> **try on**  
примерять (*платье*)

### EXTRA EXAMPLES

#### drop sth off

If you have a home-printed boarding pass, simply **drop off** your bags and head through to the departure lounge.

Если вы распечатали посадочный талон тома, просто **оставьте** вещи на регистрации и проходите в зал вылета.

## give up sth / give sth up

Nowadays teenagers seldom **give up** seats to elderly people on the bus.

Сегодня подростки редко **уступают** пожилым людям **место** в автобусе.

## hand in sth / hand sth in

Eva never **gives in** her homework on time.

Ева никогда не **сдает** домашнюю работу вовремя.

## keep sth off / keep off sth

**Keep** your hands **off** me!

**Не дотрагивайся** до меня!

## pick sth up / pick up sth

I'll **pick up** my things **up** from the dry-cleaner's later.

Я **заберу** вещи из химчистки позже.

## queue up

Pink lipstick is popular this season. Girls **are queuing up** for it.

В этом сезоне в моде розовая помада. Девушки стоят за ней **в очередь выстраиваются**.

## slow down

The road was icy and we had to **slow down**.

Дорога обледенела, и нам пришлось **снизить скорость**.

## sell out

Tonight's show is completely **sold out**.

Билеты на сегодняшнее вечернее шоу полностью **распроданы**.

## take away

Do you want that burger to eat here or to **take away**?

Вы будете есть гамбургер здесь или **заберете его с собой**?

## try sth on / try on sth

Ella **tried on** a red dress but it was a size too big.

Элла **померила** красное платье, но оно оказалось на размер больше.

## PRACTICE

- I. Какие предупредительные надписи из приведенных на стр. 229—230 можно увидеть в предложенных ниже общественных местах?

1. box office
2. bus stop
3. clothes shop
4. fast food outlet
5. park
6. photo studio
7. public transport
8. reception desk
9. road

- II. Заполните пропуски в газетных заголовках подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами.

**DROPPED OFF****PICK UP****SLOW DOWN****GIVE UP****QUEUE UP****SWITCH OFF****KEEP OFF****SELL OUT****TRY ON**

1. 7 FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS \_\_\_\_\_ SEATS TO MARINES RETURNING FROM AFGANISTAN
2. BOXING DAYSALES SEE THOUSANDS \_\_\_\_\_ TO GRAB POST-CHRISTMAS BARGAINS
3. HULU STARTS BLOCKING VPN USERS TO \_\_\_\_\_ PIRACY RATES
4. iOS 7 BUG ALLOWS iPhone THIEVES TO \_\_\_\_\_ FIND MY iPhone
5. \_\_\_\_\_ THE LAWN ON FROSTY MORNINGS TO PREVENT FROST DAMAGE
6. MORBIDLY OBESE 36-POUND CAT NAMED MEATBALL \_\_\_\_\_ AT A SHELTER
7. POPE FRANCIS STOPS TO \_\_\_\_\_ HITCHHIKER



8. TICKETS FOR TIGERS OPENING DAY \_\_\_\_\_ FAST  
 9. UK SURGEONS \_\_\_\_\_ "SMART GLASSES" IN THE OPERATING THEATRE

▶ III. Выберите подходящий по смыслу глагол.

1. All local residents are required to \_\_\_\_\_ in their passports.  
 a. check                      b. eat                      c. hand
2. Always \_\_\_\_\_ off your computer when you have finished your work.  
 a. drop                      b. switch                      c. keep
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ up outside the box office for almost two hours.  
 a. gave                      b. picked                      c. queued
4. Most music stores have already \_\_\_\_\_ out Beyoncé new album.  
 a. sold                      b. checked                      c. dropped
5. On the bus, you should always \_\_\_\_\_ up your seat to any elderly, pregnant, baby-carrying, or injured people.  
 a. pick                      b. give                      c. queue
6. On weekdays I usually \_\_\_\_\_ in instead of going out for dinner.  
 a. eat                      b. check                      c. hand
7. Royal Jordanian Airlines employees were \_\_\_\_\_ in passengers.  
 a. handing                      b. eating                      c. checking
8. Some hotels let you \_\_\_\_\_ out via your television.  
 a. sell                      b. check                      c. switch
9. We decided to \_\_\_\_\_ off the main road to avoid heavy traffic.  
 a. keep                      b. drop                      c. switch
10. You can \_\_\_\_\_ off your bag here and pick it up later.  
 a. switch                      b. keep                      c. drop

## PHRASAL VERBS

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

1. **to give up**

- a. a word
- b. a seat
- c. a hope

4. **to keep off**

- a. grass
- b. a rule
- c. alcohol

2. **to hand in**

- a. one's homework
- b. one's room keys
- c. one's position

5. **to take away**

- a. time
- b. a meal
- c. the pain

3. **to pick up**

- a. a passenger
- b. economy
- c. a language

6. **to try on**

- a. a dress
- b. pyjamas
- c. a job

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

1. Если тебе здесь не нравится, давай закажем еду и **заберем ее с собой**.
2. Если тебе нравится эта рубашка, почему бы тебе ее не **примерить**?
3. Зря мы **стояли в очереди** за билетами, их уже **распродали**.
4. Можете быть свободными, как только **сдадите** контрольные работы.
5. Можешь **оставить** книги здесь и **забрать** их по пути в библиотеку.
6. Не успела машина набрать скорость, как нам пришлось снова **тормозить**.
7. Тебе лучше **держаться подальше** от этого района — там опасно по вечерам.
8. Я думаю, что тебе следует **уступить место** этой пожилой женщине.

## KEYS

## ▶ I.

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. box office       | 7 |
| 2. bus stop         | 5 |
| 3. clothes shop     | 9 |
| 4. fast food outlet | 8 |
| 5. park             | 4 |
| 6. photo studio     | 3 |
| 7. public transport | 2 |
| 8. reception desk   | 1 |
| 9. road             | 6 |

## ▶ II.

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. GIVE UP    | 6. DROPPED OFF |
| 2. QUEUE UP   | 7. PICK UP     |
| 3. SLOW DOWN  | 8. SELL OUT    |
| 4. SWITCH OFF | 9. TRY ON      |
| 5. KEEP OFF   |                |

## ▶ III.

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

## ▶ IV.

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 — a | 3 — b | 5 — a |
| 2 — c | 4 — b | 6 — c |

## ▶ V.

1. If you don't like it here, let's order a meal and **take it away**.
2. If you like this shirt, why don't you **try it on**?

## PHRASAL VERBS

3. It was no use **queuing up** for tickets — they had already been **sold out**.
4. You may be free as soon as you **hand in** your tests.
5. You can **drop off** your books here and **pick them up** on your way to the library.
6. Hardly had the car picked up speed when we had to **slow down** again.
7. You'd better **keep off** that neighborhood — it's quite dangerous at night.
8. I think you should **give up** your seat to this elderly lady.

## 27. PHRASAL NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

— Sophie and Fred aren't on speaking terms again. Do you think it's another **falling-out**<sup>1</sup> or are they going to **break up**<sup>2</sup>?

— Come on! They are just both hot-tempered, so no wonder they keep **falling out**<sup>3</sup> over trifles but they still love each other too much for a **break-up**<sup>4</sup>.

— You should have seen Patricia wearing that posh dress on the **Dress-Down Friday**<sup>5</sup>! She was just showing it off!

— It's an **outstanding**<sup>6</sup> example of how she always makes herself **stand out**<sup>7</sup> from the corporate crowd. She's an awful **showoff**<sup>8</sup>!

— Nick is good at **putting on** airs, but as he is a college **dropout**<sup>9</sup>, his good manners and confidence are all **put-on**<sup>10</sup>. We started a university course in San Francisco together but then he **dropped out**<sup>11</sup>.

— I can't believe it! He always sounds so convincing!

— I quit shopping at Lincoln Road boutiques, they just **rip off**<sup>12</sup> customers! The stuff there is terribly **overpriced**<sup>13</sup>! The strappy sandals I bought at Steven Shoes yesterday set me back \$1,550! I'm all **stressed-out**<sup>14</sup> now!

— You can say that again! This designer label stuff is just an expensive **rip-off**<sup>15</sup>!

<sup>1</sup> **falling-out**  
сущ. ссоры

<sup>2</sup> **break up**  
гл. (см. 8. Relationships; p. 69)

<sup>3</sup> **fall out**  
гл. (см. 8. Relationships; p. 70)

## PHRASAL VERBS

- <sup>4</sup> **break-up**  
*сущ.* разрыв, развод
- <sup>5</sup> **dress-down**  
*прил.* о ситуации, когда разрешается одеваться менее формально
- <sup>6</sup> **outstanding**  
*прил.* яркий (*пример*), выдающийся (*человек*)
- <sup>7</sup> **stand out**  
*гл.* (см. 6. Describing People; p. 55)
- <sup>8</sup> **showoff**  
*сущ.* хвастун, позер, задавака
- <sup>9</sup> **dropout**  
*сущ.* человек, бросивший учебу
- <sup>10</sup> **put-on**  
*прил.* напускной
- <sup>11</sup> **drop out**  
*гл.* (см. 9. Stages Through Life; p. 76)
- <sup>12</sup> **rip off**  
*гл.* (см. 24. Money Matters; p. 209)
- <sup>13</sup> **overpriced**  
*прил.* слишком дорогой
- <sup>14</sup> **stressed-out**  
*прил.* находящийся в состоянии стресса
- <sup>15</sup> **rip-off**  
*сущ.* мошенничество, грабеж

### EXTRA EXAMPLES

#### break-up

It took Abby years to get over the **break-up** with Alan. У Эбби ушло несколько лет, чтобы прийти в себя после **развода** с Аланом.

#### dress-down

In many offices, Friday is a **dress-down** day. Во многих офисах в пятницу разрешается **одеваться в повседневную одежду**.

## dropout

According to police statistics, about half of the prisoners are high-school **dropouts**.

Согласно полицейской статистике приблизительно половина всех заключённых — это **люди, бросившие среднюю школу**.

## falling-out

He had a bitter **falling-out** with Laurie over money.

Между ним и Лори вспыхнула ужасная **ссора** из-за денег.

## outstanding

Theirs was an **outstanding** example of good team work.

Их работа была **ярким** примером хорошей командной работы.

## overpriced

Despite good quality, their products are **overpriced**.

Не смотря на хорошее качество, их продукция все же **слишком дорогая**.

## put-on

Martin saw that her reluctance to go out was **put-on**.

Мартин понимал, что ее нежелание куда-нибудь идти было **напускным**.

## rip-off

Brad thought £45 a night for a hostel room was a **rip-off**.

Брэд считал, что 45 фунтов за ночь в хостеле — настоящий **грабеж**.

## show-off

Mandy can be a real **show-off** at times.

Временами Мэнди может быть такой **задавакой**.

## stressed-out

Molly always eats when she's feeling stressed-out.

Когда Молли в **стрессовом** состоянии, она постоянно ест.

## PHRASAL VERBS

- I. Найдите соответствия между фразовыми глаголами и их значениями.
- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. <b>break-up</b>      | a. charging or charged at too high a rate  |
| 2. <b>dress-down</b>    | b. a quarrel or disagreement   |
| 3. <b>dropout</b>       | c. false; fictitious   |
| 4. <b>falling-out</b>   | d. someone who always tries to show how clever or skilled they are so that other people will admire them |
| 5. <b>outstanding</b>   | e. something that is unreasonably expensive  |
| 6. <b>overpriced</b>    | f. informal (about clothes)  |
| 7. <b>put-on</b>        | g. so worried and tired that you cannot relax  |
| 8. <b>rip-off</b>       | h. a divorce   |
| 9. <b>show-off</b>      | i. a student who fails to complete a school or college course  |
| 10. <b>stressed-out</b> | j. excellent; distinguished  |
- II. Перефразируйте предложения, употребив вместо выделенных фразовых глаголов соответствующие существительные или прилагательные.
1. Chris is constantly **showing off**, trying to make a really big impression.
  2. He's an awful coward — he just **puts on** a brave face.
  3. His study of the problem really **stands out**.
  4. I'm studying for my TOEFL exam in May and it is **stressing me out**.
  5. Our relationship got worse and we **broke up** a couple months later.
  6. They **ripped** us **off** at that café.
  7. There are many students who **dropped out** because they could not afford to pay the £1,000 monthly fees.
  8. They're business partners who have **fallen out** over a minor problem.



- III. Замените в предложениях выделенные слова их синонимами из словаря темы.
1. **Divorces** are on the increase in this country.
  2. I try to avoid things that can make me **weary**.
  3. Nicole's friendly voice and manner are all **false**.
  4. She told several London newspapers that she and her fiancé have had a minor **quarrel**.
  5. The place was full of Rastafarians and other **nonconformists**.
  6. The pub has good local food, but it's **too expensive**.
  7. The Yellowstone National Park is an area of **remarkable** beauty.
  8. This biennale is just the usual parade of **braggarts**.
- IV. Расположите слова в правильном порядке и составьте предложения.
1. if / do / Any / within / sell / goods / six / overpriced / they / not / are / weeks.
  2. American / me / His / a / put-on / irritates / lot / accent.
  3. I / I / do / be / not / too / a / where / want / would / job / stressed-out.
  4. I / Clair / she / nothing / to / of / with / kind / because / have / is / do / show-off.
  5. Friday / is / sportswear / not / even / appropriate / put / to / to / on / on / office / a / the / dress-down / It.
  6. was / Our / restaurant / awful / dinner / this / an / in / rip-off.
  7. the / been / break-up / Since / marriage / she / of / her / has / alone.
  8. Sri Lanka / a / beauty / country / of / outstanding / is / natural.
  9. rate / dropout / some / high / at / very / The / universities / is.
  10. numerous / have / them / fallings-out / before / been / There / between.
- V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.
1. Вся его **повседневная** одежда — это дизайнерские вещи.

## PHRASAL VERBS

2. Если ты чувствуешь, что находишься в **стрессовом состоянии**, тебе следует обратиться к врачу.
3. Мне кажется, что 1.000 долларов за малюсенький флакон духов — это **грабеж**!
4. Насколько я знаю Джейн, ее скромность — **напускная**.
5. Наша Служба семьи помогает людям пережить **разрывы** отношений и **разводы**.
6. Некоторые кинокритики считают фон Триера женоненавистником и **позером**.
7. Они наконец-то помирились после своей **ссоры**.
8. По-моему, «Эгоист» — **слишком дорогой** магазин.
9. Хотя он и **бросил университет**, он добился больших успехов в бизнесе.
10. Эта премия присуждается за «**выдающийся** вклад в науку».

### KEYS

#### ► I.

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

#### ► II.

1. Chris is a **show-off** trying to make a really big impression.
2. He's an awful coward — his brave face is just **put-on**.
3. His study of the problem is really **outstanding**.
4. I'm studying for my TOEFL exam in May and I'm **stressed-out**.
5. Our relationship got worse and there followed a **break-up** a couple months later.

6. That café was a **rip-off**.
7. There are many **dropouts** because they could not afford to pay the £1,000 monthly fees.
8. They're business partners who have had a **falling-out** over a minor problem.

▶ III.

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Break-ups    | 5. dropouts    |
| 2. stressed-out | 6. overpriced  |
| 3. put-on       | 7. outstanding |
| 4. falling-out  | 8. show-offs   |

▶ IV.

1. Any goods are overpriced if they do not sell within six weeks.
2. His put-on American accent irritates me a lot.
3. I do not want a job where I would be too stressed-out.
4. I have nothing to do with Clair because she is kind of show-off.
5. It is not appropriate to put on sportswear to the office even on a dress-down Friday.
6. Our dinner in this restaurant was an awful rip-off.
7. Since the break-up of her marriage she has been alone.
8. Sri Lanka is a country of outstanding natural beauty.
9. The dropout rate at some universities is very high.
10. There have been numerous fallings-out between them before.

▶ V.

1. His **dress-down** clothes are all designer things.
2. You should see a doctor if you are feeling **stressed-out**.
3. I think \$1,000 for a tiny bottle of perfume is a **rip-off**!
4. As far as I know Jane, her modesty is just **put-on**.

## PHRASAL VERBS

5. Our Family Service helps people go through marriage and relationship **break-ups**.
6. Some film critics consider von Trier a woman-hater and a **show-off**.
7. They have finally made it up after their little **falling-out**.
8. In my opinion Egoist is an **overpriced** store.
9. Though a university **dropout**, he's been very successful in business.
10. The award is given for "an **outstanding** contribution to science".

## 28. IDIOMS USING PHRASAL VERBS

Hi, Phil!

How about a round of beer tonight? I need to **let off steam**<sup>1</sup>! Holly has told me that she's going to divorce me! She **took the sting out of it**<sup>2</sup> by saying that we have drifted apart after so many years of marriage but I'm sure she's seeing someone. My mother has never liked her and always urged me to **wake up and smell the coffee**<sup>3</sup>, but I wouldn't listen to her, you know. She says I **got off on the wrong foot**<sup>4</sup> by giving Holly too much freedom, but you remember we **got on like a house on fire**<sup>5</sup> and I just couldn't but trust her completely! My dad says he'll **pull out all the stops**<sup>6</sup> to ruin her career. My brother Neil is beginning to **turn on the heat**<sup>7</sup> and insists on starting divorce proceedings immediately. But I'm just afraid that yielding to their advice might be **cutting off my nose to spite my face**<sup>8</sup> as I still hope that Holly and I can **turn back the clock**<sup>9</sup>. Anyway, I can't **make up my mind**<sup>10</sup> and badly need your advice.

See you tonight,

Owen

**1 let off steam**

отвести душу, выпустить пар

**2 take the sting out of sth**

стараться смягчить что-либо

**3 wake up and smell the coffee**

раскрыть глаза

**4 get off on the wrong foot**

неудачно начать

**5 get on like a house on fire**

ладить друг с другом, жить душа в душу

- <sup>6</sup> **pull out all the stops**  
ни перед чем не останавливаться, пуститься во все тяжкие
- <sup>7</sup> **turn on the heat**  
оказать сильное давление, нажать
- <sup>8</sup> **cut off one's nose to spite one's face**  
навредить себе, желая навредить другому
- <sup>9</sup> **turn back the clock**  
вернуть прошлое
- <sup>10</sup> **make up one's mind**  
решиться, принять решение

### EXTRA EXAMPLES

#### cut off one's nose to spite one's face

"The next time he makes me work overtime, I'm just going to quit."

«В следующий раз, когда он заставит меня работать сверхурочно, я просто уволюсь».

"Isn't that like **cutting off your nose to spite your face?**"

«Тебе не кажется, что **желая навредить ему, ты навредишь себе?**»

#### get off on the wrong foot

I **got off on the wrong foot** with my colleagues.

Мои взаимоотношения с коллегами с самого начала **сложились неудачно**.

#### get on like a house on fire

My grandparents **got on like a house on fire**.

Мои бабушка и дедушка всю жизнь **прожили душа в душу**.

#### let off steam

I'm sorry I shouted at you. I just needed to **let off steam**.

Извини, то накричал на тебя. Мне просто было нужно **выпустить пар**.

## make up one's mind

I haven't **made up my mind** where to go on holiday yet. Я еще не **решил**, куда поехать в отпуск.

## pull all the stops out

Rose's father **pulled out all the stops** for his daughter's promotion. Отец Розы **использовал все возможности**, чтобы помочь ей получить повышение.

## take the sting out of sth

The flexitime policy will **take the sting out of** the pay cut. Введение гибкого графика работы **смягчит последствия** снижения заработной платы.

## turn the clock back

If only Joshua could **turn the clock back** and do things differently! Если бы только Джошуа мог **повернуть время вспять** и поступить по-другому!

## turn on the heat

I am too far behind in my studies and the teachers are **turning on the heat**. Я очень запустила учебу, и учителя уже начали **нажимать** на меня.

## wake up and smell the coffee

**Wake up and smell the coffee!** Claire is scheming for your job! **Раскрой глаза!** Клер тебя подсиживает!

## PRACTICE

- 1. Выберите наиболее подходящее слово и закончите предложения.
1. A lot of people are afraid of the future and try to \_\_\_\_\_ the clock back to a time when they were more comfortable.
- a. rush                      b. turn                      c. wind                      d. put

## PHRASAL VERBS

2. Airline employees are planning to turn up the \_\_\_\_\_ on their bosses by holding a one-day strike.  
a. fever      b. steam      c. heat      d. fire
  3. Everyone worried that they wouldn't stand each other but they're getting on like a \_\_\_\_\_ on fire.  
a. house      b. tree      c. log      d. building
  4. For the manager firing this experienced employee would be like cutting off his \_\_\_\_\_ to spite his face.  
a. ears      b. lips      c. nose      d. hair
  5. I lift weights or going jogging after work to let off some \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. heat      b. fire      c. fever      d. steam
  6. Mr Ritz pulled all the \_\_\_\_\_ out for his son's concert but it went flop.  
a. stops      b. strings      c. ropes      d. lines
  7. Mrs Valentine's new assistant got off on the wrong \_\_\_\_\_ by being rude to customers.  
a. hand      b. boot      c. leg      d. foot
  8. Some parents just deny their teenage children are having addiction problems, and they'd better wake up and smell the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. tea      b. milk      c. coffee      d. juice
  9. To some extent humour can take the \_\_\_\_\_ out of any unpleasant situation.  
a. sting      b. thorn      c. pin      d. needle
- ▶ II. Замените слова и фразы, выделенные жирным шрифтом, подходящими по смыслу идиоматическими выражениями.
1. A one-day walkout will be a chance for the workers to **get rid of their anger and strong emotions**.
  2. He's an excellent scientist but he obviously **makes a bad start at the relationship** with his colleagues.



## 28. IDIOMS USING PHRASAL VERBS

3. Let us **return to a situation that used to exist** and pretend we are living in the past century.
4. The management thinks that a pay bonus **will make the tax increase less unpleasant**.
5. The parliamentary candidate decided **to spare no effort** and campaign in every district.
6. The police **increased the intensity of measures taken against** public disturbers.
7. They met only a month ago, and because they were both into bungee jumping they **have a very good and friendly relationship**.
8. Things have changed around here, Margaret! **Face up to this unpleasant reality!**
9. Torn between two loves, medicine and chemistry, I couldn't **decide** which school to choose.

### ▶ III. Закончите диалоги подходящими по смыслу идиоматическими выражениями.

1. **Tim:** I'm going to propose to Nikki.  
**Sam:** Oh, come on! She's been going out with Max!  
\_\_\_\_\_!
2. **Pat:** Oh, I wish I were twenty years younger! I would change my life completely!  
**Liz:** That would be nice, but as ill luck would have it we can't \_\_\_\_\_.
3. **Rose:** This red dress looks nice but the green one fits me better. Shall I buy the green one, Bill?  
**Bill:** Rose, you are wasting my time!  
**Rose:** Don't rush me, Bill. I haven't \_\_\_\_\_ yet.
4. **Lucy:** I've decided to have some revenge on Phil for being rude to me again!  
**Kate:** What are you going to do?  
**Lucy:** I'm going to infect his PC with a virus!  
**Kate:** Isn't that your PC too? Aren't you \_\_\_\_\_?
5. **Steve:** Do you like your roommate?  
**Carl:** Yeah! We both like football and rap. So we \_\_\_\_\_.

## PHRASAL VERBS

6. **Grace:** How is your new job?

**Carol:** I was fifteen minutes late this morning!

**Grace:** Oh, dear! You certainly \_\_\_\_\_.

► IV. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы и идиоматические выражения.

1. После длинной поездки на машине дети **отводили душу**, бегая по лужайке.
2. Время от времени нам всем хочется **повернуть время вспять**.
3. Он **ни перед чем не останавливаться** ради свадьбы своей дочери.
4. У меня очень напряженная работа, поэтому я **отвожу душу**, отправляясь на выходные в поход.
5. Джил очень упряма. Если она **решила** что-либо сделать, ее невозможно остановить.
6. Сю улыбнулась, чтобы **смягчить** свой отказ сходить куда-либо со мной.
7. Когда я познакомился с семьей моей девушки, я **с самого начала произвел плохое впечатление**, потому что припарковался на их лужайке.

## KEYS

► I.

1 — b

4 — c

7 — d

2 — c

5 — d

8 — c

3 — a

6 — a

9 — a

► II.

1. let off steam
2. gets off on the wrong foot
3. turn back the clock

4. will take the sting out of the tax increase
5. to pull out all the stops
6. turned on the heat on
7. get on like a house on fire
8. Wake up and smell the coffee!
9. make up my mind

▶ III.

1. wake up and smell the coffee
2. turn the clock back
3. made up my mind
4. cutting off your nose to spite your face
5. get on like a house on fire
6. get off on the wrong foot

▶ IV.

1. After the long car trip the children **were letting off steam** running about the lawn.
2. At times we all wish we could **turn the clock back**.
3. He will **pull out all the stops** for their daughter's wedding.
4. I have a very stressful job so I **let off steam** by going hiking at weekends.
5. Jill is very stubborn. There is nothing to stop her once she has **made up her mind** to do something.
6. Sue smiled to **take the sting out** of her refusal to go out with me.
7. When I met my girlfriend's family, I **got off on the wrong foot** because I had parked my car on their lawn.

## 29. NEW PHRASAL VERBS

New phrasal verbs are entering English all the time. But where do they come from? We live in a world that is constantly changing and developing. New concepts arise while old ones add new meanings. The Internet and computers are particularly productive in generating new phrasal verbs. We can **tech up**<sup>1</sup> an institution (i.e. provide it with new computers, Internet access, etc.), **Google out**<sup>2</sup> a website (find it using the Google search engine), or **bump off**<sup>3</sup> the Internet (meaning 'lose Internet connection'). Many new phrasal verbs come from the world of business. An employee can get **binned off**<sup>4</sup> (that is 'be dismissed from a job or position') or **skilled up**<sup>5</sup> (meaning 'be provided with the skills necessary to be better at their job'). Certain phrasal verbs may receive new meanings and retain the original ones. If someone **kicks off**<sup>6</sup>, he doesn't necessarily start a football match; he may just as well start making trouble. Mass media use phrasal verbs to attract our attention. Thus, rather than writing 'raise one's intellectual and cultural values' journalists are likely to say '**dumb up**'<sup>7</sup> and instead of 'make something more interesting or exciting' they are sure to use '**sex up**'<sup>8</sup>. Informal and spoken language is yet another source of new phrasal verbs. Phrasal verbs like **zone out**<sup>9</sup> (stop thinking about anything) and **veg out**<sup>10</sup> (relax in an inert and passive way) are especially popular with young people.

<sup>1</sup> **tech up**

технически переоснастить

<sup>2</sup> **Google out**

найти в Гугле, «нагуглить»

<sup>3</sup> **bump off**

утратить соединение с Интернетом

<sup>4</sup> **bin off**

уволить

- <sup>5</sup> **skill up**  
повысить квалификацию / профессиональный уровень
- <sup>6</sup> **kick off**  
стать источником проблем
- <sup>7</sup> **dumb up**  
повысить интеллектуальный уровень
- <sup>8</sup> **sex up**  
приукрашивать
- <sup>9</sup> **zone out**  
отключаться, становиться невнимательным
- <sup>10</sup> **veg out**  
бездельничать

## EXTRA EXAMPLES

## bin sb off

They **binned** him **off** for bribery. Его **увололили** за взяточничество.

## be / get bumped off

I **got bumped off** the Internet after a few minutes online. Всего лишь через несколько минут **интернет соединение прервалось**.

## dumb up sth / dumb sth up

His example always inspires me to **dumb up**. Его пример постоянно вдохновляет меня **интеллектуально развиваться**.

## Google sth out

I've **Googled out** a cool site. Я «**нагуглил**» клевый сайт.

## kick off

If they don't keep the music down I'll **kick off** and call the police. Если они не прикрутят музыку, я вызову полицию и **устрою** им **неприятности**.

## PHRASAL VERBS

### sex up sth / sex sth up

Reporters usually **sex up** news to attract readers.

Репортеры часто **приукрашивают** новости для привлечения читателей.

### skill up sb / skill sb up

Our seminar offers estate agents a chance to **skill up**.

Наш семинар предлагает риелторам возможность **повысить** свой **профессиональный уровень**.

### tech up sth / tech sth up

Local authorities have been **teching up** village schools.

Местные власти **оборудуют** сельские школы **компьютерной техникой**.

### veg out

I feel like **vegging out** in front of the television this evening.

Сегодня вечером мне хочется **побездельничать** перед телевизором.

### zone out

When she starts lecturing me I just **zone out**.

Когда она начинает меня воспитывать, я просто **отключаюсь**.

## PRACTICE

- 1. Перефразируйте выражения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, таким образом, чтобы они содержали слова, написанные большими буквами, и сохраняли прежние значения.
1. From now on I'm going to spend more time **relaxing to the point of complete inertia**. VEG
  2. He was **dismissed** for incompetence. BIN
  3. I **lose Internet connection** when using uTorrent. BUMP

## 29. NEW PHRASAL VERBS

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| 4. News must be <b>made more interesting</b> to attract audience.  | SEX    |
| 5. The film was so boring that I <b>stopped paying attention to it</b> in ten minutes.   | ZONE   |
| 6. The new producer has really <b>made</b> the show <b>more intellectual</b> .   | DUMB   |
| 7. The process of <b>providing</b> the factory <b>with new equipment</b> is rather painful and expensive.  | TECH   |
| 8. We mustn't forget about the older generation in our desire to <b>provide</b> the nation <b>with the skills necessary to be better at their jobs</b> . | SKILL  |
| 9. When I don't know what something is, I just <b>find it using the Google search engine</b> .   | GOOGLE |
| 10. You'd have <b>become very angry</b> if you had been delayed by two hours on your journey.  | KICK   |

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

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Employees should skill ...                           | a. _____ with and then apologize.                             |
| 2. He deliberately sexed ...                            | b. _____ my iPod while playing Angry Birds.                   |
| 3. He was promoted to manager when Lewis was binned ... | c. _____ for cheap holidays.                                  |
| 4. I don't have many people I can kick ...              | d. _____ popular culture.                                     |
| 5. I keep getting bumped ...                            | e. _____ business you'll need huge investments.               |
| 6. I vegged ...   | f. _____ to develop their careers.                            |
| 7. I was so tired that I must have zoned ...            | g. _____ for mucking up the project.                          |
| 8. If you want to tech ...                              | h. _____ on the sofa, and watched Bridget Jone's Diary.       |
| 9. It will take generations to dumb...                  | i. _____ for a minute.  |
| 10. Nowadays more and more people are Googling ...      | j. _____ the experiment results in order to get more funding. |

## PHRASAL VERBS

- III. Заполните пропуски в предложениях подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами.
1. A lot of start-ups are planning to \_\_\_\_\_ staff to handle more complicated tasks.  
a. tech up                      b. skill up                      c. dumb up
  2. I've \_\_\_\_\_ the baby-sitter for being negligent.  
a. binned off                      b. kicked off                      c. bumped off
  3. If you have a problem with a virus you may get \_\_\_\_\_ every few minutes.  
a. kicked off                      b. bumped off                      c. binned off
  4. It took me quite a long time to \_\_\_\_\_ the right site.  
a. veg out                      b. zone out                      c. Google out
  5. I've just been \_\_\_\_\_ for the past 3 days, so there isn't really much to write about.  
a. vegging out                      b. kicking off                      c. zoning out
  6. The show's success proves his theory that popular culture is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. sexing up                      b. teching up                      c. dumbing up
  7. There is much attempt to \_\_\_\_\_ things for modern audience.  
a. sex up                      b. skill up                      c. tech up
  8. These guys started asking me for a fag and then one of them started to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. zone out                      b. bump off                      c. kick off
  9. When she plays the piano it's so boring that I \_\_\_\_\_ immediately.  
a. veg out                      b. zone out                      c. kick off
- IV. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.
1. Джоела **уволили** за систематические прогулы.
  2. Кажется, Элла **отключилась** и уснула прямо на середине доклада.



3. Мне кажется я «**нагуглил**» отличный отель — достаточно дешевый и комфортабельный.
4. Нам нужно **повысить профессиональный уровень** штатных сотрудников, а не нанимать новых профессионалов.
5. Некоторые авторы исторических романов склонны **приукрашать** прошлое.
6. Примерно 5 раз в день без определенной причины у меня **прерывается интернет соединение**.
7. Процесс **технического переоснащения** сельских больниц все еще продолжается.
8. Учитель предупредил меня, чтобы я **не делал** свой доклад **слишком заумным**.
9. Я бы предпочел, чтобы ты не приглашал Макса — я не хочу, чтобы он нам **устраивал** тут **неприятности**.
10. Я думаю, что первую неделю отпуска я буду просто **бездельничать**.

## KEYS

## ► 1.

1. From now on I'm going to spend more time **vegging out**.
2. He was **binned off** for incompetence.
3. I **get bumped off** when using uTorrent.
4. News must be **sexed up** to attract audience.
5. The film was so boring that I **zoned out** in ten minutes.
6. The new producer has really **dumbed** the show **up**.
7. The process of **teching up** the factory is rather painful and expensive.
8. We mustn't forget about the older generation in our desire to **skill up** the nation.
9. When I don't know what something is, I just **Google** it **out**.
10. You'd have **kicked off** if you had been delayed by two hours on your journey.

## PHRASAL VERBS

### ► II.

1 — up — f  
2 — up — j  
3 — off — g  
4 — off — a  
5 — off — b

6 — out — h  
7 — out — i  
8 — up — e  
9 — up — d  
10 — out — c

### ► III.

1 — b  
2 — a  
3 — b

4 — c  
5 — a  
6 — c

7 — a  
8 — c  
9 — b

### ► IV.

1. Joel was **binned off** for absenteeism.
2. Ella seemed to have **zoned out** and fallen asleep right in the middle of the report.
3. I guess I've **Googled out** a nice hotel — quite cheap and comfortable.
4. We need to **skill up** the existing staff instead of hiring new professionals.
5. Some historical novelists tend to **sex up** the past.
6. I keep getting **bumped of** the Internet around 5 times a day for no reason.
7. The process of **teching up** rural hospitals is still underway.
8. My teacher warned me not to **dumb up** my report.
9. I'd rather you didn't invite Max — I don't want him **kicking off** around here.
10. I think I'll just **veg out** during the first week of my vacation.

## 30. INFORMAL LANGUAGE

Dear Fiona,

Strange things have been happening in the office lately. It seems to me that people out there have **ganged up**<sup>1</sup> on me and are trying to **boot me out**<sup>2</sup>. Now, judge for yourself. Janet and Cathy just **swan around**<sup>3</sup> the office doing nothing and when I rebuke them they just pretend they can't **cotton on**<sup>4</sup> to what I want. Last week Ted **mucked up**<sup>5</sup> the project I had been **beavering away**<sup>6</sup> at for three months. But when I was explaining the whole thing to Mr Roy yesterday he just **barged into**<sup>7</sup> and said that it was me who had **messed up**<sup>8</sup> the job and went on to **putting me down**<sup>9</sup> in front of him! No one talks to me anymore. When I enter the room everyone just **clams up**<sup>10</sup>. I really feel like **jacking this job in**<sup>11</sup>! I need your advice badly!

Write soon,

Jill

<sup>1</sup> **gang up**

сговариваться, объединять силы

<sup>2</sup> **boot out**

выгонять

<sup>3</sup> **swan around**

слоняться, бродить без дела

<sup>4</sup> **cotton on**

понимать

<sup>5</sup> **muck up**

испортить, завалить (*работу, экзамен*)

<sup>6</sup> **beaver away**

корпеть над чем-либо, работать не покладая рук

<sup>7</sup> **barge into**

вмешиваться, вступать в разговор

## PHRASAL VERBS

- <sup>8</sup> **mess up**  
испортить, завалить (*работу, экзамен*)
- <sup>9</sup> **put down**  
см. 7. Feelings; p. 62
- <sup>10</sup> **clam up**  
замолчать
- <sup>11</sup> **jack in**  
бросать (*работу*)

### EXTRA EXAMPLES

#### barge into / barge into sth

It was rude of you to **barge into** our conversation yesterday. С твоей стороны было грубо **влезать** вчера в наш разговор.

#### beaver away

I have a team of architects **beavering away** at the design of my new house. Над проектом моего нового дома **не покладая рук работает** целая команда архитекторов.

#### boot out sb / boot sb out

Kenneth has been **booted out** of the house again. Кеннета снова **выгнали** из дома.

#### clam up

As soon as I told them my name, they **clammed up**. Как только я представился, они **замолчали**.

#### cotton on

Haven't you **cottoned on** yet? Ты что, все еще не **понял**, в чем дело?

#### gang up

All the boys in my class seemed to **gang up** on me. Кажется, что все мальчишки моего класса **объединились** против меня.

## jack sth in / jack in sth

Gary is going to **jack** his present job **in**.      Гарри собирается **бросить** работу.

## mess up sth / mess sth up

I've **messed up** an important project, I think I'll be fired.      Я **завалил** важный проект, думаю, меня уволят.

## muck up sth / muck sth up

My sister **mucked up** her exams.      Моя сестра **завалила** экзамены.

## swan around / swan around sth

Dana says she's terribly busy but she just **swans around** the office doing nothing.      Дана говорит, что ужасно занята, а сама просто **слоняется** без дела по офису.

## PRACTICE

- 1. Найдите соответствия между данными определениями и фразовыми глаголами по теме.
1. to begin to understand something
  2. to enjoy yourself and behave in a relaxed way that is annoying to other people
  3. to force someone to leave a place, job, or organization, especially because they have done something wrong
  4. to join together, typically in order to intimidate someone
  5. to rudely interrupt someone
  6. to spoil or do something badly, so that you fail to achieve something
  7. to stop doing something
  8. to suddenly stop talking, especially when you are nervous or shy
  9. to work very hard, especially at writing or calculating something

## PHRASAL VERBS

► II. Заполните пропуски в предложениях частицами (наречиями или предлогами) **around, away, in, into, on, out** или **up**.

1. At that moment, Sandra barged \_\_\_\_\_ my room without knocking.
2. I get depressed in my current job so I'm thinking about jacking it \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I hate it when Dan and Mike are together; they always gang \_\_\_\_\_ on younger boys.
4. I never volunteer for challenging tasks as I'm constantly afraid that I may muck something \_\_\_\_\_ badly.
5. If a foreigner should break the law he will be booted \_\_\_\_\_ of the country.
6. It took me ages to get this grant so I won't have you mess it \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Large stores have at last cottoned \_\_\_\_\_ to the fact that some physically challenged people have difficulty in coping with stairs.
8. We've been beavering \_\_\_\_\_ while Jane, who normally does this job, has been swanning \_\_\_\_\_ the office.
9. When he finds himself surrounded with people he doesn't know he just clams \_\_\_\_\_ completely.

► III. Замените выделенные жирным шрифтом фразовые глаголы, относящиеся к разговорному стилю, их нейтрально-разговорными эквивалентами.

**dismiss**

**rudely interrupt**

**stop talking**

**understand**

**unite against**

**working hard**

1. According to psychologists, a lot of people just **clam up** when they are having emotional problems.
2. Five employees **have been booted out** for insubordination this month.
3. Only after you have evaluated the project thoroughly you will be able to **cotton on to** its sustainability threshold.

4. Some of the protesters **barged into** the meeting and demanded to speak with the manager.
  5. The software will allow individuals to co-operate on projects instead of **beavering away** in isolation.
  6. There are alarming signs that the two biggest companies **are ganging up on** the rest.
- IV. Замените выделенные жирным шрифтом слова и фразы, относящиеся к нейтрально-разговорному стилю, соответствующими фразовыми глаголами, относящимися к разговорному стилю.

**beaver away at**  
**clam up**  
**cotton on to**

**jack in**  
**muck up**  
**swan around**

1. After Bill **left** the teaching job, he got herself a good position with a travel agency.
  2. Dave **has been working slowly and perseveringly on** his project for months.
  3. Ella soon **realised** what I was trying to tell her.
  4. If Patty **fails** her driving test again, I doubt if she'll ever dare to take it again.
  5. The last thing I need tonight is Sophie **wandering idly** looking like a pop princess.
  6. The teacher asked who had smashed a stone through the window, but the class **kept silent**.
- V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы.
1. Господин Хикс говорил уже десять минут, а я только начал **понимать**, о чём.
  2. Меня раздражает то, что она **бесцельно слоняется** по офису посреди рабочего дня.
  3. Мы заметили, что Ники **замолкла**, как только появился этот мужчина.
  4. Мы **корпим** над этой проблемой уже неделю, но пока что без особого успеха.

## PHRASAL VERBS

5. Он был очень робким и ничего не мог поделать с тем, что его одноклассники постоянно **выгоняли** его из класса.
6. Патти пожаловалась, что ее коллеги **сговорились** против нее.
7. Приезд тещи **нарушил** все мои планы.
8. Тебе не было необходимости **влезать** со своими глупыми комментариями.
9. Я был почти уверен, что Боб все **испортит**, но, все же, решил дать ему шанс.

### KEYS

#### ► I.

- |                   |                            |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. to cotton on   | 6. to muck up / to mess up |
| 2. to swan around | 7. to jack in              |
| 3. to boot out    | 8. to clam up              |
| 4. to gang up     | 9. to beaver away          |
| 5. to barge into  |                            |

#### ► II.

- |          |                   |
|----------|-------------------|
| 1 — into | 6 — up            |
| 2 — in   | 7 — on            |
| 3 — up   | 8 — away / around |
| 4 — up   | 9 — up            |
| 5 — out  |                   |

#### ► III.

1. stop talking
2. have been dismissed
3. understand
4. rudely interrupted
5. working hard
6. are uniting against



## ▶ IV.

1. jacked in
2. has been beavering away at
3. cottoned on to
4. mucks up
5. swanning around
6. clammed up

## ▶ V.

1. Mr Hicks had been speaking for ten minutes half before I **cottoned on**.
2. Her **swanning around** the office in the middle of the working day annoys me.
3. We noticed that Nikki **clammed up** as soon as that man appeared.
4. We've been **beavering away** at this problem for a week already but so far without much success.
5. He was very timid and couldn't help being **booted out** of the class by his class-mates.
6. Patty complained that her colleagues had **ganged up** on her.
7. My mother-in-law's visit really **messed up** all my plans.
8. There was no need for you to **barge into** with your stupid comments.
9. I was pretty sure Bob would **muck** the whole thing **up** but still decided to give him a chance.

## REVISION 26—30

- 1. Закончите предложения, используя подходящие по смыслу фразы.
1. Carol is a real show-off. She enjoys ...  
**a.** distracting people  
**b.** attracting everybody's attention  
**c.** showing people around
  2. I think Laurel's sympathy for Jill is all put-on. Laurel is not being ...  
**a.** sincere                      **b.** friendly                      **c.** clever
  3. If a piece of news has been sexed up it has been made ...  
**a.** mere sexually attractive  
**b.** more interesting  
**c.** more indecent
  4. If someone is going to veg out, he's likely to ...  
**a.** grow vegetables  
**b.** become a vegetarian  
**c.** relax
  5. If someone lets off steam he may ...  
**a.** shout at you              **b.** smile at you              **c.** stare at you
  6. If you have mucked up your driving exam, you ...  
**a.** have passed it  
**b.** will have to take it again  
**c.** will get your driver's license
  7. If your boss is turning on the heat he is ...  
**a.** turning the central heating on  
**b.** exerting pressure on you  
**c.** heating up some coffee

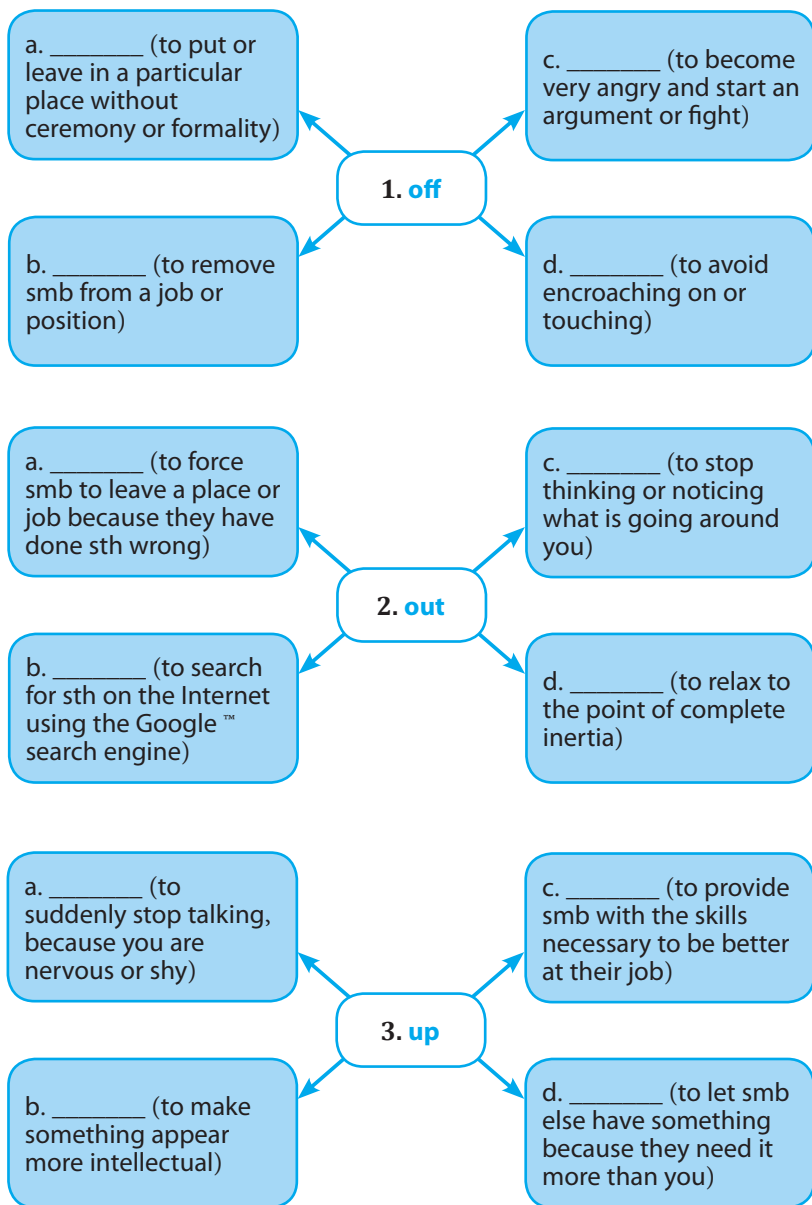
8. If your colleagues have ganged up on you, they have ...
  - a. invited you to join an informal group
  - b. set a local gang on you
  - c. decided to oppose you
9. The shop has already sold out those sneakers; they should have ordered ...
  - a. more
  - b. less
  - c. the same amount
10. When you've finished the assignment, please hand in your ...
  - a. answer sheets
  - b. textbooks
  - c. notebooks

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

1. After such a hard day I feel like **giving** this job **up**. IN
2. Chris **is working hard** to keep his repair shop running smoothly. AWAY
3. Household wastes **are collected** in our neighbourhood on Thursdays. UP
4. I changed the settings but **lost Internet connection** again, almost immediately. OFF
5. I really wanted a tuna and cheese sandwich and ordered one to **eat outside**. AWAY
6. In the middle of the party Phil **rudely interrupted** our cosy evening. INTO
7. Oliver likes to **go around the office with no real purpose** while others are working. AROUND
8. Roadwork **is reducing the speed of** traffic on the San Bernardino freeway. DOWN
9. Some fans had to **join a line of people waiting** all day **for their turn** just to get in. UP
10. The secretary **confused** the appointments and disrupted the whole procedure. UP

## PHRASAL VERBS

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



a. \_\_\_\_\_ (to begin to understand something)

4. on

b. \_\_\_\_\_ (to put on an item of clothing to see if it fits or suits one)

- IV. Заполните пропуски в текстах подходящими по смыслу фразовыми глаголами в нужной форме, идиоматическими выражениями, прилагательными или существительными, образованными из фразовых глаголов.

Hi, Sue

I haven't heard from you for a while, so I'm a bit worried. How are you? How's Tony? I couldn't believe it when I heard about his (1) \_\_\_\_\_ with Linda. They were such a nice couple, weren't they? I hope he isn't all too (2) \_\_\_\_\_. Give him love, sis.

Anyway, I'm on vacation now but with all my near and dear I don't have time just to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the TV or (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the house. The twins have started to (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Quite until recently they used to (6) \_\_\_\_\_, but now they are constantly fighting each other. Every time Mike or I try to talk to them they just (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and won't listen to us! We know it's their awkward age, but we are none the happier for knowing it.

Lucy spends her days (8) \_\_\_\_\_ at her desk and (9) \_\_\_\_\_ for her graduation exams. She knows that we (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to find her a good job and she doesn't want to fail us.

Well, are you coming to Brighton soon? I miss you, sis! Phone or email me, OK?

Love,

Nina XXX

- V. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя фразовые глаголы, идиоматические выражения, прилагательные или существительные, образованные из фразовых глаголов.

## PHRASAL VERBS

1. Дорожной полиции давно пора **начать борьбу** с безответственными водителями.
2. Мне кажется, что представители средств массовой информации намеренно **сгущают краски** в новостях и **усложняют** язык.
3. На прошлой неделе господина Адамса отправили на пенсию, и «золотое рукопожатие» в виде выходного пособия было предназначено только для того, чтобы **постараться смягчить это событие**. На самом деле, его просто **уволили**.
4. Платье было не просто **слишком дорогим**, это был **настоящий грабёж!** Когда до моего мужа **дойдет**, сколько я за него заплатила, он будет просто вне себя.
5. Я все еще **не решил, бросить** ли мне мою работу или продолжать там **работать, не покладая рук**.

### KEYS

#### ► I.

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

#### ► II.

1. After such a hard day I feel like **jacking** this job **in**.
2. Chris **is beavering away** to keep his repair shop running smoothly.
3. Household wastes **are picked up** in our neighbourhood on Thursdays.
4. I changed the settings but **got bumped off** again, almost immediately.

5. I really wanted a tuna and cheese sandwich and ordered one to **take away**.
6. In the middle of the party Phil **barged into** our cosy evening.
7. Oliver likes to **swan around** while others are working.
8. Roadwork **is slowing down** traffic on the San Bernardino freeway.
9. Some fans had to **queue up** all day just to get in.
10. The secretary **messed up** the appointments and disrupted the whole procedure.

► III.

- |        |              |              |             |            |
|--------|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. off | a. to drop   | b. to bin    | c. to kick  | d. to keep |
| 2. out | a. to boot   | b. to Google | c. to zone  | d. to veg  |
| 3. up  | a. to clam   | b. to dumb   | c. to skill | d. to give |
| 4. on  | a. to cotton | b. to try    |             |            |

► IV.

1. break-up
2. stressed-out
3. veg out
4. swan around
5. kick off
6. get on like a house on fire
7. zone out
8. beavring away
9. swotting up
10. have pulled all the stops out

► V.

1. It's time road police should **turn on the heat** on reckless drivers.

## PHRASE VERBS

2. It seems to me that mass media people deliberately **sex up** news and **dumb up** its language.
3. Mr Adams was pensioned off last week and the golden handshake was meant only to take **the sting out of** it. In fact, he was just **binned off**.
4. The dress wasn't just **overpriced**, it was a real **rip-off**! When my husband **cottons on** to how much I paid for it, he'll just go mad.
5. I **haven't made up my mind** yet whether to **jack in** my present job or go on **beavering away**.



# VOCABULARY

## A

### amount to sth

достигать, составлять, доходить до (*какого-либо количества*) ..... тема 14

### ask sb out

назначать свидание, приглашать (*куда-либо*) ..... тема 8

## B

### back up sth or back sth up

делать резервную копию файла ..... тема 19

### balance out

уравнивать, приводить в соответствие, компенсировать..... тема 14

### barge into or barge into sth

вмешиваться, вступать в разговор ..... тема 30

### be / get bogged down

увязнуть, застрять..... тема 15

### be / get bumped off

утратить соединение с Интернетом ..... тема 29

### be bursting with sth

переполнять, быть переполненным ..... тема 23

### be dotted with sth

усеянный (*чем-либо*), полный (*чего-либо*)..... тема 23

### be into sb

интересоваться (*кем-либо*), нравится..... тема 8

### be pressed for sth

не хватать (*чего-либо*) ..... тема 5

### be rained off

отменить из-за дождя; ..... тема 21

### be steeped in

полный, пронизанный (*чем-либо; историей, традициями*) ..... тема 23

### be taken aback

захватить врасплох; поразить..... тема 7

### beat down

лить (*о дожде*) ..... тема 21

### beaver away

корпеть (*над чем-либо*), работать не покладая рук.... тема 30

### bin sb off

уволить..... тема 29

## PHRASAL VERBS

### **black out**

на мгновение терять сознание..... тема 3

### **blend in (with) sth**

а) не выделяться (*в толпе*), смешаться (*с толпой*);

б) влиться (*в коллектив*)..... тема 6

### **blend in (with) sth**

сочетаться; гармонировать..... тема 23

### **block out sth or block sth out**

блокировать; стереть из памяти..... тема 22

### **block sb (sth) in**

блокировать (*машину*)..... тема 16

### **blot sth out**

закрывать (*о тучах*) ..... тема 21

### **blow out**

разрывать (*шину*) ..... тема 16

### **blow over**

миновать, проходить (*о грозе*) ..... тема 21

### **boot out sb or boot sb out**

выгонять ..... тема 30

### **branch off**

отделяться; отходить от главного направления,

ответвляться..... тема 23

### **break into sth**

начинать тратить (*деньги, сбережения*) ..... тема 24

### **break off**

рвать, разрывать (*отношения*)..... тема 8

### **break out in sth**

покрыться (*потом, сыпью*)..... тема 3

### **break through or break through sth**

пробиться, выглянуть (*о солнце*)..... тема 21

### **break up**

разводиться ..... тема 8

### **break-up**

сущ. разрыв, развод..... тема 27

### **brighten up**

1) радовать, радоваться ..... тема 7

2) проясняться (*о погоде*) ..... тема 21

### **bring forward sth or bring sth forward**

перенести на более ранний срок ..... тема 5

### **bring up sb or bring sb up**

воспитывать, растить..... тема 9

### **bring up sth or bring sth up**

поднимать (*вопрос*)..... тема 15

### **brush up (on) sth or brush sth up**

освежать, восстановить, совершенствовать (*знания*) ... тема 11

**buckle down**

серьезно браться за работу ..... тема 11

**build up sth** or **build sth up**

наращивать (*мускулы*) ..... тема 4

**bump up sth** or **bump sth up**

повышать, увеличивать ..... тема 14

**burn off sth** or **burn sth off**

сжигать (*калории*) ..... тема 4

**С**

**call back** or **call sb back** or **call back sb**

перезвонить ..... тема 17

**call sth up**

напоминать, пробуждать воспоминания ..... тема 22

**check in**

регистриваться (*в гостинице, на рейс*) ..... тема 2

**check out sth** or **check sth out**

подтверждать ..... тема 20

**check out**

расплатиться и освободить номер в гостинице. .... тема 2

**clam up**

замолчать ..... тема 30

**clock in**

начинать работу (*в установленное время*);  
фиксировать время прихода сотрудника на работу .... тема 5

**clock out**

заканчивать работу (*в установленное время*);  
фиксировать то время, когда сотрудник заканчивает  
рабочий день. .... тема 5

**coast along**

делать (*что-либо*) без особых усилий ..... тема 12

**come back to sb.**

вспоминаться, приходить на память ..... тема 22

**come back to sth**

возвращаться (*к предмету разговора*) ..... тема 15

**come down with sth**

заболеть ..... тема 3

**come off it!**

«Да брось ты!»: «Хватит трепаться!»  
(*недоверие*) ..... тема 25

**come on**

1) включаться (*о приборе*); загораться (*о лампочке*)... тема 18  
2) начинаться ..... тема 21

**come on!**

1) «Ну, давай!»: «Вперед!» (*поощрение*) ..... тема 25  
2) «Брось!»: «Да ладно тебе!» (*недоверие*) ..... тема 25

## PHRASAL VERBS

### come up with sth

предложить (*идею, план*)..... тема 12

### come up

появляться (*на экране; об информации*)..... тема 19

### cool down

1) остывать, успокаиваться ..... тема 7

2) охлаждаться, остывать ..... тема 4

### cotton on

понимать..... тема 30

### cough up

раскошелиться..... тема 24

### cut back or cut back sth or cut sth back

снижать, сокращать (*цены, расходы*)..... тема 14

### cut down sth or cut sth down or cut down

снижать, сокращать..... тема 1

### cut in

вклиниваться между машинами, подрезать  
(*автомобиль*) ..... тема 16

### cut off one's nose to spite one's face

навредить себе, желая навредить другому 28

### cut out sth

or **cut sth out**

исключить 1

### cut sb off

or **cut off sb**

прервать (*телефонный разговор*), разъединить ..... тема 17

## D

### deal with sth

обсуждать (*что-либо*), решать/рассматривать  
(*вопрос*)..... тема 15

### dress down

одеваться просто/попроще..... тема 6

### dress up

наряжаться..... тема 6

### dress-down

прил. о ситуации, когда разрешается одеваться  
мене формально ..... тема 27

### drop off

задремать; заснуть..... тема 10

### drop out

бросать (*учёбу, работу*)..... тема 9

### drop sb off

высаживать, ссаживать (*кого-либо где-либо*) ..... тема 16

### drop sth off

оставить (*что-либо*)

**dropout**

сущ. человек, бросивший учёбу..... тема 27

**dumb up sth**or **dumb sth up**

повысить интеллектуальный уровень..... тема 29

## E

**ease off**

ослабляться ..... тема 3

**eat away at sb**

постепенно разъедать, разрушать, глотать ..... тема 22

**eat in**

питаться дома..... тема 1

**eat out**питаться вне дома (*ходить в ресторан*) ..... тема 1**encroach on sth**

нарушать; теснить, наползать ..... тема 23

## F

**fall off**

ухудшаться; уменьшаться ..... тема 14

**fall out**

ссориться..... тема 8

**falling-out**

сущ. ссора ..... тема 27

**fight off sth** or **fight sth off**бороться (*с болезнью*) ..... тема 3**fire away!**«Давай спрашивай!» (*поощрение*) ..... тема 25**fit in sth** or **fit sth in**находить время (*для чего-либо*)..... тема 5**flag sb (sth) down**

сигнализировать водителю с требованием

остановить машину..... тема 16

**flare up**вспыхнуть снова, обостриться (*о болезни*) ..... тема 3**flash back to sb (sth)**

возвращаться к прошлому ..... тема 22

**forge ahead**

медленно и равномерно продвигаться вперёд..... тема 4

**fork out sth**

раскошелиться ..... тема 24

**freeze up**виснуть (*о компьютере*)..... тема 19**freshen up**

привести себя в порядок, освежиться ..... тема 6

## G

- gang up**  
сговариваться, объединять силы ..... тема 30
- get ahead**  
преуспевать ..... тема 12
- get along**  
ладить, уживаться ..... тема 8
- get away**  
взять отпуск, уезжать ..... тема 2
- get back to sb**  
перезвонить ..... тема 17
- get carried away**  
увлекаться; охватывать (*о чувстве*) ..... тема 7
- get off on the wrong foot**  
неудачно начать ..... тема 28
- get on like a house on fire**  
ладить друг с другом, жить душа в душу ..... тема 28
- get on to sth**  
заняться (*чем-либо*), приступить (*к чему-либо*),  
добраться (*до чего-либо*) ..... тема 15
- get over sth**  
побеждать, одолевать (*болезнь*) ..... тема 3
- get through (to sb)**  
связаться по телефону, дозвониться ..... тема 17
- get through sth**  
1) использовать, съесть (*в большом количестве*) ..... тема 1  
2) выдержать экзамен ..... тема 11
- get up**  
просыпаться; подниматься, вставать (*после сна*) ..... тема 10
- give in**  
сдаваться, уступать ..... тема 4
- give up sth or give sth up**  
1) отказаться; бросить (*что-либо*) ..... тема 1  
2) уступить (*что-либо кому-либо*) ..... тема 26
- go about sth**  
заниматься (*чем-либо*), делать (*что-либо*); начинать  
(*что-либо*), приступать (*к чему-либо*) ..... тема 4
- go down**  
понижаться, уменьшаться ..... тема 14
- go for sb**  
любить, нравиться ..... тема 8
- go on**  
зайти (*в интернет, на сайт*) ..... тема 19
- go out with sb**  
встречаться (*с кем-либо*) ..... тема 8

- go under**  
терпеть неудачу (*в делах*), разоряться..... тема 13
- go up**  
увеличиваться, расти, повышаться (*о количестве, цене*)..... тема 14
- Google sth out**  
найти в Гугле, нагуглить..... тема 29
- grow up**  
становиться взрослым, взрослеть..... тема 9

Н

- hand in sth** or **hand sth in**  
сдавать (*что-либо*), возвращать..... тема 26
- hand over sth** or **hand sth over**  
передавать власть, контроль, полномочия..... тема 12
- hang about!**  
«Подожди!»; «Погоди!» (*озарение, удачная идея*)..... тема 25
- hang out** (*informal*)  
тусоваться (*где-либо*)..... тема 5
- hang up** (**on**) **sb**  
вешать/бросать трубку..... тема 17
- head sth up** or **head up sth**  
возглавлять, руководить, управлять..... тема 13
- hit on sb**  
назойливо ухаживать, приставать..... тема 8
- hold on**  
ждать у телефона..... тема 17
- hold on!**  
«Погоди!»; «Постой!» (*удивление, замешательство*).... тема 25
- hold sb up** or **hold up sb**  
задерживать..... тема 5
- hook up sth** or **hook sth up**  
подключать, подсоединять, соединять..... тема 19

J

- jack sth in** or **jack in sth**  
бросать (*работу*)..... тема 30

К

- keep sth off** or **keep off sth**  
держаться в отдалении..... тема 26
- keep up**  
быть хорошо осведомленным, быть в курсе..... тема 11
- kick off**  
стать источником проблем..... тема 29

## PHRASAL VERBS

### **knock off sth** or **knock sth off**

сбавлять, снижать (*цену*) ..... тема 24

## L

### **lay off sb** or **lay sb off**

временно уволить ..... тема 12

### **leak out**

просочиться, стать известным ..... тема 20

### **leave aside sth** or **leave sth aside**

отложить, не обсуждать (*вопрос*) ..... тема 15

### **let off steam**

отвести душу, выпустить пар ..... тема 28

### **let sb down** or **let down sb**

разочаровывать, подводить ..... тема 7

### **level off**

выравниваться; стабилизироваться ..... тема 14

### **lie in**

валяться в постели (*по утрам*) ..... тема 10

### **lighten up!**

«Успокойся!»; «Остынь!»; «Не бери в голову!» ..... тема 25

### **live on sth**

питаться (*чем-либо*), жить (*чем-либо*) ..... тема 1

### **live up to sth**

оправдывать (*надежды*) ..... тема 9

### **load up** or **load up sth** or **load sth up**

загружать ..... тема 18

### **look after sb**

заботиться (*о ком-либо*), присматривать  
(*за кем-либо*) ..... тема 9

### **look out!**

«Осторожнее!»; «Берегись!» (*предупреждение*) ..... тема 25

## M

### **major in sth**

специализироваться по какому-либо предмету  
(*в колледже*) ..... тема 11

### **make up one's mind**

решиться, принять решение ..... тема 28

### **make up sth** or **make sth up**

придумывать, выдумывать, сочинять ..... тема 20

### **make up**

мириться ..... тема 8

### **max out**

выложиться, достигать предела возможностей ..... тема 4



**mess up sth** or **mess sth up**испортить, завалить (*работу, экзамен*)..... тема 30**move in**селиться (*с кем-либо*)..... тема 10**move up**получать повышение, продвигаться  
(*по службе*)..... тема 12**muck up sth** or **muck sth up**испортить, завалить (*работу, экзамен*)..... тема 30**mug up sth** or **mug sth up**

зубрить..... тема 11

## N

**name sb after sb**

называть в честь кого-либо..... тема 9

**open up sth** or **open sth up**открывать (*доступ к чему-либо*)..... тема 18**outstanding***прил.* яркий (*пример*)..... тема 27**overpriced***прил.* слишком дорогой..... тема 27

## P

**pack sth out**

заполнять, переполнять..... тема 2

**pack up**испортиться, сломаться, выйти из строя  
(*о механизме*)..... тема 19**phone around sb**

обзванивать..... тема 17

**pick on sb**придирааться (*к чему-либо, кому-либо*)..... тема 7**pick sb up**

брать пассажира, подвозить..... тема 16

**pick sth up** or **pick up sth**1) нахвататься; научиться (*чему-либо*) быстро..... тема 112) собирать (*информацию*)..... тема 20

3) забирать..... тема 26

**pick up (speed)**

набирать скорость, разгоняться..... тема 16

**pick up (the phone)**снять (*трубку*)..... тема 17**pick up**усиливаться (*о дожде, ветре*)..... тема 21**plug in sth** or **plug sth in**

включать в сеть, вставлять вилку в розетку..... тема 18

## PHRASAL VERBS

### pop up

высвечиваться на экране..... тема 19

### pour sth into sth

вкладывать (*большие суммы денег*) ..... тема 13

### press on

спешить; активно продолжать (*работу*)..... тема 5

### pull all the stops out

ни перед чем не останавливаться, пуститься  
во все тяжкие ..... тема 28

### pull in

останавливаться (*в пути*) ..... тема 16

### pull oneself together

взять себя в руки, собраться с духом..... тема 7

### pull out

отъезжать; уезжать; выезжать (*из какого-либо места*)..... тема 16

### pull over

съезжать на обочину и останавливаться..... тема 16

### pull together

работать дружно (*сообща*)..... тема 12

### pull up

тормозить..... тема 16

### put aside sth or put sth aside

откладывать деньги (*регулярно*)..... тема 24

### put down (the phone)

повесить (*трубку*) ..... тема 17

### put on sth or put sth on

надевать..... тема 6

### put out sth or put sth out

выпускать, издавать ..... тема 20

### put sb down

критиковать, осуждать ..... тема 7

### put sb through (to sb)

соединять (*по телефону*)..... тема 17

### put-on

*прил.* напускной..... тема 27

## Q

### queue up

стоять в очереди..... тема 26

## R

### ring off

вешать/бросать трубку..... тема 17

### rip sb off or rip off sb

запрашивать слишком высокую цену,  
обдирать ..... тема 24

**rip-off**

сущ. мошенничество, грабеж..... тема 27

**root out sth** or **root sth out**

отыскивать, откапывать..... тема 20

**run into sth**

исчисляться определенной суммой..... тема 13

**run off sth** or **run sth off**

печатать (количество экземпляров) ..... тема 18

**run on**

продолжаться, длиться (*дольше, чем запланированно*) ..... тема 5

**run through sth**

1) быстро просмотреть, проверить..... тема 15

2) промотать (*деньги*) ..... тема 24

**rustle up sth** or **rustle sth up**

раздобыть, наскрести..... тема 1

S

**sail through** or **sail through sth**

успешно справиться (*с чем-либо*) ..... тема 11

**scrape through** or **scrape through sth**

с трудом сдать экзамен..... тема 11

**seize up**

заедать (*о трущихся деталях*), застревать ..... тема 18

**sell out**

распродавать..... тема 26

**sell sth up** or **sell up sth** or **sell up**

продать (*бизнес*) ..... тема 13

**serve up sth** or **serve sth up**

подавать (*еду*)..... тема 1

**set in**

устанавливаться (*обычно о погоде*)..... тема 21

**set out**

начинать путешествие (*длительное*) ..... тема 2

**set sb (sth) apart** or **set apart sb (sth)**

(*выгодно*) отличать от других..... тема 23

**set sb back**

стоить, обходиться..... тема 24

**set sb up**

помочь (*кому-либо*) устроиться, встать на ноги ..... тема 13

**set sth off**

выделять, выгодно подчёркивать ..... тема 23

**set sth up** or **set up sth**

основывать, открывать (*дело, компанию*) ..... тема 13

## PHRASAL VERBS

### **sex up sth** or **sex sth up**

приукрашивать ..... тема 29

### **shake off sth** or **shake sth off**

избавляться (*от болезни*); бороться  
(*с болезнью*) ..... тема 3

### **shop around**

ходить по магазинам (*в поисках наилучшей цены*) ..... тема 24

### **show off**

красоваться, рисоваться ..... тема 6

### **show-off**

сущ. хвастун, позер, задавака ..... тема 27

### **shut sth (sb) down** or **shut down sth (sb)**

прекращать, пресекать ..... тема 15

### **shut sth down** or **shut down sth** or **shut down**

выключить, отключить (*прибор, электричество*) ..... тема 19

### **shy away from sth**

сторониться, избегать ..... тема 6

### **skill up sb** or **skill sb up**

повысить квалификацию / профессиональный  
уровень ..... тема 29

### **sleep in**

спать дольше обычного ..... тема 10

### **slim down** or **slim down sth** or **slim sth down**

уменьшать, сокращать (*количество, объём*) ..... тема 14

### **slip sth on** or **slip on**

нацепить (*одежду*) ..... тема 6

### **slow down**

1) тормозить (*о компьютере*) ..... тема 19

2) снизить скорость (*о транспортном  
средстве*) ..... тема 26

### **soak up sth** or **soak sth up**

впитывать, воспринимать ..... тема 23

### **sound out sb** or **sound sb out**

выяснять (*что-либо*), выспрашивать (*о чем-либо*) ..... тема 20

### **spell out sth** or **spell sth out**

разъяснять, растолковывать ..... тема 15

### **spit it out!**

«Давай выкладывай!»; «Колись!»; «Валяй!»  
(*поощрение*) ..... тема 25

### **split up**

расходиться ..... тема 8

### **square up**

расплатиться, рассчитаться; ..... тема 24

### **stake out sth (sb)** or **stake sth (sb) out**

вести наблюдение, следить (*за кем-либо или  
чем-либо*) ..... тема 20

- stand down**  
уходить в отставку (*с какого-либо поста*)..... тема 9
- stand out**  
быть заметным, выделяться..... тема 6
- start off**  
отправляться (*в путь*)..... тема 2
- start sth up** or **start up sth** or **start up**  
начать, организовать (*бизнес*)..... тема 13
- start up** or **start up sth** or **start sth up**  
начинать работать..... тема 18
- stay in**  
оставаться дома, не выходить ..... тема 10
- stay up**  
не ложиться спать..... тема 10
- steady on!**  
«Успокойся!»..... тема 25
- stick with sb**  
не оставлять, не покидать; оставаться (*с кем-либо*)... тема 22
- stir sth up**  
ворошить, воскрешать в памяти..... тема 22
- stop off**  
остановиться в пути, сделать остановку ..... тема 2
- store up sth** or **store sth up**  
накапливать, запоминать ..... тема 22
- stressed-out**  
*прил.* находящийся в состоянии стресса..... тема 27
- stretch out**  
иметь протяжение, простираться (*в пространстве*)... тема 23
- summon up sth**  
вызывать, воскрешать в памяти..... тема 22
- swan around** or **swan around sth**  
слоняться, бродить без дела..... тема 30
- swell up**  
опухать..... тема 3
- switch off sth** or **switch sth off** or **switch off**  
выключать (*прибор, устройство, электропитание*) ..... тема 18
- switch on sth** or **switch sth on** or **switch on**  
включать (*прибор, устройство, электропитание*) ..... тема 18
- swot up** or **swot up sth** or **swot sth up**  
усердно изучать..... тема 11

## Т

- tail off**  
уменьшаться; ухудшаться..... тема 14

## PHRASAL VERBS

- take after sb**  
походить (на кого-либо) ..... тема 9
- take away**  
уносить, брать с собой (напитки, еду)..... тема 26
- take off**  
взлететь ..... тема 2
- take on sb or take sb on**  
принимать на службу..... тема 12
- take on sth or take sth on**  
брать (работу)..... тема 12
- take over or take over sth or take sth over**  
1) принимать (должность, обязанности)  
от другого..... тема 12  
2) поглощать (фирму путем покупки контрольного  
пакета ее акций)..... тема 13
- take the sting out of sth**  
стараться смягчить (что-либо) ..... тема 28
- take to sth**  
пристраститься, увлечься (чем-либо) ..... тема 7
- take up sth or take sth up**  
занимать (время) ..... тема 2
- tech up sth or tech sth up**  
технически переоснастить ..... тема 29
- tell sb (sth) from sb (sth)**  
отличать, различать ..... тема 6
- throw up or throw sth up or throw up sth**  
страдать рвотой, блевать..... тема 3
- tick off sth or tick sth off or tick sth off sth**  
отмечать (галочкой), ставить отметку..... тема 15
- tone up sth or tone sth up or tone up**  
повышать тонус, укреплять..... тема 4
- touch down**  
приземлиться, коснуться земли..... тема 2
- try sth on or try on sth**  
примерять (платье) ..... тема 26
- tuck in**  
жадно есть, уплетать ..... тема 1
- tug at sb's heart**  
тронуть (чье-либо сердце) ..... тема 22
- turn in**  
лечь спать..... тема 10
- turn off sth or turn sth off**  
выключать (прибор, устройство, электро-питание) .. тема 18
- turn on sth or turn sth on**  
включать (прибор, устройство, электро-питание) .... тема 18
- turn on the heat**

оказать сильное давление, нажать ..... тема 28

**turn the clock back**

вернуть прошлое ..... тема 28

**turn to sth**

браться (*за что-либо*), приобщиться  
(*к чему-либо*) ..... тема 9

V

**veg out**

бездельничать ..... тема 29

W

**wait up**

не ложиться спать (*до чьего-либо прихода*) ..... тема 10

**wake up and smell the coffee**

раскрой глаза ..... тема 28

**wake up**

просыпаться; будить ..... тема 10

**warm to sb (sth)**

воодушевляться ..... тема 7

**warm up** or **warm up sth** or **warm sth up**

1) разминаться, разогреваться ..... тема 4

2) прогреть, прогреться ..... тема 18

**warm up**

теплеть, становиться теплее (*о погоде*) ..... тема 21

**while away sth** or **while sth away**

проводить, коротать (*время*) ..... тема 5

**wind sth down** or **wind down sth** or **wind down**

сворачивать (*какую-либо деятельность*) ..... тема 13

**wind up**

оказаться (*в каком-либо положении*) ..... тема 9

**wipe out sth** or **wipe sth out**

стирать (*данные*) ..... тема 19

**wise sb up to sth**

сообщить, рассказать (*кому-либо о чем-либо*);  
информировать ..... тема 20

**work off sth** or **work sth off**

освободиться (*от чего-либо*) ..... тема 4

**work out**

заниматься спортом, тренироваться ..... тема 4

**worm sth out of sb**

выведывать, выпытывать ..... тема 20

Z

**zone out**

отключаться, становиться невнимательным ..... тема 29

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# Фразовые глаголы в английском языке

**Фразовые глаголы – одна из самых сложных, важных и интересных тем в английской грамматике.**

**Почему они так сложны?** Потому что маленький предлог настолько меняет смысл глагола, что, если не посмотреть в словаре, чем, например, put on отличается от put up, сам никогда не догадаешься.

**Почему они так важны?** Потому что они чрезвычайно часто используются в речи, и, чтобы легко понимать собеседников, фразовые глаголы нужно знать.

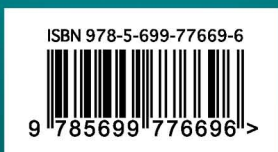
**Почему они так интересны?** Потому что, если вы употребляете фразовые глаголы при общении, ваша речь звучит естественно.

Какой вывод из всего этого следует?

**Нужно читать книги про фразовые глаголы, нужно учить фразовые глаголы, нужно тренироваться в использовании фразовых глаголов!**

**Так что go ahead!\* And good luck!**

\*go ahead – phrasal verb «начинать»



Learning with interest!