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English Phrasal Verbs **in Use**

Advanced

60 units of vocabulary
reference and practice

Self-study and classroom use

Michael McCarthy
Felicity O'Dell

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Exercises

1.1 Underline the phrasal verbs in these texts. Remember the particle or preposition may not be immediately next to the verb.

- I decided to take up gardening, so I went to the library, took a book out and read up on the subject. I found out so many interesting things, such as the best time to plant flowers out for the summer and how to grow vegetables. I've really got into it now and spend hours in the garden every weekend.
- The other day we went off on a hike in the mountains. We put our wet-weather gear on as the weather forecast wasn't good. We set off early to avoid the rush hour and soon reached the starting point for our walk. The whole walk took about four hours and when we got back we were exhausted.
- I have to catch up on my coursework this weekend as I've fallen behind a bit. I worked on till midnight last night but I still have loads to do. I have to hand one essay in on Tuesday and another one on Friday. I'm not sure whether I'll make it, but I'll try.

1.2 Choose the correct particle to finish these song titles.

- Can't get you *off from / out of / away from* my head (Kylie Minogue)
- Hold you *against / down / at* (Jennifer Lopez)
- We can work it *with / across / out* (The Beatles)
- Send *from / in / with* the clowns (Barbra Streisand)

1.3 Complete the sentences in the right-hand column with a phrasal noun or adjective based on the phrasal verbs in the left-hand column. Use a dictionary if necessary, and remember that the particle may come at the beginning or end of the noun or adjective.



1	The school took in some outstanding students last year.	Last year's included some outstanding students.
2	Some prisoners broke out of the local prison last night.	There was a(n) at the local prison last night.
3	It was an experience that put everyone off.	It was a(n) experience.
4	She always speaks out and gives her opinion.	She is very
5	A lorry which had broken down was blocking the road.	A lorry was blocking the road.

1.4 Match the headlines with the sentences from the stories.

- BIG SHAKE-UP EXPECTED IN EDUCATION**
- MINISTER DENIES COVER-UP**
- LOCKOUT CONTINUES AT AVIATION PLANT**
- BREAKAWAY GROUP TO FORM NEW PARTY**
- POWER PLANT SHUTDOWN LEAVES 5,000 HOMES IN DARKNESS**

- The dispute is now in its fifth week.
- Unity was no longer possible, a spokesperson said.
- The event happened at 7.45 pm with no warning.
- There will be major changes at all levels.
- There was no attempt to hide the truth, claimed Pamela Harding.

2

Grammar of phrasal verbs

A Phrasal verbs with and without objects

Some phrasal verbs take an object (transitive); others do not take an object (intransitive).

with object (transitive)	no object (intransitive)
They're knocking down the old hotel.	The path branched off ¹ to the river.
The plumber soon sorted out the shower problem.	The noise of the train died away .
She tied her hair back so she could work better.	In the winter the lake froze over .

¹ if a road or path branches off, it goes in another direction

Some verbs can be used both with and without an object, but the meaning may change. Use the context to decide if the verb has a different meaning from the one you are familiar with.

- Tina and Jo were so clever the teacher **moved them up** to a higher class. (with object)
- Tina and Jo **moved up** to a higher class. (no object = same meaning)
- I can **drop you off** at the station. (with object = drive you somewhere and leave you there)
- I was sitting in the armchair and I **dropped off**. (no object = fell asleep, different meaning)

Some verbs must have two objects, one after the verb and one after the particle.

- I always associate that song with our holiday in Jamaica.
- Playing tennis for three hours every evening after school **deprived her** of her youth.

B Position of the object

In many cases, the particle may come before or after the object.

- The teacher **marked** two students **down** / **marked down** two students because they answered the wrong questions in the exam.

Very long objects usually come after the particle.

- The accident **cut off** domestic and industrial water and electricity supplies.

When the object is a personal pronoun, the pronoun always comes before the particle.

noun object	personal pronoun object
I picked my parents up / picked up my parents and drove them to the airport.	I'll pick you up at 5.30. (Not: I'll pick up you at 5.30.)

Some verbs (sometimes called prepositional verbs) must have the object after the particle, even if it is a pronoun. A good dictionary will tell you if this is so.

- We've had to contend **with** a lot of problems lately. (Not: ~~contend a lot of problems with~~) [deal with a difficult or unpleasant situation]

You probably already know some of these verbs (look for, look after, cope with).

C Three-part verbs

Some phrasal verbs have three parts, the verb and two particles. The object comes last.

- I will not **put up** with such bad behaviour. [tolerate]

Other examples include look forward to, look down on, get on with, catch up on [do something you did not have time to do earlier], face up to [accept that a difficult or unpleasant situation exists].

Exercises

2.1 Look at A. Do these sentences need an object? If they do, add an appropriate one in the correct place.

EXAMPLE Last summer we knocked down.

Yes. *Knock down* is transitive; it needs an object.

Last summer we knocked down the old shed in our garden.

- 1 The sound of the violin slowly died away.
- 2 If you're ready to leave now I can drop off at your office.
- 3 The river in St Petersburg freezes over for several months each year.
- 4 My son is so good at English that I think the teachers should move up to the class above.
- 5 I associate with that evening we spent together in Rome.
- 6 I was so tired that I dropped off in front of the TV.

2.2 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences. If you can do it in two different ways, then do so.

- 1 pick / off / you / work / the / I / and / can / at / you / from / airport / up / drop / then
- 2 from / that / put / teacher / she / The / not / would / said / with / such / up / class / rudeness / her
- 3 villages / The / off / several / have / mountains / in / cut / the / floods
- 4 your / doesn't / the / improve / down / If / will / handwriting / mark / examiners / you
- 5 always / Margot / to / with / all / seems / her / cheerfully / problems / cope

2.3 Rewrite each sentence using the verb in brackets in an appropriate form.

- 1 I'll have to ask my nephew to get my Internet connection working. (SORT)
- 2 I was so tired after work that I fell asleep in the train on the way home. (DROP)
- 3 I was given a lower mark because my essay was far too long. (MARK)
- 4 Bill has no right to despise me – I'm no worse than he is. (LOOK)
- 5 Lisa doesn't have a good relationship with one of her flatmates. (GET)
- 6 You have to accept the fact that you will probably never see each other again. (FACE)
- 7 Maria has got a new job taking care of an old lady. (LOOK)
- 8 If you don't let the children get enough sleep, they won't be able to concentrate at school. (DEPRIVE)
- 9 In Lapland we had to manage in some difficult driving conditions. (CONTEND)
- 10 The road to our house leaves the main road just after the petrol station. (BRANCH)

2.4 Write answers to these questions using the phrasal verb in brackets.

- 1 What are your plans for the summer holidays? (LOOK FORWARD TO)
- 2 What homework have you got to do this weekend? (CATCH UP ON)
- 3 If you've been away somewhere by train and arrive back late, how do you usually get home from the railway station? (PICK UP)
- 4 What is your favourite album and why do you like it? (ASSOCIATE WITH)
- 5 What sorts of things make you feel stressed? (CONTEND WITH)
- 6 How easy do you find it to fall asleep at night? (DROP OFF)

Follow UP

Look up these verbs in your dictionary: *associate with*, *deprive of*, *contend with* and *face up to*. How does your dictionary give information about the structures that these verbs require? What nouns do these verbs typically combine with according to the examples in your dictionary?

A What are phrasal nouns?

Like phrasal verbs, phrasal nouns consist of a verb combined with a particle. The particle may come before or after the verb.

phrasal noun	example	meaning
standby	My wife's a pilot and she's on standby over the weekend. We're keeping the old equipment as a standby , in case of emergencies.	ready to be used if necessary
letdown	I had been looking forward to the concert for weeks but it turned out to be a terrible letdown .	disappointment
back-up	Neil can provide technical back-up if you need it.	support
warm-up	The comedian who did the warm-up for the studio audience before the TV programme started was excellent.	preparation
onset	The match was halted by the onset of rain.	start (of something unpleasant)
input	Try to come to the meeting – we'd value your input .	contribution
overkill	Shall I add some more decorations to the cake or would that be overkill ?	more of something than is needed

Some such nouns have a corresponding phrasal verb but some don't. For example, there is no phrasal verb to ~~kill over~~. The phrasal verb set on exists but it means attack. The verb related to onset is set in: We couldn't continue playing after the rain set in.

If the particle is in first place, then the phrasal noun is never written with a hyphen. If the particle comes second, then there is sometimes a hyphen between the two parts of the phrasal noun, particularly if that particle is *in* or *up* or if the phrasal noun is relatively infrequent e.g. **walk-on** [small part, with no words, in a play], **stand-off**.

B When are phrasal nouns used?

Phrasal nouns are used frequently in newspapers and informal conversation.

STOWAWAY¹ FOUND ON PLANE

BREAKDOWN IN STRIKE TALKS

STAND-OFF² IN TRADE TALKS

MANAGEMENT BUYOUT FOR HIGH STREET CHAIN

WALKOUT³ AT CAR FACTORY

HELP FOR BUSINESS START-UPS

SINGER STAGES A COMEBACK

MILITARY BUILD-UP⁴ CONTINUES

¹ person hiding in order to travel

³ strike

² failure to reach agreement

⁴ increase in size or strength

Anna: Who do you think will get the job – Paul or Lisa?

Bill: I don't know. It's a **toss-up**. [(informal) both seem equally likely]

Carla: Did you have a good time at squash last night?

Dave: Yes, but we didn't have a real game, just a **knockabout** with the ball.

TIP

The stress is on the first syllable in these nouns, regardless of whether this is the verb or the particle.

Exercises

3.1 Complete these sentences, using a phrasal noun from A opposite.

- 1 The of winter meant that there was less food for the animals and birds.
- 2 I thought having a 45-piece orchestra at their wedding really was , personally.
- 3 The police officer radioed for before entering the bank.
- 4 Let's ask Joel what he thinks. I always find his very useful in these matters.
- 5 TV producers find that studio audiences react better if they have a to watch before a live programme.
- 6 Our holiday in the Mediterranean was a bit of a The hotel was second-rate and the food was awful.
- 7 Although Tim usually rides his new mountain bike to school now, he's kept his old bike as a

3.2 Rewrite these sentences, starting with the cues given, using phrasal nouns from the opposite page instead of the underlined words.

- 1 Two men who had stowed away in the container were arrested when police opened it. The police opened the container and
- 2 Negotiations with union members broke down after a couple of hours. There was a
- 3 The management bought out the company in 2003. There was a
- 4 Last night all the workers walked out and the factory was forced to close. There was a
- 5 Military forces are continuing to build up on both sides of the border. The military

3.3 Correct the mistakes with the phrasal nouns in these sentences.

- 1 There has been a stand-up for several days now in the talks between the government and the rebels. Neither side will make any concessions.
- 2 Last year there were 15,000 new Internet business start-offs, most of which only survived for a few months.
- 3 After years without releasing a CD, Sonia Flame has staged a comeagain with her new collection of love songs.
- 4 Jess: Have you decided where you're going this summer?
Kelly: Not really. It's a toss-over whether it'll be Italy or Greece.
- 5 I met Chris and we just had a knockover on the tennis courts for half an hour.

3.4 Choose the correct phrasal noun in each sentence. Use a dictionary if necessary.



- 1 *Putout* / *Output* has increased this year and the factory is doing well.
- 2 One of the robbers acted as *lookout* / *outlook* while the others robbed the bank.
- 3 There was a sudden *pourdown* / *downpour* and we all got very wet.
- 4 The *breakout* / *outbreak* of war in 1914 changed Europe for ever.
- 5 *Lift-off* / *Off-lift* is scheduled for 07.00 on Friday and the shuttle will arrive at the space station later that day.
- 6 There was a *break-in* / *an in-break* at our office last night. Two computers were stolen.

Some phrasal verbs have related adjectives. Make a note of these as you meet them.

phrasal verb	adjective	example	meaning
go on	ongoing	We've had an ongoing problem with the computer system.	one which continues
wear out	worn out	She was wearing old, worn-out shoes.	weak, damaged through much use
break down	broken-down	In our garage we've got an old broken-down fridge.	one that has stopped working

However, this is not the case for all such adjectives. We can say 'that way of thinking is very outdated', but there is no related verb ~~to date out~~; we can say 'the restaurant was really overpriced', but there is no phrasal verb ~~to price over~~ (the verb is 'to overprice').

Note the phrasal adjectives in these extracts from people talking about their dreams and ambitions.

I'm an **outgoing** sort of person, so I want a career where I mix with people. To be honest, I find the idea of a desk job quite **off-putting**¹; I just don't think I'd like it at all. I'd love to do something new, something completely different.



¹ makes you not like it or not want to do it



I've always been very **outspoken**. I'm never afraid to express my opinion, so I think a job campaigning for an environmental organisation would suit me. I would never accept any **watered-down**² proposals and would make some very direct demands of our political leaders.

² made less strong in order to make more people agree with them

I always feel completely **tired out** at the end of the day in my present job and just want to sleep. Instead of feeling cheerful after a good weekend, I always feel quite **downcast**³ every Monday when the new week starts, so I want something new and more stimulating, preferably with a more **go-ahead** company which will bring interest and excitement into my work.



³ sad and depressed

Here are some more examples in small advertisements and announcements.

Forthcoming⁴ events at the City Stadium

⁴ happening in the near future

Live-in nanny wanted for 3-year-old.

Fold-up picnic chair for sale. As new.

Caravan for sale: **built-in** fridge, freezer and satellite TV

For rent, cosy one-room flat with **foldaway** bed. Ideal for student.

TIP

When you come across a phrasal adjective, check to see whether it has a 'matching' verb and, if so, learn the two together.

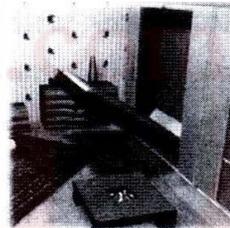
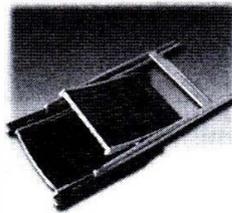
Exercises

4.1 Replace the adjective in each sentence with a phrasal adjective with the opposite meaning.

- 1 There was a new carpet on the stairs.
- 2 The newsletter has a list of recent activities at the tennis club.
- 3 What's happened? You're looking very cheerful!
- 4 Unlike her sister, Emily is very introverted.
- 5 I find the cover of this novel very attractive, don't you?
- 6 It doesn't matter what time of day it is, Tilly always looks fresh.
- 7 We are not in the habit of going to such cheap restaurants.
- 8 When you meet my boss I think you'll find him surprisingly uncommunicative.

4.2 What do these pictures show?

- 1 a chair
- 2 a car
- 3 a oven
- 4 a bed



4.3 Answer these questions about the words on the opposite page.

- 1 Can you think of one advantage and one disadvantage for parents of having a live-in nanny?
- 2 In what kind of room might it be particularly useful to have a foldaway bed?
- 3 What kind of job would not be suitable for a very outspoken person?
- 4 When might you want to give a watered-down version of something that happened to you?
- 5 What kind of job requires you to be outgoing?
- 6 What kind of problem tends to be ongoing?
- 7 What might you find off-putting if you are having a meal in a restaurant?
- 8 What sorts of things do you think are often overpriced?

4.4 Match the pairs of synonyms in the box below.

broken-down	candid	continuing	diluted	downcast	dynamic
exhausted	extrovert	forthcoming	future	go-ahead	miserable
not working	obsolete	off-putting	ongoing	outdated	outgoing
outspoken	repellent	shabby	tired-out	watered-down	worn out

4.5 Here are some more phrasal adjectives. Work out from the context what they mean and rewrite the sentences replacing the underlined words with a word or phrase that means the same.

- 1 If the union doesn't accept our terms, what should we have as our fallback position?
- 2 Clare always feels left out when her brother's friends come round to play.
- 3 Sophie is usually chatty but her brother is not very forthcoming.
- 4 You shouldn't get so worked up about every little thing.
- 5 Zak met me at the airport with outstretched arms.

5

Collocation and phrasal verbs

A Why is collocation important?

Collocation means the way words combine with one another. When learning a phrasal verb it is important to note what kinds of words the verb is typically used with. For example, can it be used for both people and things, or only for people, or only for things? Is it typically used with negative things or can it be used for both positive and negative things?

Look at this chart for the verb **pore over** [study or look carefully at something] and note how the objects it is used with refer especially to books or documents.



Making a note of collocations in this way will help you remember the meaning of the phrasal verb. It is a good idea to learn the verb and its typical collocations as chunks of language. This will help you to speak and write more fluently.

B Collocations with positive or negative/problematic things

Make a note if a phrasal verb collocates especially with positive or negative things.

typical/correct collocation untypical/wrong collocation

The plan was **riddled with** problems good ideas .

The rain The traffic The fine weather has eased off now.

After hours of discussion, we **hit upon** a good idea the solution a stupid plan .

C Collocations with objects denoting people or things

Make a note if a phrasal verb collocates especially with objects denoting people or things, or both.

She **flirted with** the idea the good-looking guy for a while but then got bored.

I've really **gone off** Hilary cheese recently.

I'd advise you to **keep in with** the boss James the exam system .

D Collocations with subjects denoting people or things

Make a note if a phrasal verb collocates especially with subjects denoting people or things, or both.

As we opened the door, **water streamed into** the room.

People were streaming into the meeting.

I **have to dash off**. I have a meeting in ten minutes.

The car **dashed off** along the motorway. [headed off / drove off at high speed would be more typical]

E Collocations with particular situations

Make a note of particular situations a phrasal verb typically refers to.

He just **sailed through** his exams the interview his breakfast . [sail through is used with challenging things and situations]

I was always **hankering after** an easier life sweet food while I was on a diet

passing my exams . [hanker after is most often used with things we cannot or should not have]

Unit 47

- 47.1**
- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 feed on | 8 break; off |
| 2 prey on | 9 pulling up |
| 3 die out | 10 send out |
| 4 eat away at | 11 offshoots |
| 5 washing away | 12 cutting down (or chopping down) |
| 6 dry up | 13 digging up |
| 7 pull down | |
- 47.2**
- 1 It would freeze over.
 - 2 It might dry up.
 - 3 overcast
 - 4 Because the tide comes in and goes out.
 - 5 Dogs might help them to flush the robbers out.
- 47.3**
- 1 As night fell, the stars **came out**.
 - 2 The sun **went in** and the temperature fell suddenly.
 - 3 Cats (both large and small) **pick up** their young with their teeth to move them around.
 - 4 It was lovely and sunny this morning but now the sky is **overcast** / it is **overcast**.
 - 5 Many wild animals and plants are on the verge of **dying out**.
- 47.4**
- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 moved in | 4 bring up |
| 2 chased; out | 5 watching over |
| 3 taken over | 6 fend for |

Unit 48

- 48.1** 1 off 2 down 3 on 4 down
- 48.2** How you mark these sentences will in some cases be a matter of personal preference.
- 1 Your pipes at home freeze up while you are on a skiing holiday.
 ☹️ You are likely to be unhappy about this as pipes that freeze up will probably later burst and cause a lot of damage.
 - 2 You receive a letter that makes your face cloud over.
 ☹️ You are likely to be unhappy.
 - 3 You are walking by the sea when fog rolls in.
 ☹️ Most people probably don't like it when it becomes foggy because it spoils the view but some people may enjoy it.
 - 4 You can hear the rain beating down outside as you sit by a big log fire.
 😊 You are probably happy because you are warm and cosy when it is wet outside but you may feel unhappy if – say – you know you have to go out later on.
 - 5 You are on a long country walk and the rain holds off.
 😊 You are probably happy – unless you are the kind of person who enjoys rain.
 - 6 You have to give a speech at a friend's wedding and you freeze up.
 ☹️ You are unhappy because you have become too nervous or anxious to give your speech.
 - 7 You breeze through an important exam.
 😊 You are happy because you very easily manage to do well in the exam.
 - 8 You storm out of a meeting.
 ☹️ You are likely to be unhappy because you left the meeting in an angry manner.
 - 9 A group of friends start to freeze you out.
 ☹️ You are likely to be unhappy because your friends seem to want to exclude you from their group.
 - 10 You are sitting on the beach and the sun is beating down.
 😊 Most people probably like this, but I for one don't like sitting in very hot direct sunshine.

Unit 52

52.1 Possible answers:

- 1 Its aim was to find out whether claims of fraud were correct or not – and it discovered that the claims were justified.
- 2 By hushing up a scandal, the company is trying to keep it secret – which suggests that it is a scandal which might harm the reputation of the company in some way.
- 3 It is implying that the government is not being entirely honest with the public about possible health risks.
- 4 Because he does not want knowledge of the internal disagreements to become public in case they lose public support. In other words he is trying to hide this information in the same way in which wallpaper is sometimes used to paper over cracks in a wall.
- 5 It sounds as if it condemns their behaviour – this is suggested by ‘cover up’.
- 6 He has given information about the way in which secret agents spied on diplomats.

52.2 1 f 2 g 3 a 4 b 5 c 6 h 7 e 8 d

52.3 As journalists it is our job to try to dig up stories that dishonest people are trying to cover up. Sometimes we are accused of spying on innocent people but surely it is our duty not to allow people to paper over their scandals. Often it is not at all difficult to learn secrets. People are often eager to confide in someone who is willing to lend a sympathetic ear. Or they let out a secret without realising it. Little things like a blush or a quick glance at someone else can be a real give-away to an experienced reporter. Of course, sometimes people try to make out that they have nothing to hide and then it can be a good idea to play along with them up to a certain point. Then you suddenly take them by surprise with an unexpected question and in this way you can often catch them out.

- 52.4 1 catch
2 make
3 let
4 gave

(Note that *give the game away* (= tell someone something that should be kept secret) is slightly different from the other examples in this set, in that it is a fixed expression or an idiom.)

Unit 53

- 53.1 1 imposed
2 adhere
3 against
4 by
5 inform
6 let

[You may be curious to know how the scores were judged in the original magazine article: 0 – 3 Call yourself an outlaw!; 3 – 6 You’re good, but not very good; 7 – 10 You’re a model citizen. Congratulations!]

- 53.2**
- 1 The new act went **through** Parliament last week and will become law on 1 January.
 - 2 The anti-litter laws should be **tightened up**; as it is now, nobody is ever prosecuted.
 - 3 He went on a two-year crime spree before the police finally caught up **with** him.
 - 4 She avoided tax by **signing over** her property to her two sons.
 - 5 The new law provides **for** gaol sentences of up to ten years for repeat offenders.
 - 6 Building regulations come **under** local government rather than national or European law.
 - 7 The bill was passed by the Lower Chamber but was thrown **out** by the Senate and never became law.
 - 8 The bill will be voted on in Parliament next week and the government hopes it will get **through** without too much opposition.
 - 9 If trials prove successful, the government intends to roll out the scheme across the whole country next year.
 - 10 He was sentenced to three years in prison but he'll probably be let out in 18 months.

- 53.3**
- 1 The former CEO of Wilson & Wallace has been let out after serving a ten-year sentence.
 - 2 If you don't **abide by / adhere to** the health and safety regulations, you will be punished.
 - 3 The government plans to **toughen up / tighten up** the existing laws.
 - 4 The law reforming the Health Service **got through** Parliament with a large majority.
 - 5 Henry's criminal activity was discovered when his neighbours **informed on** him.

- 53.4** *Suggested answers:*
- 1 He was tried last week, found guilty and sent to prison for five years.
 - 2 This government has **introduced / made more new laws** than any other in the last 50 years.
 - 3 The new law will become **official / take effect** in March.
 - 4 The military authorities issued / made **public** an order banning demonstrations in the area around the parliament buildings.

Unit 54

- 54.1**
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 fade out | 4 wiped out |
| 2 set up | 5 call up |
| 3 print off | 6 pop-up |

- 54.2** 1 b 2 c 3 c 4 b 5 a 6 b

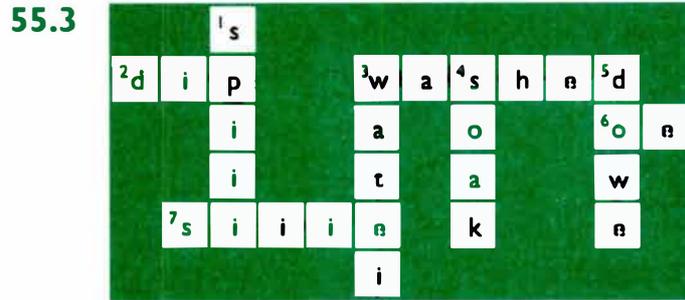
- 54.3** These statements are all true for the writer but whether they are for you will depend on your own computer – and on how you have set it up.

- 54.4** *Possible answers:*
- 1 The advantage of a Bluetooth connection is that you don't **have to wire everything up**.
 - 2 You can print a document by selecting the print icon or by **going to the File Menu and choosing Print**.
 - 3 It's quite easy to use a web cam once you have **set it up / got it set up**.
 - 4 Whenever I switch on my new computer it takes quite a long time to **warm up**.
 - 5 I can use this cable to listen to my MP3 player in the car by **plugging it into the car radio**.
 - 6 If your printer is beginning to run out of ink then a warning light **usually comes on**.

Unit 55

- 55.1** 1 gobble/wolf; down
2 picks at
3 disagreed with
4 cut; out
5 put on
6 eat in; send out

- 55.2** 1 Aine 2 Zubaida 3 Roger 4 Gavin 5 Liz



55.4 Possible answers:

- 1 Shellfish often disagree with people.
- 2 A tart can be sliced up.
- 3 Alcoholic drinks are sometimes best watered down.
- 4 Rice or potatoes fill you up.
- 5 I should cut down on cakes and biscuits.
- 6 In Britain people often send out for curry or for pizza.

Unit 56

- 56.1** 1 came down 4 came at
2 comes in 5 coming in
3 come down 6 came at

- 56.2** 1 up against 5 out with
2 off 6 across
3 into 7 into
4 under 8 in

- 56.3** 1 José's English has come on a lot since he met Diana.
2 Jack comes across as confident and extrovert.
3 The Prime Minister has come in for a considerable amount of criticism lately.
4 Ida comes out with some very strange comments sometimes.
5 This history homework does not come up to the standards we expect from our students.
6 We've had a difficult year but we've come through (it) and are looking forward to the future now.
7 At this point I should like to invite Mariella Snow to come in.
8 I was afraid the dog was going to come at me.

- 56.4** 1 come up to 2 come up against 3 come under 4 come into

- wash down sth or wash sth down** to clean a large object or surface [e.g. floor, walls] with a liquid 37
- wash down sth or wash sth down** to drink something while you are eating food or taking medicine in order to help you swallow it 55
- washed out** *adj* if someone looks washed out, they look tired, pale and ill 43
- waste away** to gradually get thinner and weaker, usually because of illness 44
- Watch out!** something you say to tell someone to be careful so that they can avoid danger or an accident 31
- watch over sb/sth** to protect or take care of a person or animal 47
- water down sth or water sth down** to add water to a drink, especially an alcoholic drink 11, 55
- water down sth or water sth down** to make an idea or opinion less strong in order to make more people agree with it, or to make a plan or suggestion more acceptable 11
- watered-down** *adj* when something is made less strong in order to make people agree with it 4
- wear out sb or wear sb out** to make someone very tired 1, 43
- wear out (sth) or wear (sth) out** to use something so much that it becomes weak or damaged and cannot be used any more, or to become weak and damaged in this way 4
- be weirded out** if you are weirded out by something, you feel uncomfortable about it or shocked by it 9
- whip up sth** to try to make people feel strongly about something 51
- whittle away sth or whittle sth away** to gradually reduce the size or importance of something until it does not exist any more 21
- win back sb/sth or win sb/sth back** to persuade customers to return to using your company rather than competing companies because your company has improved 28
- win out** if a particular emotion or type of behaviour wins out, it is stronger than other emotions or types of behaviour 28
- win through** to finally succeed after trying hard to achieve something 28
- wind up (sth) or wind (sth) up** to finish an activity 21
- wipe out sth or wipe sth out** to destroy or get rid of something 22
- wipe out sb or wipe sb out** *informal* to make someone extremely tired 43
- wipe out sth or wipe sth out** to remove information stored on part of a computer [esp. memory, hard disk] 54
- wire up sth/sb or wire sth/sb up** to connect something or someone to a piece of electrical equipment by using electrical wires 54
- witter on** *British informal* to talk for a long time about unimportant things 45
- wolf down sth or wolf sth down** to eat something very quickly because you are very hungry 55
- work around/round sth** to organise activities to ensure that a problem does not prevent you from doing what you want to do 10
- work yourself into sth** to make yourself become very angry or upset 41
- work off sth or work sth off** to do something energetic to stop yourself becoming fat after eating a lot of food 13
- work off sth or work sth off** to reduce the size of a debt, either by earning money to pay for it or by working for the person you owe money to 36
- work out sth or work sth out** to think carefully about how you are going to do something and to make a plan or decision 1, 30
- worked-up** *adj* if you are worked-up, you feel very upset, nervous or excited about something 4
- worm sth out of sb** to manage to get information from someone which they are trying to keep secret 51
- worn-out** *adj* weak and damaged through much use 4
- wrap up sth or wrap sth up** to complete an activity, especially successfully 16
- wring sth out of sb** to force or persuade someone to give you money or information 45
- write up sth or write sth up** to write something on paper or on a computer in a complete or final form, often using notes you have made 16, 51
- yell out (sth) or yell (sth) out** to suddenly shout something in a loud voice, especially to get someone's attention 15
- zip up sth or zip sth up** to fasten a piece of clothing by using its zip (= a long metal or plastic fastener), or to help someone close the zip on a piece of clothing they are wearing 38
- zone out** to stop thinking about anything 9

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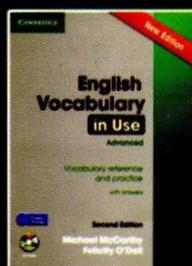
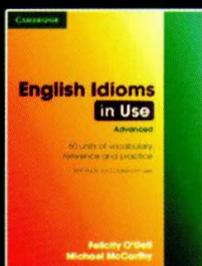
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