

**Дрогобицький державний педагогічний університет
імені Івана Франка**

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**ПРАКТИКА УСНОГО ТА ПИСЕМНОГО
АНГЛІЙСЬКОГО МОВЛЕННЯ:**

ФРАЗОВІ ДІЄСЛОВА

Частина 1

Навчальний посібник
для самостійної роботи студентів галузі А «Освіта»
спеціальності А4 «Середня освіта
(Англійська мова та зарубіжна література)»

**Дрогобич
2026**

Drohobych Ivan Franko State Pedagogical University

Mariana Broda

**PRACTICE OF SPOKEN AND WRITTEN
ENGLISH:**

PHRASAL VERBS

Part 1

A Self-Study Guide
for Students Majoring in *Secondary Education*
(*English Language and Foreign Literature*)

**Drohobych
2026**

УДК 811.111
ББК 81.432.1
Б 87

Рекомендовано до друку вченою радою
Дрогобицького державного педагогічного університету
імені Івана Франка (протокол № 1 від 26.01.2026 р.)

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Б 87

Брода М.В. Практика усного та писемного англійського мовлення: фразові дієслова. Частина 1 : навч. посіб. для самостійної роботи студентів спеціальності А4 «Середня освіта (Англійська мова та зарубіжна література)». Дрогобич: Дрогобицький державний педагогічний університет імені Івана Франка, 2026. 67 с.

Навчальний посібник написаний відповідно до чинної програми з навчальної дисципліни «Практика усного та писемного англійського мовлення» для підготовки фахівців ОКР «Бакалавр» зі спеціальності А4 «Середня освіта (Англійська мова та зарубіжна література)», затвердженої вченою радою Дрогобицького державного педагогічного університету імені Івана Франка.

Мета даного посібника – допомогти студентам навчитися вільно оперувати фразовими дієсловами, що мають широке вживання в англійській мові.

Призначений для студентів та викладачів закладів вищої освіти, учнів загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів з поглибленим вивченням англійської мови та тих, хто вивчає англійську мову самостійно.

Бібліографія: 15 назв.
Обсяг: 2,61 авт.арк.

УДК 811.111
ББК 81.432.1
Б 87

Recommended for publication by the Academic Council of Drohobych Ivan Franko State Pedagogical University (Minutes No.1 dated 26.01.2026)

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Broda, M. Practice of Spoken and Written English: Phrasal Verbs. Part 1: A Self-Study Guide for Students Majoring in *Secondary Education (English Language and Foreign Literature)*. Drohobych: Drohobych Ivan Franko State Pedagogical University, 2026. 67 p.

The self-study guide is designed in accordance with the current programme for the course “Practice of Spoken and Written English” for Bachelor’s degree students majoring in *Secondary Education (English Language and Foreign Literature)*, approved by the Academic Council of Drohobych Ivan Franko State Pedagogical University.

The aim of this guide is to help students develop the ability to use English phrasal verbs confidently and appropriately in speaking and writing.

Intended for university students and faculty, advanced secondary-school learners of English, and anyone learning English independently.

Bibliography: 15 titles.

Volume: 2.61 author’s sheets.

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ВСТУП

Фразові дієслова дуже поширені в усному та письмовому мовленні користувачів англійської. Вони є важливою частиною офіційного та неофіційного стилю спілкування. Тому для повного оволодіння іноземним мовленням необхідне розуміння кожного фразового дієслова та їх точне вживання. Студентам, які вивчають англійську мову як іноземну, як правило нелегко дається опанування фразових дієслів, оскільки значення фразового дієслова не є тотожним сукупному значенню компонентів. Оскільки фразові дієслова трапляються найбільше в усному мовленні, то без знання фразових дієслів не можливо повноцінно брати участь у живому спілкуванні, розуміти співрозмовника чи розуміти фільми, жарти тощо.

Запропонований посібник спрямований на студентів, що вивчають англійську мову як іноземну. Мета посібника – допомога студентам в розвитку навичок вільного оперування фразовими дієсловами у типових ситуаціях мовлення.

Під час укладання посібника було враховано принципи комунікативного та контекстного підходів, що забезпечують ефективне засвоєння лексики. Матеріал подано на основі автентичних мовленнєвих ситуацій, з поступовим ускладненням завдань. Завдяки поєднанню рецептивних та продуктивних видів мовленнєвої діяльності, навчання відбувається комплексно. Чітка й логічна організація змісту сприяє самостійному контролю за власним навчальним поступом.

Посібник може бути використаний як для аудиторних занять, так і для самостійної роботи студентів закладів вищої освіти, учнів загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів з поглибленим вивченням англійської мови та тих, хто вивчає англійську мову самостійно.

INTRODUCTION

Phrasal verbs are extremely common in both spoken and written English and constitute an essential component of formal and informal communication. Therefore, achieving full mastery of a foreign language requires a clear understanding of the meanings of phrasal verbs and the ability to use them correctly in context. Students who learn English as a foreign language often experience difficulties in mastering phrasal verbs, as their meanings are usually not derived from the literal meanings of their individual components. Since phrasal verbs are particularly frequent in oral communication, insufficient knowledge of them significantly limits learners' ability to participate in live interaction, understand interlocutors, as well as comprehend films, jokes, and other authentic materials.

This textbook is intended for students who study English as a foreign language. Its purpose is to help learners develop the ability to use English phrasal verbs confidently, accurately, and appropriately in typical communicative situations.

The design of the exercises is based on the principles of the communicative and contextual approaches which ensure effective vocabulary acquisition. The material is presented through authentic communicative situations with a gradual increase in task complexity. The integration of receptive and productive types of speech activity provides a comprehensive approach to learning, while the clear and logical organization of the content promotes learners' autonomy and self-monitoring of their learning progress.

The textbook can be used both in classroom instruction and for independent study by students of higher education institutions, students of general secondary education institutions with an in-depth study of English, as well as by independent learners.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON PHRASAL VERBS

Multi-word verbs are verbs made up of a **main verb** and **one or two extra words**, usually a **preposition** or **adverb** (like *up, in, down, over*).

There are **three types** of multi-word verbs [25]:

1. **Phrasal verbs** (pick up, find out)
2. **Prepositional verbs** (look after, listen to, depend on)
3. **Phrasal-prepositional verbs**

Sometimes, all three are simply called *phrasal verbs*.

Phrasal Verbs consist of a verb and a particle.

Verb + particle

Common particles: *up, down, out, off, in, on, over, around, away*

- *bring in*
- *take off*
- *look up*
- *put away*

Phrasal verbs often have **meanings** that are **not obvious** from the individual words.

- *The book **came out** in 1997. → (was published)*
- *The plane **took off** an hour late. → (flew into the air)*
- *The lecture **went on** till 6.30. → (continued)*
- *It's hard to **make out** what she's saying. → (understand/hear clearly)*

Phrasal verbs are usually **less formal** than their single-word equivalents.

less formal → formal

sort out → solve/resolve

put up → construct, erect

Word Order with Objects

Many phrasal verbs take an **object**. Word order depends on **what kind of**

object it is.

If the object is a noun, the particle can go before or after it:

*She brought **up** three kids.*

*She brought three kids **up**.*

If the object is a pronoun (me, you, him, etc.), the particle must follow the pronoun:

*He took them **off**.*

*~~He took **off** them.~~*

If the object is long or complex, it usually goes after the particle:

*They took **on** the responsibility of raising a big family.*

Phrasal-prepositional verbs have three parts:

Verb + particle + preposition

The particle and preposition **stay together** and **can't be separated**.

- *Ken will **catch up with** us later. → (reach/join)*
- *Do you **get on with** your neighbours? → (have a good relationship)*
- *We **look forward to** meeting you. → (anticipate with pleasure)*

The object always comes **after the preposition**, not between the verb and the preposition.

*We put up with **her complaints**.*

*~~We put **her complaints** up with.~~*

PHRASAL VERBS

BE

be about – to be near – бути поблизу

She is somewhere about.

be after – 1) (tr) to want, to try to gain – добиватися чогось

*I'd like to know what he is **after**.*

2) (tr) to chase – переслідувати

*The police **were after** him.*

be against – (tr) to oppose – суперечити

*This is **against** my principles.*

be away – 1) (int) to be absent – бути у від'їзді, не бути в місті

*The manager is **away** on business.*

be behind – 1) fall behind – відставати

*I couldn't walk so fast, so I was **behind** everybody else.*

2) be late – спізнюватися

He is always behind his time.

be down with – (tr) to be ill with, **go down with** – захворіти

*She is **down with** measles.*

be in – 1) (int) to be at one's home, office (opp: **be out**) – бути вдома, на роботі, в офісі

*I'd like to talk to Jane. Is she **in**?*

be in for – (tr) to expect sth (usu bad) – очікувати

*We are **in for** heavy rain.*

be off – 1) (int) to leave

*I'm **off**. – Я пішов.*

2) (tr) to be cancelled – бути скасованим

*I hear the concert is **off**.*

3) (tr) to be absent (from school/work)

*She has **been off** for the whole week.*

be on – 1) (tr) to be shown (on TV, at the cinema, theatre etc) – відбуватися, йти
An interesting film is on at our cinema.

2) (int) (of light) to burn

All the lights are on.

be out – 1) (int) not to be at one's home, office (**opp: be in**) – бути не вдома чи на роботі, вийти

Is Mr Jones in? – No, he is out.

2) (int) (of light/fire) to have stopped burning – згаснути (про вогонь, світло)

I will be able to sleep only when the light is out.

be out of – (tr) not to have sth; lack; **run out of** – не мати, відчувати нестачу
We're out of milk. Can you go to the shop? – У нас закінчилося молоко.

be over – 1) (int) to come to an end

The film is already over.

be through with – (int) to have finished (a relationship, job etc) – покінчити з чимось, завершити

He is through with his work. – Він закінчив роботу.

He is through with his family. – Він пішов із сім'ї.

be up – 1) (int) to be awake and out of bed – не спати, встати, бути на ногах

I thought you were sleeping. – I have been up since 7 o'clock.

2) (int) to be wrong or unusual – відбуватися, ставатися

Something is up. What's up?

3) (of time) be over – закінчуватися (про час)

Your time is up.

be up against – (tr) to be opposed by – стикнутися, зустріти відсіч

You will be up against difficulties.

be up to – 1) (tr) to do (usu sth wrong) – затівати щось

I should see what the children are up to.

3) (tr) to depend on – залежати від когось, бути покладеним на когось (про відповідальність)

It is up to you whether to tell the truth or not.

be with – 1) (tr) to support – підтримувати когось

*We **are totally with** you.*

2) (tr) to understand – розуміти, стежити за тим, що хтось говорить

***Are you with** me? I can speak more slowly.*

EXERCISES

1. Fill in the necessary particle.

1. If he thinks she is a nice well-bred girl, he is _____ a nasty shock.
2. She was _____ the group and tried to catch up.
3. It's _____ her principle to do such a mean thing to you.
4. Your 10 minutes are _____. Come here.
5. Today's meeting is _____ because of the emergency.
6. I am so tired, I've been _____ since early morning.
7. According to the forecast we are _____ bad weather.
8. She is the leading actress in a play that is _____ at our theatre.
9. Why are there so many people here? Something is _____.
10. I was _____ all night because of sore eye.
11. There is a new exhibition _____ at our gallery. Would you like to come?
12. I don't think he went away. He is somewhere _____.
13. He won't be able to reach you. The police are already _____ him.
14. I thought they were going to support me. Well, I was _____ for a shock.
15. I'm sorry, I should be _____. Somebody is waiting for me.
16. The payers are _____ a pleasant surprise.
17. We are _____ sugar. Can you buy some on your way home?
18. You seem to be distracted. Are you _____ me?
19. I wonder what you are _____.
20. We are all _____ in our work.
21. I hope this difficult period in your life is _____.
22. I'm sorry for being _____ time.

2. Translate into English using the verb be with the right particle.

1. Завтра мені потрібно встати о 6 ранку, щоб встигнути на перший поїзд до Львова.
2. Її не буде вдома до 7 години вечора.
3. На неї чекає неприємний сюрприз.
4. Анна вдома? – Ні, її немає.

5. Що сталося? Я вже пів години тут сиджу і не можу потрапити на прийом.
6. Вибачте, хіба Вам не повідомили, що Ваш запис скасовано?
7. Містер Сміт у від'їзді. Його не буде до понеділка.
8. Час закінчився. Здавайте свої роботи.
9. Я не можу їй збрехати. Це б суперечило моїм принципам.
10. Світла нема вже від ранку.
11. Чого ти хочеш? Грошей нема.
12. Це мають вирішувати вони, а не я.
13. Я їду зустрітися з юристом. Буду через годину.
14. Чому тобі не спалося вночі?
15. Я докладаю всіх зусиль, щоб не відставати від однокласників.
16. Він переслідував мене 2 роки.
17. Здається, наближається шторм.
18. Вона взяла сьогодні вихідний.
19. Починайте вечерю без нас. Ми спізнюємося.
20. Що ти затіваєш? У мене вже закінчилося до тебе (with you) терпіння.

3. Answer the questions using phrasal verb *be*.

1. What kind of books or films **are you into** at the moment?
2. Have you ever felt that something suspicious **was up** around you? What happened?
3. What's a trend or activity that you used to **be into**, but aren't anymore?
4. What do you usually do when your teacher **is out**?
5. Can you remember a time when your plans **were off** at the last minute?
6. Do you get nervous when an exam **is coming up**? How do you prepare?
7. When you go on vacation, how long does it take you to really feel like you **are away**?
8. What do you do when your internet **is down** at home?
9. Have you ever waited for someone who **wasn't back** on time?
10. Can you describe a moment when a difficult period in your life finally **was over**?

BREAK

break down

- 1) (int) (of machinery) stop working – зламати, зламатися, вийти з ладу
*I was late for work because my car **broke down**.*
- 2) (int) (of a person) lose control of feelings – не витримати, втратити самовладання, розплакатися
*When she heard the bad news, she **broke down** and started to cry (broke down crying).*
- 3) (int) (of tasks and negotiations etc) fail – провалитися, зазнати невдачі
*The peace negotiations **broke down** because neither side was willing to compromise.*
- 4) (tr) separate under headings – розбити, поділити (на частини, класи, категорії)
*You should **break down** your work into smaller units.*

break in

- 1) (int) enter by force or illegally – вдертися, проникнути (до приміщення)
*The thief **broke in**.*
- 2) (int) interrupt – перервати (розмову), втрутитися
*I was talking to my boyfriend, and she **broke in**.*
*I'm sorry **to break in on** your conversation, but there's a problem.*

break into

- 1) (tr) enter by force
*The thieves **broke into** the jewellery store.*
- 2) (tr) interrupt
*He **broke into** our conversation.*

break off

- (tr) end a relationship/agreement – розірвати (стосунки, угоду)
*She **broke off** their engagement.*
*The two countries were going **to break off** the agreement.*

break out

- (int) (of war, fire, disease, etc) begin suddenly – спалахувати (про війну, пожежу, епідемію тощо)
*The fire **broke out** on the first floor of the building.*

break through

- (int) advance (in spite of opposition) – прорвати(ся)
*It was difficult but we **broke through**.*

break to

(tr) tell sb bad news to sb in a kind way – *розказати, повідомити (погані новини)*

*I'm sorry but you have **to break** the news **to her**.*

break up

1) (int) (of schools, etc) stop for holidays – *закриватися, іти на канікули (про школи)*

*The schools **broke up** for holidays.*

2) (int) end a relationship – *перервати стосунки*

*Peter and Mary were engaged but then suddenly they **broke up***

(Compare: They broke off their relationship).

EXERCISES

1. Fill in the necessary particle:

1. A burglar broke _____ my house when I was away on vacation and stole some of my electronic goods.
2. Young couples may find it very difficult to break _____ their marriage when they have young children.
3. Workers in Sydney have decided to call a strike tomorrow after negotiations with the government over a pay increase broke _____ .
4. I am always very worried that my car will break _____, because it is already eighteen years old.
5. Don't let him break _____ us. We've got a lot to talk about.
6. Our truck broke _____ on our way home and we had to go on foot.
7. The peace talks broke _____ after only two days.
8. She broke _____ when he left her.
9. They broke _____ after being together for five years.
10. A thief broke _____ and stole my TV.
11. Mark is very upset. His girlfriend just broke _____ with him.
12. Tom breaks _____ whenever he thinks of the tragedy.
13. Rioting broke _____ after the election had been cancelled.
14. Thousands will be killed if war breaks _____.

2. Complete the sentences using *break* with particles:

1. I have to buy a new bicycle, because my old one _____.
2. Wait till we are on holidays. In two weeks schools _____.
3. What's the use of these negotiations if the other party wants the negotiations to _____.

4. The house was in a mess. I think someone _____.
5. He never lets me finish any sentence. He _____.
6. The two countries seem to be at peace now. I don't think war _____.
7. They are not engaged any more. They _____.
8. This chapter is too long. You should _____.
9. The firefighters were trying to break the door as fire _____.
10. The woman was emotionally unstable. She _____.
11. Scientists are trying to find new medicines against this disease and I think they will _____.
12. This is terrible news, she doesn't know yet. And I can't imagine how they ____.

3. Write your own story using phrasal verb *break*.

You can use the following beginning of the story:

Everything went wrong that Monday morning. My old car **broke down** on the way to an important meeting. While I was calling for help, I saw...

Other phrasal verbs to use:

break into (вдертися або перебити)

break in (вдертися або втрутитися)

break off (припинити стосунки або угоду)

break out (пожежа, війна тощо)

break through (прорватися)

break to (повідомити новину)

break up (припинити стосунки, піти на канікули)

BRING

bring about

(tr) cause to happen – спричинити, викликати

*The conflict **brought about** some changes.*

bring back

(tr) cause to recall – нагадувати, воскресити в пам'яті

*Looking at these old pictures **brought back** wonderful memories.*

*I had tried to forget that awful incident, but this magazine article has **brought it all back**.*

bring down

(tr) cause to fall – повалити, знижувати (напр. ціни)

*The economic crisis **brought down** the weak government.*

*They **brought down** prices after the holiday but it didn't increase sales.*

bring forward

(tr) move sth to an earlier date or time – перенести на більш ранню дату, термін

*They **brought the meeting forward** one week because of a conflict in schedules.*

bring in

(tr) creat profit/money – приносити (прибуток)

*This will **bring in** a lot of money, and you will be able to afford what you want.*

bring on

(tr) cause, usu sth unpleasant – спричинити, викликати (негативні події)

*Problems at work **brought on** a lot of stress. He was exhausted after all.*

bring out

(tr) put on the market – вивести (на ринок), видати, опублікувати (книгу тощо)

*He **brought out** a book on healthy eating.*

*The company **is bringing out** a new product.*

bring round

1) (tr) cause to regain consciousness – привести до пам'яті

*She fainted but we **brought her round**.*

2) (tr, int) persuade, **bring over (to)** – *переконати (у своїй точці зору)*
Our boss was against it. But we managed to bring him round (to our point of view).

bring up

- 1) (tr) raise a child – *виховувати, виростити*
*She was **brought up** by her grandma.*
- 2) (tr) mention/introduce a subject – *піднімати (питання), виносити на обговорення*
*Why did you **bring up** that question at the meeting?*

EXERCISES

1. Paraphrase the following sentences using the verb *bring* with different particles so that they mean the same.

1. This perfume *reminds me of my childhood* (childhood memories).
2. The protest *caused the fall of* the government.
3. Due to scheduling problems, they *changed the date of the* conference to an earlier one.
4. The manager *suggested* an important topic at the end of the meeting.
5. The new product will *generate* a lot of profit.
6. Stress and lack of sleep *caused* his illness.
7. The company *released* a new line of skincare products last month.
8. She was unconscious, but after a few minutes we *made her wake up*.
9. He didn't agree with us at first, but we *convinced* him.
10. My parents *raised* me to be independent.
11. Why did you *mention* that topic during the meeting?
12. His invention *led* to a major breakthrough in medicine.

2. Fill in the correct particle after phrasal verbs *break, bring*:

1. I have only touched the ancient candlestick with my shoulder; it's fallen down from the mantelpiece and broken _____ into small pieces.
2. We can't move house now! Let's put it off until the school breaks _____ for the summer holidays.
3. It's better to insure our luxurious apartment in case fire breaks _____ or any other accident.
4. We should take precautions in order to make this house burglarproof so that nobody can break _____ it.
5. I can't stand it any more! This old hair-dryer is always breaking _____!

6. The landlord is furious at their recent behaviour, she's announced breaking _____ the agreement and evicted them from the flat.

7. Look! There're three guards standing by the door of the office , nevertheless these journalists have broken _____ to get the latest news.

8. She's being so sweet today! She is sure to have something to break _____ her mother.

9. You should never try to bring _____ a running man.

10. Climbing up the attic of my parents' country house always brings _____ my childhood days.

11. Katherine has fainted , try to bring her _____.

12. The young parents are bringing _____ three children and their two-bedroomed flat is likely to be too small for them.

13. The young talented singer is very successful to bring _____ her first album.

14. I've been walking in the rain for almost an hour and I'm afraid it can bring _____ a bad cold.

15. It's time for the government to bring _____ some reforms to make living standards higher.

3. Fill in the gaps using phrasal verbs *bring* and *break* in the right tense form with the appropriate particle. Change the word order if necessary.

1. When he heard that his brother had been killed, he _____ and cried.

2. This process _____ some changes.

3. The professor's plan turned out really complicated, but after he _____ it for us, we understood it better.

4. "Why did the negotiations _____ this time? Didn't they meet all the requirements?"

5. John _____ with Jane again. I doubt they'll ever get married.

6. Ted _____ a new book on travelling to exotic countries. It's supposed to be good.

7. He _____ her to his way of thinking.

8. I am going to _____ my relationship with my girlfriend after I found out that she has been unfaithful.

9. We should _____ the prices.

10. Schools _____ for the summer holidays tomorrow.

11. I was _____ in Florida, but I live in Italy now.

12. My car is so old. It _____ at least once a week.

13. The war started again after the peace talks _____.
14. The burglar tried to _____ several houses in the neighborhood.
15. I didn't want to _____ the fact that she had no qualifications to do that job.
16. His visit to the dentist _____ painful memories.
17. When she lost her consciousness, we _____ by sprinkling water on her face.

4. Translate the sentences using *break* and *bring* as phrasal verbs.

1. Вибач, я спізнився — машина зламалася.
2. Вона **розплакалась**, коли дізналася новину.
3. Переговори **провалилися** через відсутність компромісу.
4. Ти маєш **розбити** цю тему на кілька частин.
5. У будинок **вдерлися** злодії.
6. Вибач, що **перериваю** вашу розмову, але в нас проблема.
7. Він **вдерся** до кімнати, не постукавши.
8. Я не розумію, навіщо ти **втрутилась** у нашу дискусію.
9. Вони **розірвали** заручини після великої сварки.
10. У місті **спалахнула** пожежа — і всі почали панікувати.
11. Незважаючи на супротив, вони **прорвалися** до центру.
12. Тобі доведеться обережно **повідомити** їй цю новину.
13. Школа **йде на канікули** вже наступного тижня.
14. Вони зустрічались два роки, але нещодавно **розійшлися**.
15. Ці події **спричинили** великі зміни у країні.
16. Ця пісня **нагадала** мені про дитинство.
17. Економічна криза **повалила** уряд.
18. Через відрядження нам довелося **перенести** зустріч **на більш ранній термін**.
19. Її компанія **приносить** величезні прибутки щороку.
20. Він знепритомнів, але ми **привели** його **до тями**.

CARRY

be carried away – to be very excited – *бути в нестямі від радості.*

There's far too much food – I'm afraid I was a bit carried away.

carry off – to handle a difficult situation successfully – *вирішити проблему.*

It was a difficult situation, but he managed to carry it off gracefully.

carry on (with) – to continue with – *продовжувати.*

He's been carrying on with someone at work for years.

carry out – to conduct an experiment – *проводити (експеримент, дослідження тощо).*

The government is carrying out test on growing genetically modified crops.

Carry out a promise, threat, plan - fulfil

carry through – to complete successfully in spite of difficulty – *завершити, провести, втілити (реформи).*

They carried the reforms through despite the opposition.

EXERCISES

1. Paraphrase the sentences with the phrasal verb *carry*:

1. She plans **to continue** her career after the baby is born.
2. The spectators **were excited** by the appeal to their patriotism.
3. They **completed** a project despite some difficulties.
4. Several experiments were **conducted** at the University of Zurich.
5. Mary **handled** the difficult situation with aplomb.
6. Students will **conduct** simple laboratory experiments.
7. You can **continue** with a sport as long as you feel comfortable.
8. You should not just **get excited about** the lucrative advertisements that you always see on your screens when you are online.
9. It's a tough job, and we're relying on you **to complete** it in spite of opposition.
10. Indeed, only a confident woman could **handle** these ultra-luxurious ensembles that screamed wealth.

2. Fill in the correct particle after the verb *carry*:

1. The task is too difficult to carry ... fast.
2. He was carried ...by his enthusiasm and was unable to judge calmly.

3. Don't let me interrupt you, just carry ...
4. Jane had a difficult role to play, but she ... it ...
5. Having made a promise, one must carry it ...
6. It is doubtful whether it will be possible to carry ... the education reforms.
7. The performance was unrehearsed, but we carried it ... without a problem.
8. Not everyone was carried ... by the news that the team had won.
9. 'This is a very important job,' said Jane. 'Do you think you can carry it ...?'
10. We intend to carry this celebration ... as long as the family can gather for the holidays.

3. Translate into English, using phrasal verb *carry*:

1. Молодий професор **проводив** свої експерименти у своїй майстерні.
2. Коли її чоловік запропонував розлучитися, вона просто **втратила самовладання**.
3. Перш ніж встановити ефективність нових ліків, **проводять** багато тестів.
4. Після переїзду в інше місто Бет **продовжила** роботу у філії тієї ж фірми.
5. Він долучився до цього проекту, **запропонувавши** ряд розумних пропозицій.
6. Його заслуга в тому, що компанія нарешті **завершила** проект, незважаючи на обставини.
7. Наша команда була **переповнена емоціями**, коли ми виграли чемпіонат.
8. Хоча інколи здавалося, що ми так і не закінчимо, ми **презентували** наш проект у встановлені терміни.
9. Джордж дуже **спритно виплутався**. Його ж не змогли заарештувати!
10. Протягом двадцяти хвилин Том **продовжував** свою нудну розмову.

4. Read the quotations by famous people, proverbs and sayings below and choose the one you like the most to explain its meaning and give examples of situations when it is relevant to use.

Quotations by famous people:

- **“Don't get carried away by success. Stay humble and focused.”** – *Unknown, often quoted in business and sports contexts*
- **“Elegance is not about being noticed, it's about being remembered. And some women can carry it off effortlessly.”** – *Inspired by Giorgio Armani*
- **“Keep calm and carry on.”** – *British government poster, 1939*

(A famous expression of perseverance and resilience)

- **“The show must go on.”** – *Popular idiom in performing arts*
- **“Courage is the commitment to begin without any guarantee of success**

– **and carry through regardless.**” – *Often cited in business leadership talks*

Proverbs and sayings (that reflect “carry” meanings):

- **“Don’t bite off more than you can chew.”**

Suggests: don’t take on more than you can *carry through*.

- **“Actions speak louder than words.”**

Implied: People who *carry out* what they promise make a real difference.

- **“He who endures, conquers.”**

A proverb that fits perfectly with *carry on* or *carry through*.

COME

come across – to find or meet by chance – випадково зустріти, натрапити.

I came across my old school reports when I was clearing out my desk.

come about – to happen, to start to happen – статися.

How did the problem come about in the first place?

come by – to obtain – отримати.

How did you come by that Rolex? – Звідки у тебе цей ролекс?

come down to – 1. be passed on to somebody by inheritance – перейти у спадок.

This painting has come down to us from our great-grandparents.

come down with – to become ill – захворіти (чимось), злягти (від чогось, від хвороби).

She came down with a virus.

come into – to inherit – успадкувати.

She came into a lot of money when her grandmother died.

come off – to succeed – виходити, вдаватися.

I was surprised when the plan came off so easily.

come out – 1. (usually about flowers) to begin to blossom – розпуститися, розквітнути.

It's spring now, and flowers begin to come out.

2. to be published – вийти (про публікацію).

The band's new CD is coming out in September.

3. (usually of stains) be able to be removed – виводитися (про пляму).

The red wine I spilt just will not come out of the carpet no matter what I try to clean it with.

come round – 1. to visit casually – зайти, відвідати. / **come by, come along**

Come round tonight and we'll watch a new blockbuster.

2. to recover consciousness – прийти до тями, отямитися.

She came round and learned that the operation had been a complete success.

come to – 1. to amount to a total – набігти (про суму), дорівнювати.

When we added up all the guests, it came to over 200.

come up – 1. to be mentioned – виникнути, виплисти (про питання, проблему тощо), бути згаданим.

What points came up at the meeting?

2. to arise, to occur – появитися, виникнути;

A message came up on the screen saying the line is busy.

come up to – 1. to approach – наближатися, підходити.

A young girl came up to me and asked for money.

2. to equal – зрівняти(ся).

This year we are going to come up to our balance.

3. (of expectations) to be up to – відповідати (очікуванням, вимогам), виправдовувати.

It's hard for others to come up to the very high standards she sets for herself.

come up with – to find an answer or a solution – знайти, придумати, запропонувати (відповідь, рішення проблеми тощо).

Nobody could come up with a satisfactory explanation for the accident.

EXERCISES

1. Paraphrase the sentences with phrasal verb *come*:

1. The party *was successful*. Everyone had a lot of fun.
2. Lydia wants to *find* a great idea for the party.
3. Don't get grape juice on that white blouse – it'll never *be removed* by cleaning.
4. My grandmother said, 'If you don't wear an undershirt, you'll *get sick* with pneumonia'.
5. On the trail, we *occasionally met* some hikers from Australia.
6. We were discussing possible candidates to manage the new office, and your name *was mentioned*.
7. Last month the band's new CD *was available to the public*, and it's already number one on the charts.
8. He *returned to consciousness* after we threw cold water in his face.
9. Mortgages are hard to *acquire*.
10. She *inherited* a fortune on her 21st birthday.
11. It *occurred to me* that he didn't like the manner of my letter.

12. He *put forward* a proposal that would save everybody in his team.
13. I think that when he is in Lviv he'll *drop in on* you.
14. I wonder how much a holiday in the Greece hotel will *cost*?
15. Mathematics was hard for my niece at first but now she is *doing rather well* in it.
16. It was pure luck that everything finally *turned out* well.
17. I wondered what family he had *belonged to*.
18. How did it *happen* that your translations are word for word the same?
19. Yesterday I was looking for my passport and *found* these old photographs. They brought back the memories of my youth.
20. Warm weather did not set in for a long time that spring and buds were slow in *opening*.
21. He *obtained* that interesting manuscript *from* one of the private collections.
22. The other day I ran into a college pal and the carefree college time *returned to my memory*.

2. Fill in the correct particle:

1. A good job was hard to come ____ at that time.
2. The wedding came ____ in spite of the bride and bridegroom's last-minute quarrel.
3. I came ____ the old photograph in the back of the drawer.
4. Your work hasn't come ____ my expectations.
5. He became the owner of the large business when he came ____ it.
6. Do you think this dirty mark will come ____?
7. I'm disappointed that my best efforts have come ____ so little.
8. Won't you come ____ and see me some day?
9. We shall immediately write to you if a vacancy comes ____.
10. He'll soon come ____ if you pour a jug of water on his face.
11. I came _____ an old friend of mine in the city centre yesterday.
12. How did this strange situation come _____?
13. That opportunity was too good to miss, but such chances are hard to come _____.
14. She came _____ a terrible cold after walking in the rain.
15. When her aunt died, she came _____ a beautiful cottage in the countryside.
16. The plan didn't seem realistic, but it came _____ better than we expected.
17. Their new book came _____ last week and has already become a bestseller.
18. We're having a small party tomorrow. Would you like to come _____?

19. Luckily, he came _____ quickly after fainting in the heat.
20. We must come _____ a better idea before tomorrow's meeting.
21. This project success came _____ teamwork and careful planning.
22. The solution came _____ a suggestion from the newest team member.
23. This family heirloom came _____ my great-grandmother.
24. The stain wouldn't come _____, no matter what I used.
25. A woman came _____ me asking for directions.

3. Translate into English, using phrasal verb *come*:

1. Її нова книга **виходить** у світ наступного місяця.
2. У неї був чудовий настрій – настала весна, **розпустилися** перші квіти, і вона отримала першу роботу.
3. Як було приємно **несподівано зустріти** свого колишнього однокласника, з яким провів стільки років разом!
4. Сім'я Смітів дуже гостинна, вони завжди з радістю зустрічають друзів, тому я часто **забігав** до них.
5. Маленька Аліса **захворіла на** грип і її мама дуже переживає.
6. Анжела тепер багата наречена. Вона **успадкувала** гроші, які залишив її заможний дідусь.
7. Ось моя стара фотографія. Я на неї **випадково натрапила**, коли шукала свій паспорт.
8. Число розлучених пар у багатьох країнах **досягло** торік неймовірних цифр.
9. Ми розмовляли про людей, яких знаємо, і її ім'я **впливло** у розмові.
10. Для того щоб **знайти** вірне рішення в тій важкій ситуації, треба було володіти такою рисою характеру, як рішучість.

4. Write the answers to the following questions using phrasal verb *come*.

- When was the last time you **came down with** something?
- Have you ever helped someone **come round** after they fainted or felt unwell?
- What helps you **come out** of a difficult emotional state?
- How did the most important changes in your life **come about**?
- Can you think of any changes in social life / your local community that **came about** due to pressure from citizens?
- Do you think any good can **come out of** a difficult situation?
- What's the most interesting thing you've ever **come by** accident?
- Can you recall a time when a great idea **came to** you suddenly?

CUT

cut across – 1) (tr) take a shorter way – іти навпростець, зрізати шлях

We can cut across the park.

cut back (on) – (tr) to reduce (expenses, production) – скоротити (видатки, виробництво)

*The government has announced plans to cut back **on** defence spending by 10 percent next year.*

If exercise is causing you pain, you should cut back.

cut down – 1) (tr) to cause to fall by cutting – зрубати

We need to cut down that tree.

2) (tr) to use smaller amounts, reduce sth in order to save money; **cut back** – скоротити, зменшити (кількість)

She used to work 50 hours a week, but recently she's cut down.

cut down on – (tr) to reduce consumption; **cut back on** – скоротити, зменшити споживання

*I'm trying to cut down **on** caffeine.*

cut in – 1) (int) to move suddenly in front of another car – підрізати

Did you see that white car cut in (on us/in front of us)?

Cf. I got/was cut up several times on the motorway this morning - I've never seen such dangerous driving!

2) (int) to interrupt sb (speaking, dancing etc) – втрутитися в розмову, вставляти зауваження

I was just talking to Jan, when Dave cut in (on us/our conversation).

cut into – (tr) to interrupt; **break in** - втрутитися в розмову

Stop cutting into our conversation.

cut off – 1) to disconnect – відрізати зв'язок, роз'єднати, ізолювати

If this bill is not paid within five days, your gas supply will be cut off.

Many villages have been cut off by the heavy snow.

cut out – 1) cut pieces from paper, fabric, etc. – вирізати

You may cut out shapes and use them for crafts.

2) (tr) to omit; leave out – вирізати, упускати, вилучати

We were told to cut out some of the text.

3) to stop doing, stop working

One of the plane's engines cut out, so they had to land with only one.

be cut out for – to be suited for (a profession) – бути створеним для (професії)

She is cut out to be a teacher (for teaching).

cut through – (tr) to understand sth difficult quickly and deal with it so that it does not cause problems for you

She always manages to cut through the complex theory and get at the facts.

cut to – (int) to reach sth by omitting part of it – перейти (до)

Let's cut to the last chapter.

cut up – to cut into small pieces – розрізати на шматки

Will you cut up the cake?

EXERCISES

1. Replace the words in bold with the verb *cut* and one of the particles, use the correct grammar form:

1. Unless he **reduces** his expenses, he'll be getting into debt.
2. Accidents are often caused by drivers **crossing the path of other drivers**.
3. We were **disconnected** in the middle of our telephone conversation.
4. You will be **isolated** if you go to live in that cottage.
5. Could you **reduce** this article to 1,500 words.
6. He's not **suited to** that kind of work.
7. They **cut** the box **into small pieces** for firewood.
8. You must **stop** smoking.
9. The gardener is supposed to **prune** the shrubs and bushes in winter.
10. Don't **interrupt** the conversation so rudely.
11. A number of towns are **isolated** by the floods.
12. When we were flying over the Bahamas, one of the aircraft's engines **stopped functioning**.
13. Have you got any scissors? I want to **cut this paper into pieces**.
14. She's a garrulous woman who often **interrupts** other people's conversations.
15. Why don't you **reduce** the number of cigarettes you smoke?

16. The platoon was **isolated** from its camp.

17. He is **ideally suited** to be a lawyer.

2. Fill in the necessary particle which goes with the verb *cut*:

1. The company has had its electricity supply cut _____ because they haven't paid their monthly bill.

2. He's completely cut _____ there, he lives miles from anywhere.

3. They are going to cut _____ all those trees in order to build a motorway.

4. He doesn't want to get into debt; therefore, he's going to cut his expenses _____.

5. Your composition is too long; cut it _____ to 1,500 words.

6. He doesn't want to drive on these motorways, where lorries cut _____ dangerously.

7. The switchboard operator cut us _____ in the middle of our conversation.

8. They have cut _____ the water supply temporarily because of the drought.

9. They were cut _____ by the tide and had to be rescued by helicopter.

10. He is not cut _____ working as a blacksmith.

11. The children cut _____ photographs of their favourite footballers.

12. It was a long way to the farm so we cut _____ the field.

13. My children always cut _____ wood for the fire.

14. He's always cutting _____ with jokes in class to make the other students laugh.

15. They are going to cut _____ production due to the crisis.

16. The doctor has advised him to cut _____ smoking.

17. He's always criticizing me; he cuts me _____.

18. One of the engines of the plane cut _____ in the middle of the flight.

19. The bushes don't allow you to see the street; you should cut them _____.

20. She cuts her idol's photographs _____ of magazines.

21. That lorry caused the accident by cutting _____.

22. Unfortunately some civilians were cut _____ by police fire.

23. The children felt cut _____ from their friends when we moved.

24. He is not cut _____ for mental work.

25. My little boy always cuts _____ on our conversations.

26. The Trade Unions oppose any plan to cut _____ on salaries.

27. We'll have to cut _____ the countryside if we want to arrive on time.

3. Read the story and fill in the blanks with the correct phrasal verbs with *cut*. Use the correct tense.

Last Saturday, Tom and Anna decided to take a walk in the countryside. To save time, they _____ (1) the field instead of following the long road.

As they were walking, Tom started talking about his new healthy lifestyle. “I’ve really tried to _____ (2) sugar,” he said, holding up a bottle of water instead of his usual soda. “I even _____ (3) drinking coffee every morning.”

Suddenly, a speeding car _____ (4) right in front of them on the narrow road, nearly causing an accident. “Did you see that?” Anna shouted. “He almost hit us!”

A few minutes later, Anna’s phone call dropped. “Ugh, we’ve been completely _____ (5) from the network,” she sighed. “No signal at all.”

To cheer her up, Tom handed her a small paper heart he had made. “I _____ (6) this for you last night,” he smiled. Anna laughed. “You really are sweet.”

When they got home, Tom went straight to the kitchen. “Time to make lunch,” he said. “Can you help me _____ (7) the vegetables?”

Later that evening, Tom said, “You know, I’ve always wanted to be a chef, but I don’t think I’m _____ (8) kitchen work. I get too stressed.”

4. Read the following motivational phrases and say if they seem relevant to you. Explain why.

- “Sometimes you have to **cut out** the noise and focus on what really matters.”
- “You can’t let anyone **cut in on** your dreams.”
- “When life gets tough, **cut back on** distractions and keep moving forward.”
- “Don’t be afraid to **cut off** toxic people from your life.”
- “To succeed, you have to **cut through** the doubts and keep believing.”
- “If you have a problem to solve, you have to **cut down** the problem to its core and solve it quickly.”

DO

do away with – 1) (tr) to abolish – знищити, відмінити, покінчити з чимось

This old custom is done away with.

To do away with racism is our task.

2) (tr) to murder - вбити

He did away with himself.

do down – (tr) to speak badly of sb, to criticize someone, especially in an unfair way, *Syn denigrate*

do somebody down – наговорювати, очорнювати.

I know you don't like him, but there's no need to keep doing him down in front of the boss.

do in – 1) (tr) to kill – вбити, прикінчити

The criminals have done in the old man.

2) to exhaust – вимучувати, зморювати, виснажувати

The long walk home did me in.

do out – (tr) to clean, redecorate or furnish in a particular way – прибрати, оформити, задекорувати (певним чином)

I'd like a room newly done out in country-house style.

do out of – (tr) to deceive sb so as to gain; **cheat out of** – отримати обманом, виманити щось у когось

He complains that the others have done him out of his share.

do up – 1) (tr) to fasten; tie; **Opp. undo** (unfasten) – застібнути, зав'язати

You've done your buttons up the wrong way.

Please help me to do up this knot.

Does this skirt do up at the side or at the back?

2) (tr) to repair; redecorate a house or a building so that it looks attractive – відремонтувати

The house needs doing up. – Будинок треба відремонтувати.

3) (tr) to wrap – загорнути

She always does her presents up beautifully in gold and silver paper.

do with – 1) (tr) to need; want

I could do with a cup of tea. – Я б не відмовився від чашки чаю.

He does with very few books. — Йому вистачає зовсім небагато книжок.

2) have sth in common – мати щось спільне

I have nothing to do with these people.

do without – (tr) to live or continue without having sth/sb – обходитися без ч.

You can do without a carpet but you've got to have somewhere to sit.

If there's no sugar you 'll have to do without.

EXERCISES

1. Fill in the right particle which goes with the verb *do*:

1. There's no sugar, so you'll have to do _____ .
2. The United Kingdom did the death penalty in 1965.
3. After he reported the gang, he feared they would do him _____ .
4. They lied on the reference and did me _____ any chance of getting the job.
5. I could do _____ a cold beer about now.
6. You mustn't do yourself _____ – you have a lot of ability.
7. Climbing that hill really did them _____ .
8. You must do _____ your safety belt in the back of cars and taxis now.
9. It took them six months to do _____ the house before they could actually move in.
10. The only way to keep the garage clean and tidy is to do it _____ thoroughly once a year.
11. There was a pile of gifts all done _____ in shiny paper.
12. They've had the living room done _____ in blue.
13. He threatened to do my father _____ if he didn't pay up by Saturday.
14. Joe had been done _____ by his teacher so often that he had lost all confidence.

2. Fill in the correct particle(s) of the phrasal verbs *cut, do*:

1. My aunt can't be called a coach potato, and her regular visits often cut _____ my weekends.
2. I strongly advise you to cut _____ that last sentence from the advertisement: tourists won't understand it.
3. The number of trains following in the direction of

the famous resort has been cut _____ recently since it's the end of the season. 4. We were driving peacefully along the road when this red car cut _____ on us, forcing us to slow down. 5. In the local cuisine meat is usually cut _____ neatly. 6. "Your purse is stolen!" somebody's voice cut _____. 7. The electricity supply will be cut _____ if we don't pay our bill. 8. Last night's severe snowstorm cut _____ the mountaineers from all possibility of help. 9. Lying in the sun for so long you won't do _____ sunscreen. 10. Just look! These old-fashioned velvet shorts do _____ buttons. 11. After a long leisurely stroll in the evening I think I'll do _____ a meal with pleasure. 12. The tourist used to wander alone along that secluded place in the darkness and one night he was done _____. 13. In many nations old customs are done _____ easily nowadays. 14. The travel agency is always trying to do its many competitors _____.

3. Translate the following sentences into English using the phrasal verbs *cut*, *do*:

1. На час відпустки поїду від суєти повсякденного життя подалі, щоб бути хоч ненадовго відрізаним від галасливого міста.
2. Тут стюардеса втрутилася в нашу розмову і ще раз попросила пристебнути ремені.
3. Якщо ти забудеш страхівку, ти не зможеш обійтися без неї в поїзді.
4. Якщо вона не скоротить витрати на дрібнички, вона не зібрав достатньо грошей на круїз.
5. Я б не відмовилася від прохолодної мінеральної води.
6. Він просто природжений екскурсовод – розповідає про все захоплююче.
7. Коли ми їхали на орендованому автомобілі по вузьких вуличках Риму, раптово нас підрізав мотоцикл.
8. Давай зріжемо шлях через парк, інакше у нас займе 15 хвилин, щоб дістатися до готелю.
9. Телефон в номері буде відключений, якщо буде оголошено штормове попередження.
10. Якщо ви не сплатите страховий поліс, то пункт про страхування в вашому договорі буде виключено.

4. Discuss the following questions with phrasal verb *do*. Write down your arguments.

- Is it really possible to *do away with* all forms of discrimination in modern society? Why or why not?
- What outdated traditions or customs should be *done away with* in our culture, and why?

- What would you *do with* an unexpected day off from work or school?
- Could you *do without* social media for a week? What would be the hardest part?
- Do you believe it is ever justifiable to *do someone down* in a professional setting to get ahead?
- If someone *did you out of* a reward or promotion, how would you react?
- Have you ever helped *do up* a room or house? What was the most rewarding part of the process?
- Do you know any historical figures who tried to *do away with* injustice or inequality? Were they successful?
- How do people usually feel when they've been *done in* emotionally, and how can we support them? Have you ever felt completely *done in* after a long day? What made you feel that way?

FALL

fall apart – 1) (int) to break into pieces – розпастися, розбитися

This cup just fell apart in my hands.

2) (int) to have so many problems that it is no longer possible to exist or function (of a marriage, deal, business, organization, system, relationship) – розпадатися (про шлюб, організацію, систему тощо), провалитися, не вдатися (про угоду, бізнес, стосунки тощо)

With all these increasing costs, the business could fall apart.

We used to be good friends, but fell apart about a year ago.

3) to have serious emotional problems – розклеїтися, зламатися (через емоційні проблеми)

He fell apart after his wife's death. His world fell apart.

fall back on – to turn to sb/sth for help when other plans have failed; **turn to** – скористатися чиеюсь допомогою

The band were so short of musicians that they had to fall back upon students.

She fell back on her usual excuse of having no time.

fall behind – 1) (int) to fail to keep up with – відставати

Your work has fallen behind that of the other students.

2) (int) to be late (with payment) **get behind with** – заборгувати, не провести платежі

After losing his job, David fell behind with his mortgage payments.

fall for – 1) (tr) to be deceived – попастися на брехню

I fell for his lies.

2) (tr) to fall in love with sb – запасти на когось, закохатися

Jim fell for Mary in a big way when they first met.

fall in – to collapse – впасти, бути зруйнованим

His world fell in when he lost his job.

fall in with – (tr) 1) to be involved with – зв'язатися з кимось

I'm afraid that the boy has fallen in with criminals.

2) to agree with; **go along with** – погоджуватися

She fell in with what he said.

Will the new chairs fall in with the rest of the furniture?

fall into – 1) (tr) to begin sth; enter a state – впасти (в лють, ін. емоційний стан)

He fell into a rage.

I'm beginning to fall into a sleep.

The old house is falling into decay.

2) (tr) to be divided into (categories) – поділятися (на категорії)

These words fall into three categories.

fall on – 1) (tr) to attack – напасти, атакувати

An armed man fell on him.

2) (tr) to eat (food) hungrily

The hungry children fell on the food.

fall out (with) – to quarrel – посваритися

Jim and Mary fall out every few weeks.

fall through – (int) to fail to be completed (of an idea, plan, project, arrangement, scheme, proposal) – провалитися

The plan fell through when it proved too costly.

Read the examples and compare them:

*The deal **fell through** / **fell apart**.*

*The sale of the house **fell through**.*

*Their marriage finally **fell apart**.*

*The deal **fell apart** when we failed to agree on a price.*

EXERCISES

1. Choose the right particle:

1. I fell with my work because I was ill for a few days and couldn't do anything

in behind over

2. My holiday fell when the travel agent went bankrupt, so I'll be staying at home this year

down out through

3. If everything goes wrong, you can always fall your family for support

- into out with back on
4. They met on holiday, fell each other and were married within a month
- into from for
5. The film's so funny I can guarantee you'll fall laughing the whole way
- through
- on about in
6. They fell after he was rude to her
- in off out
7. I completely believed her; I fell her lies
- for down to
8. The handle broke and fell
- in off for
9. The thieves fell me when I left the bank
- on down off

2. Fill in the necessary particle after the phrasal verb *fall*:

1. The project of ecologists to make the public refuse to wear firs fell _____.
2. Feeling that it was out of danger any more, the poor monkey fell _____ the food.
3. It's time we stopped falling _____ the technological progress when a number of countries try recycling paper, plastic and metal.
4. Our measures to preserve the environment must be persistent and can fall _____ several steps.
5. We can't but fall _____ ecologists that we ourselves damage dramatically our health.
6. If the word-processor breaks down, we'll have to fall _____ our old typewriter.
7. If he refuses to fall _____ my plans I can probably find someone more co-operative.
8. My plans for starting a restaurant fell _____ for lack of capital.
9. The army fell _____ when the enemy attacked.
10. The two brothers fell _____ over their father's will. (*quarrelled*)

3. Complete the story below using the correct form of the phrasal verbs with *fall*.

(*fall apart, fall back on, fall behind, fall for, fall in, fall in with, fall into, fall on, fall out, fall through*)

Last year, my life seemed to completely _____ (1). It started when our family vacation plans suddenly _____ (2) because my dad booked flights for the wrong month.

Then our car literally _____ (3) in the middle of the highway. We had to _____ (4) my uncle, who lives nearby, to help tow it back home. He wasn't happy.

At school, I _____ (5) with my best friend over a silly group project. We just couldn't agree on who would bring the glue.

Then I accidentally _____ (6) with a group of students who always skipped class and threw paper airplanes at the teacher. Not my proudest moment.

As you can guess, I quickly _____ (7) in my classes, especially math. I also _____ (8) the ridiculous lie that someone erased my homework from the cloud.

To make things worse, the ceiling in my room literally _____ (9) after a pipe burst above it.

Looking back, I think I just _____ (10) a bad pattern of laziness and bad decisions.

But hey, at least now I know which phrasal verbs to use when your life turns into a sitcom!

4. Comment the following quotations. Use fall as a phrasal verb.

- "Sometimes things have to fall apart to make way for better things." — *Marilyn Monroe*
- "When I fall apart, I need someone who won't try to fix me — just hold me until I can glue myself back together." — *Unknown*
- "Don't fall out with someone over something you'll forget in a week." — *Unknown proverb*
- "Plans fall through, but hope should never do the same." — *Unknown*

GET

get about – 1) (int) to move around; travel – добиратися, подорожувати
What is the best way of getting about this city?

get across – to communicate ideas; to become understood – доносити (ідеї)
You should try more to get your idea across.

get along (with) – 1) deal with a job or situation; **get on** – справлятися
How is Tom getting along with his new book? – Як у Тома справи з новою книгою?

2) to be on friendly terms – ладнати
*She doesn't get along with her dad.
They get along well together.*

get at – (tr) to imply – натякати
What are you getting at?

get away – 1) to leave – вирватися
She wouldn't stop talking, I couldn't get away.
2) to go on holiday – вирватися (з міста), поїхати (у відпустку)
You can go to this place to get away from all the noise.

get away with – 1) (tr) to escape punishment for a wrongful, illegal act, 2) (tr) to escape capture with stolen goods – уникнути покарання
Don't try to cheat on your income tax, you'll never get away with it.

get by – to have enough money for one's needs, but no more
I had no money to get by. – У мене не було грошей на проживання.

get down – 1) (tr) to swallow with difficulty – проковтнути
Try to get the medicine down, it's good for you.

2) (tr) to depress – пригнічувати, непокоїти
I was unemployed and it was really getting me down.

get down to – to start doing sth seriously – взятися (до справи, роботи)
Let's get down to business. You need to get down to work immediately.

get into – 1) (tr) to enter (a car) – сісти (в машину)
Get into the car!

get off – descend from a bus, train, horse – зійти (з автобуса, поїзда), злізти (з коня)

Get off the bus at the next stop.

Let me help you to get your coat off.

He got off the horse and walked into the house.

get on – 1) (int) to advance; make progress – робити успіхи

How is he getting on?

2) (tr) to enter (a bus, train); climb onto (a bike, horse) – сісти (на автобус, поїзд, велосипед, коня)

Get on Bus 45.

get on with – 1) (tr) to be on good terms with – ладнати

How do you get on with your neighbour?

2) to go on with sth; advance – просуватися (з роботою)

How are you getting on with your job?

get out (of) – 1) (tr) to come out of a space, building – вийти

He got out of the car.

2) (tr) to escape **get out of** – (tr) to avoid a responsibility

They tried to get out of washing the dishes.

get over – 1) to recover, to overcome – подолати, пережити (хворобу, важку ситуацію)

He has just got over the flu.

He couldn't get over his wife's death.

get round – 1) (tr) to persuade; **bring round** – переконати

I know how to get round my mum.

2) (int) to spread (news, information) – поширюватися (про новини, інформацію)

News got round that they were getting married.

Word soon got round that... (-many people heard)

get round to – (tr) to find the necessary time to do sth – взятися до чогось

We finally got round to answering her letter.

get through – 1) (tr) to finish (a piece of work) – завершити

I have some work to do, but I'll get through it quickly.

2) (tr) to succeed in (exams) – пройти, скласти іспити

I'm sure you'll get through your final exams.

3) (int) to go on living through difficult times – пережити

It's going to be hard to get through the next period.

It was his determination that got him through the crisis.

get through to – 1) (tr) to reach by telephone – додзвонитися

I'm trying to get through to my dad.

2) to make oneself understood – достукатися (до когось)

What should I do to get through to these stupid people?

I couldn't get it through to him that she wasn't happy.

get together – meet up – збиратися

Let's get together this weekend.

get up – 1) to move to a higher level – посилитися, піднятися (про вітер)

The wind got up. (-got stronger)

You'd better get your Spanish up. (-improve)

2) (int) to rise from bed – вставати *I got up at 5 a.m.*

EXERCISES

1. Use the verb *get* in the correct tense and the appropriate particles. Mind the word order.

1. I was late for work because I didn't _____ in time.
2. Can we finish this tomorrow? I am really tired and it's _____.
3. That fat kid always _____ of doing sport for some reason or other.
4. The buses in this town are awful and I prefer to use my mountain bike to _____.
5. It is raining again. Weather like this really _____ (me).
6. The killer _____ murder because there was no evidence.
7. He was supposed to look for that report but as he said he had no time to _____ doing it.
8. I think it will be easier to _____ when you get that job at the supermarket.
9. She never _____ losing that dream job of hers and has been depressed ever since.
10. He didn't _____ with his senior manager and finally decided to quit rather than go on working for him.
11. I can't _____ to Brian on this phone – there's no signal here.
12. You need to _____ to your wife how terrible life would be without her. Maybe then, she will change her mind about the divorce.
13. After the awful disastrous catastrophe millions of people could hardly _____ a number of diseases.
14. Could the head of the company _____ dumping waste into the river?
15. As soon as new modern filters for cleaning water appear on the market the

news will _____ at once.

16. Being environmentally aware means _____ (-ing) the nature.
17. In order to _____ the plantation of old bamboo inherited after his father's death the young man had to take it to court.

2. Fill in the necessary particle after the phrasal verb *get*:

1. If you got _____ your work instead of talking you'd be finished in half the time.
2. He leaves his car at a parking meter for over two hours and always gets _____ it. (is *never caught*) When I do that, I am fined.
3. They didn't want the news of their engagement to get _____ till it was officially announced.
4. The office closes early on Fridays and we get _____ at five o'clock instead of six.
5. She is a friendly girl who gets _____ everyone she meets.
6. It took her a long time to get _____ the death of her husband.
7. Tom hasn't been working; he won't get _____ his examinations.
8. The police knew he had committed the crime but he got _____ as there was not enough evidence against him.
9. I tried to ring him up but I couldn't get _____; I think some of the lines are down after last night's storm.
10. Why not have your operation at once and get it _____?
11. If you don't get _____ (*leave*) I'll send for the police.
12. Get _____ the bus at Victoria Station.
13. How are you getting _____ with your work?
14. I left my umbrella in the bus but I got it _____ from the Lost Property Office.
15. I am not getting _____ very fast because I can only type with two fingers.
16. Don't worry about my snake. He can't get _____ his box.

3. Translate the following sentences into English using the phrasal verbs *fall*, *get*:

1. Пора почати серйозно вирішувати екологічні проблеми.
2. Як у тебе справи з проектом? Коли ти його закінчиш? Продовжуй, незважаючи ні на що.
3. Усі наші спроби помирити цих котів провалилися – один з них в люті намагався напасти на іншого.
4. Коли вона попросила його швидше приймати душ, він розсердився і зробив все, щоб посваритися з нею.

5. Я не можу додзвонитися до свого сусіда.
6. Містеру Блеру вдалося переконати своїх опонентів.
7. Наші плани поїхати у відпустку провалилися. Зберемося на вихідних?
8. Його дружина надзвичайно засмутилася після їхнього розлучення.
9. Його брат не відставав у навчанні від інших, хоча й пропустив багато занять.
10. Якщо Ви не сплатите вчасно за житло, вас виселять.
11. Їхній шлюб розвалився. Та Девід так і не зміг пережити це.
12. Він має зійти з автобуса в Бермінгемі.
13. Поширилася інформація, що злодіям вдалося втекти з 2 тис. доларів.
14. Невже йому це зійде з рук?
15. Консультант повинен донести, який стиль одягу личить Вам найбільше.
16. Я хотів переконати її, але вона не слухала.
17. Зараз у нього важкий період.
18. Вона заробляє якраз стільки, скільки необхідно, щоб вижити.
19. Усі вікна були розбиті, а дах зовсім впав.
20. Мені відразу сподобався її стиль.

4. Fill in the right particle after *get* and *fall*:

1. It's difficult to get humour _____ in another language.
2. Yuki can fall _____ her degree in biology if she doesn't succeed in her acting career.
3. Do you and your sister get _____?
4. Giovanna doesn't get _____ with her two brothers.
5. Enough small talk. Let's get _____ to business.
6. The train is leaving. Quick, get _____!
7. I had a falling _____ my sister last month and we haven't talked to each other since.
8. Get _____ my bike and I will give you a ride home.
9. Do you get _____ your neighbours?
10. Peter still hasn't got _____ her breakup with Jennifer.
11. Unfortunately, my trip to Indonesia fell _____ because I couldn't save enough money.
12. We will never get _____ all of these boxes by 9:00 PM.
13. Have you got _____ with your homework yet?
14. Hurry up or you will fall _____!
15. Cheryl has missed several days of school and now she is falling _____ in her homework.

GO

go after – 1) to follow – слідувати за кимось

She made for the door and he went after her.

2) to try to get something

Are you planning to go after Paul's job when he leaves?

go ahead – to proceed – давай, вперед, не зволікай (заохочення до дії)

Go ahead and ask her for a date.

go away – to decrease – перестати, зменшитися, стихнути

The wind went away.

go back on – to break (a promise, one's word) порушити (слово, обіцянку):

He went back on his promise (on what he said).

go by – to follow (a rule), to base one's opinion on sth – базуватися на чомусь, дотримуватися (правил)

This is a good rule to go by.

go down with – захворіти на щось **Syn. come down with**

She went down with the flu.

go for – 1) to attack – накинутися

He went for me with a knife.

2) to apply (for a job) – подавати свою кандидатуру, заяву на роботу

You should go for this job.

3) to choose to have – вибрати

I think I'll go for the fruit salad.

go in for – 1) to do something regularly, or to enjoy something – займатися (якимось видом діяльності)

I've never really gone in for classical music, but I love jazz.

He goes in for sports. I've never gone in for spending all day at the beach.

2) to take part in a competition – брати участь

Are you planning to go in for the 100 metres race?

go off – 1) (of a bomb) to explode – вибухнути (про бомбу)

The bomb went off.

2) (of an alarm) to ring – продзвеніти (про будильник)

The alarm clock went off at 6 a.m.

3) (of food) to go bad – зіпсуватися (про їжу)

The fish went off.

4) to go to do sth, to fetch sth – піти (особливо за чимось, щоб щось зробити)

She went off to get a drink.

go on – 1) to continue – продовжувати

Go on reading.

2) to last – тривати

If the situation goes on, I don't know what to do.

go out – to extinguish – погаснути (про світло)

The lights went out and the performance started.

go over – to examine details – прочитати (статтю), дослідити деталі у чомусь

Go over your work again to see the mistakes. Let's go over the article.

Syn. **go through**

go round – 1) to be enough for everyone to have a share – вистачити на всіх

There isn't enough juice to go round.

5) to spread or circulate – поширюватися (про новини, хворобу)

Syn. **get round**

A nasty virus is going round.

3) to visit – заходити до когось додому

I went round to his house last night.

go through – 1) to experience, endure – пройти, пережити (певний досвід, ситуацію): *go through a difficult situation*

2) to discuss in detail – детально обговорити

Let's go through the detail of our arrangement.

go up – (of prices) to increase – (про ціни) підвищитися

The prices went up.

go with – to match – підходити, пасувати (за стилем)

This blouse doesn't go with your shoes.

go without – (tr) to endure the lack of sth **Syn. do without** – обходиться без
ЧОГОСЬ

I can go without your help.

EXERCISES

1. Read the story and insert the most appropriate particle after *go*.

Oliver's Big Idea

Oliver has been **going** _____ a tough period in his personal life, so he decided to distract himself by **going** _____ a local photography contest. The prize was a brand-new camera, and since Oliver had had to **go** _____ a proper camera for years, he was determined to take part.

The theme of the competition was “Unexpected Moments,” and Oliver wasn't _____ sure _____ where _____ to _____ start. “How should I **go** _____ finding the perfect shot?” he asked his friend Nora. “It needs to be unique so the judges will **go** _____ my photo instead of someone else's.”

Nora suggested that he visit the city park and **go** _____ some old photo magazines for inspiration. So Oliver **went** _____ right away, hoping to catch something special with his phone.

He found a quiet bench, sat down, and started flipping through the magazines. He **went** _____ looking for hours, but nothing seemed to spark an idea. Just as he was about to leave, he heard a sudden crash—a street performer's act had gone wrong, and a tower of colourful umbrellas collapsed dramatically right in front of him. People gasped and laughed.

Oliver instinctively snapped a photo.

It turned out to be the perfect shot. Now he just hopes the judges **go** _____ his picture. He really deserves a win.

2. Use *go* as a phrasal verb with different particles instead of the following expressions:

Experiencing an unpleasant situation

Doing or competing which you usually have

Stopped giving light

Start to do or deal with something

Choose

Examine the contents of something carefully

Left a place to go to somewhere else

Continued

3. Translate into English using *go* as a phrasal verb.

1. Він намагається отримати посаду менеджера.
2. Біль у горлі поступово зник.
3. Він порушив свою обіцянку допомогти мені.
4. Я завжди орієнтуюся на власні інстинкти.
5. Вона злягла з грипом минулого тижня.
6. Собака накинувся на незнайомця без причини.
7. Я збираюся подати заявку на цю стипендію.
8. Думаю, я оберу шоколадне морозиво.
9. Вона займається малюванням у вільний час.
10. Ти братимеш участь у змаганні?
11. Будильник продзвенів о шостій.
12. Їжа зіпсувалася, бо лежала надто довго.
13. Вона пішла за кавою.
14. Ну що ж, дій!

4. Discuss the following questions. Use phrasal verb *go* in your answers.

- Imagine your friend lost a job they really wanted. Should they try to get it back or **go after** a different opportunity? What advice would you give to someone who wants to go after a job already taken by someone else?
- How do you feel when people **go back on** their promises? Can you recall a time when someone went back on their word? How did you react?
- Have you ever had to **go through** a difficult time in your life? How did you manage to get through it?
- What do you think causes prices to **go up** in a country? How do rising prices affect people's daily lives?

GIVE

give away – 1) (tr) to reveal sth; betray sb – видати, здати, зрадити

He gave away the secret without even realizing it.

2) (tr) to give sth free of charge – роздати (безоплатно)

They gave away free samples at the store.

3) (tr) to deliver a woman to her husband at their wedding – видавати
заміж

Her father gave her away during the ceremony.

give back – (tr) to return – повернути

Please give back the book when you're done.

give in 1) (int) to surrender; yield – здатися

After hours of arguing, he gave in.

2) (tr) to hand in – здати

Please give in your assignments by Friday.

give off – (tr) to emit (smells, heat, fumes etc) – давати (запах)

The flowers gave off a lovely scent.

give out – 1) (int) to come to an end – закінчуватися

My patience gave out completely.

2) (tr) to distribute; **hand out** – роздати (усім)

The teacher gave out the worksheets.

3) (tr) to announce – видати (розпорядження)

They gave out the exam results yesterday.

give to – 1) (tr) to present with – подарувати

He gave a book to his brother.

2) (tr) to supply, provide – постачати

The foundation gives food to the homeless.

give up – 1) (tr) to stop/abandon an attempt/habit – кинути (спробу, погану
звичку)

He gave up smoking last year.

2) (tr) to surrender, offer oneself as a prisoner – здатися

The thief gave himself up to the police.

Whatever happens, never give up.

EXERCISES

1. Use the verb *give* in the correct tense and the appropriate particle. Mind the word order.

1. We wanted to keep Debbie's birthday party a secret, but Hank has a big mouth and _____. (it)
2. Your son is a wonderful student and even helps me _____ worksheets to the whole class at the start of every lesson.
3. I have to _____ all fatty foods if I really want to lose weight.
4. Eventually, one of the wrestlers held the other one until he _____.
5. I found a box of some strange substance in the river. It _____ a strange odor so I left it where it was and called the police.
6. Hurry to that furniture shop on the high street – they are _____ a television with every sofa purchased.
7. If your husband loses his job, you will have to _____ this house and move into an apartment.
8. At the end of the exam, give _____ (your papers) to Miss Grant, who will pass from desk to desk.
9. Food supplies will give _____ by the end of the week.
10. It was given _____ that the policeman was shot while while trying to save lives, he was off duty.

2. Insert the appropriate phrasal verb *give* or *go* (with the most suitable particle):

1. They _____ without a fight.
2. We're both _____ (-ing) _____ the same job.
3. He _____ a severe attack of the coronavirus.
4. The teacher _____ the exam papers.
5. Her patience finally _____ .
6. The authorities have no intention to _____ to the kidnappers' demands.
7. He _____ most of his money to charity.
8. Let's _____ the arguments again.
9. The flowers _____ a fragrant perfume.
10. Could you _____ me _____ my pen?
11. Suddenly the lights _____.
12. After a month on the run she _____ herself to the police.
13. If food or drink _____, you won't eat or drink it.
14. He _____ the events of the past day in his mind.
15. He _____ his work before he handed it in.
16. An alarm _____.
17. He never _____ his word.
18. That purple hat doesn't _____ the blue dress.

19. 'May I start now?' 'Yes, _____'

20. You have to _____ rules here.

3. Translate the sentences into English using *give* as a phrasal verb.

1. Він розкрив таємницю випадково.
2. У магазині роздавали безкоштовні зразки.
3. Її видав заміж батько.
4. Поверни мені мій зошит, будь ласка.
5. Вони довго сперечалися, але він нарешті здався.
6. Студенти повинні здати есе до п'ятниці.
7. Ця свічка випромінює тепло та світло.
8. Її сили вичерпалися після марафону.
9. Вчитель роздав тести на початку уроку.
10. Вони щойно оголосили результати.
11. Він подарував книжку брату на день народження.
12. Благодійна організація надає їжу нужденним.
13. Вона кинула палити два роки тому.
14. Після тривалої погоні злодій здався поліції.
15. Ми втратили надію на покращення ситуації.

4. Your friend has lost a diary where they described a series of strange events using phrasal verbs with *go* and *give*. Luckily, you've found some missing pages — but the key phrasal verbs are gone!

Help restore the diary by choosing the correct phrasal verbs from the list and inserting them into the blanks in the story. Use each verb only once.

You can use the following verbs:

<i>go after</i>	<i>go up</i>	<i>give out</i>
<i>go away</i>	<i>go with</i>	<i>give back</i>
<i>go off</i>	<i>go ahead</i>	<i>give off</i>
<i>go through</i>	<i>give in</i>	<i>give up</i>
<i>go in for</i>	<i>give away</i>	<i>give to</i>

Here is the story:

It was a strange week. First, the fire alarm suddenly (1)_____ in the middle of the night, and everyone had to evacuate the building. The next day, the school principal told us that a student had (2)_____ the fire drill schedule to a local journalist.

My friend Liam was completely stressed. He had (3)_____ his plan to join the art contest because of the pressure. I tried to cheer him up by telling him to (4)_____ and give it a try anyway.

Meanwhile, Sarah decided to (5)_____ a scholarship in France. She's always been the type to (6)_____ new experiences.

The weather was hot and the garbage bins began to (7)_____ a terrible smell. To make things worse, our fans stopped working because the electric system had finally (8)_____.

Later that day, I saw a man in the park who looked familiar. He told me I had once helped him and offered to (9)_____ my lost notebook. I couldn't believe it! Prices in the city keep (10)_____, especially for food. It's hard to believe how much a loaf of bread costs now.

After a long day, I decided to (11)_____ jogging again. I hadn't done it in a while, but it really helped me clear my mind.

At school, we were asked to (12)_____ our homework before the bell rang, or we'd lose points. One student refused and had to (13)_____ when the teacher gave him a cold stare.

The dress I wanted to wear didn't (14)_____ the shoes I had, so I changed my whole outfit. And finally, I decided to (15)_____ my old books to the local library.

Write your own short story (5–7 sentences) using at least 5 different phrasal verbs from the list.

5. Read the following motivational phrases and choose three that you think are the most relevant. Write down your arguments using phrasal verb *give*.

- Never **give up** on something you really want. It's hard to wait, but it's harder to regret.
- Don't **give in** to your fears. Instead, **give in** to your dreams.
- When life gives you a hundred reasons to **give up**, show life that you have a thousand reasons to keep going.
- Don't **give out** your energy to people who don't appreciate it.
- If you **give out** positivity, you'll attract positivity.
- Never **give away** your power to someone who doesn't deserve it.
- **Give back** to the community not because you have to, but because you want to.

HOLD

hold back – 1) control (tears, laughter) (стримувати)

*She could hardly **hold back** her laughter during the funny movie.*

2) keep secret (приховувати)

*He didn't **hold back** and told her exactly what he thought.*

3) hesitate (вагатися):

*Don't **hold back**; take the opportunity while it's there.*

hold in – restrain (стримувати)

*He **held** his anger **in** and didn't shout at the boy.*

hold off – keep sb/sth at a distance (утримувати, не пускати, тримати на відстані)

*The security guards **held off** the protesters until reinforcements arrived.*

*The rain **held off** long enough for us to finish the picnic.*

hold on – wait (esp. on the phone) (чекати (на телефонній лінії))

***Hold on**, I'll transfer your call to the manager.*

hold out – 1) last, continue to be sufficient (вистачати)

*The food supplies won't **hold out** until Monday so we'll have to find some food before then.*

2) resist or survive in difficult circumstances (витримувати, триматися до кінця)

*They **held out** against the invaders for several days.*

hold to – follow exactly; keep to (a promise etc) (притримуватися)

*She promised to help, and I trust she'll **hold to** her word.*

*The company **held to** the original contract terms despite the challenges.*

hold up – 1) delay (зупиняти, затримувати)

*Sorry I'm late; I was **held up** by heavy traffic.*

2) use violence in order to rob (грабувати; здійснювати озброєний напад):

*The robbers **held up** the train and stole £22,000.*

EXERCISES

1. Paraphrase the following sentences using phrasal verb *hold*:

1. We found out that she *concealed* valuable information.
2. I could hardly *restrain* my tears after hearing that horrible news.
3. We all like to make New Year resolutions, but she is the one who *keeps* her resolutions.
4. They managed to *last* until help arrived.
5. The traffic was *delayed* by heavy rain.
6. Because of their daughter's illness they had to *postpone* all their plans for

vacation.

7. She had *to control* her joy.
8. Please, *don't tell him* the truth.
9. *Wait* a minute! Isn't that your brother's car over there?
10. The rain *continued* until after the game.
11. The rebels *continued to be* in the mountains for several years.
12. Anger flooded through her. She couldn't *restrain* it.

2. Complete the story with correct particles.

It was already getting dark when the rescue team reached the cabin. A storm was coming, but they had to find the hikers.

The rain was threatening, but luckily it held _____ just long enough for them to climb the hill.

Inside, they found the group tired, cold, and hungry. The food supplies had nearly run out.

“We tried to make everything last,” said one of the hikers, “but the energy bars barely held _____ for three days.”

One of the younger hikers looked scared. She had been trying not to cry.

She couldn't hold _____ her tears any longer when she saw help had finally come.

The team's leader remained calm and focused. Although frustrated with the delay in the rescue, he managed to hold _____ his anger.

“I know we should've turned back earlier,” the guide admitted. “But I didn't want to hold _____ the truth from them — the radio hadn't worked for hours.”

Suddenly, one of the rescuers got a call on the radio.

“Can you hold _____ a second?” he said. “They want confirmation we've found everyone.”

Later, they found out the hikers had been robbed of some supplies before getting lost.

“Someone must have held us _____ during the night,” said the guide. “Our food disappeared without a trace.”

In the end, the hikers survived thanks to teamwork — and a promise to never make such a risky trip again.

They all agreed to hold _____ their promise: next time, they'd take a guide and check the forecast twice.

3. Translate into English using the phrasal verb *hold*:

1. Джон завагався, згадавши помилку, яку він зробив раніше.

2. Джек хотів прокинутися, але сон йому не давав.
3. Якщо ви стримуєте почуття або емоції, ви не дозволяєте собі виразити їх, і тому часто стає ще важче справитися з ними.
4. Депресія може призвести до стримання гніву.
5. Ну ж бо, поплач. Не тримай це у собі!
6. Зачекайте хвилинку, я скоро повернуся!
7. Менеджер попросив його зачекати, поки він розгляне справу.
8. Ми можемо залишатися так довго, наскільки вистарчить запасів.
9. Британські війська витримували постійні атаки.
10. Будівництво дороги перервали через погану погоду.
12. Якщо хтось здійснює напад на таке місце, як банк або магазин, вони націлюють зброю на когось там, щоб змусити їх віддати гроші або цінні речі.
13. Злодій утік із сотнею фунтів вчора, після того як пограбував автозаправну станцію.

4. Give your own ideas to complete the quotations.

Each sentence is the beginning of a famous quote that includes a phrasal verb with *hold*. First, try to complete each sentence with your own version that makes sense. Then, compare your idea with the original quote.

1. *Don't hold back just because you...*
2. *To hold in anger is like...*
3. *Hold on to your dreams, because...*
5. *She held to her beliefs even when...*
6. *Hold on to your dreams because ...*

The original quotes:

1. *"Don't hold back just because you're afraid to fail." – Les Brown.*
2. *"To hold in anger is like grasping a hot coal with the intent of throwing it at someone else; you are the one who gets burned." – Buddha (paraphrased).*
3. *"Hold on to your dreams, for if dreams die, life is a broken-winged bird that cannot fly." – Langston Hughes.*
4. *You should hold to your beliefs even when it becomes difficult. – Inspired by common ethical principles.*
5. *"Hold on to your dreams, for if dreams die, life is a broken-winged bird that cannot fly." – Langston Hughes.*

KEEP

keep after – continue to pursue (переслідувати, полювати)

*The detective kept **after** the suspect for weeks before gathering enough evidence.*

keep away (from) – stay away (триматися подалі, утриматися від, уникати)

*Parents often tell their children to keep **away** from stray dogs.*

keep back – conceal (приховувати, стримувати)

*He tried to keep **back** his laughter during the serious conversation.*

keep down – cause to remain at a lower level (утримувати, не допускати підвищення, не давати вирости)

*She's on a strict diet to keep her weight **down**.*

keep in – make sb stay indoors (as punishment) (затримувати, залишати після уроків)

*The sign clearly says to keep **off** the construction site.*

keep off – stay away from; avoid (тримати на відстані, не підпускати, не торкатися)

***Keep off** the grass!*

keep on – continue despite difficulties (продовжувати)

*Even after losing the first three games, the team kept **on** fighting.*

keep out – exclude sb/sth (не впускати)

*He locked the gate **to keep out** unwanted visitors.*

keep up (with) – stay at the same level as sb/sth (тримати на певному рівні)

*He worked hard to keep **up** his performance at school.*

keep up with – continue to be informed (бути добре поінформованим, бути в курсі)

*It's hard to keep **up with** all the new technology these days.*

EXERCISES

1. Paraphrase the following sentences using phrasal verb *keep*:

1. The teacher punished us by making us *stay indoors* after the lesson.
2. He *didn't allow strangers to enter his property* by locking the door.
3. Although the task was hard, she *continued* working without giving up.
4. They managed to *control the noise level* during the concert.
5. He always tries *to stay informed* about political events around the world.
6. After catching a cold, I tried *to avoid eating* cold food.
7. She was clearly upset, but she managed *to hide* her emotions.
8. My dog *continues chasing* the neighbour's cat no matter how many times I call him back.

9. The farmer built a fence *to prevent the animals from entering* the garden.
10. He walks fast, and I have to make an effort *to stay at his pace*.
11. She was sick and had *to stay at home* for a few days.
12. Despite bad weather, they *continued* walking through the forest.
13. They warned us *not to step on* the newly painted floor.
14. Well done! *Continue* the good work!

2. Translate using phrasal verb *keep*

1. Вивчати фразові дієслова важко, тому тобі потрібно продовжувати це щодня.
2. Мені слід було закінчити роботу, тож я продовжував її протягом години перед тим, як я зробив перерву.
3. Ми відклали трохи грошей на випадок крайньої потреби.
4. Я намагаюся їсти добре і займатися регулярно, щоб стримати вагу.
5. Не ставайте на траву, будь-ласка.
6. Тримайся на відстані від магістралі вранці, у цей час там завжди дорожні пробки.
7. Він розпочав говорити про це. Я намагався не торкатися цієї теми.
8. Усю ніч він продовжував запитувати мене про це.
9. Це не моя справа. Я тримаюся подалі від їхніх аргументів.
10. У нас не має багато часу, тому не могли б ми притримуватися порядку денного, будь-ласка?
11. Ви не могли б говорити по суті?
12. Вона так швидко йшла, що я не міг не відставати від неї.

3. Insert particles after *hold* or *keep* in each space:

1. She likes to keep _____ with the latest fashions.
2. The rain held _____ all morning.
3. I had to walk fast to keep _____ with him.
4. She just managed to hold _____ her anger.
5. I'm trying to keep _____ fatty foods.
6. Keep _____ from the edge of the cliff.
7. An accident is holding _____ traffic.
8. Keep your hands _____ me!
9. We can stay here for as long as our supplies hold _____.
10. Can you hold _____? I'll see if he's here.
11. "Keep _____ the good work," John's teacher said to him as he handed back his essay.
12. The police kept _____ the crowd by blocking off the street.

13. He works for a rival company but I don't hold it _____ him.
14. She just managed to hold _____ her anger.
15. He was unable to hold _____ a job after his nervous breakdown.
16. He loves holding _____ on any subject once he has an audience.
17. Would it be better to buy a house now or hold _____ for a few months.
18. Hold _____ a minute while I get my breath back.
19. Doctors hold _____ little hope of her recovering.
20. We must hold the contractors _____ their estimates.
21. My application was held _____ by the postal strike.
22. I don't hold _____ some of these modern theories on education.
23. Come on, keep _____ it, you've nearly finished!
24. They don't keep anything _____ each other.
25. It's best to keep _____ the boss.
26. Please keep _____ politics while my father's here.
27. He's incompetent and not worth keeping _____.
28. Try to keep _____ the rain.
29. If you're going to work with me, you have to keep _____ our agreement.
30. My aunt keeps herself _____ herself most of the time.
31. They sang songs to keep their morale _____.
32. I can't keep _____ all the changes in information technology.

4. Continue the sentences using phrasal verb *hold* or *keep*:

1. It was very difficult for her to hear that and she almost burst into tears, but at last she
_____.
2. He didn't know if he had to tell her or wait until Friday, and he decided to
_____.
3. Water supplies are not enough, they will not
_____.
4. Sorry I'm late. – It wasn't my fault, _____.
5. There was a robbery last night. Two armed men _____.
6. Her mother was very angry but she just managed to
_____.
7. She didn't know how to break the terrible news and _____.
8. Why are all the cars standing? – There was an accident up the street and it
_____.
9. We can't raise the prices, we need to _____.
10. It is a good plan and I don't want to change anything, let's

_____.

11. Don't walk on the grass! _____.

12. You can't stop studying, _____.

13. He was walking so fast, _____.

14. I'm on a diet now and I try to _____.

15. I had the feeling that she wasn't telling us everything. –

_____.

TEST YOURSELF

BE

Choose the correct particle to complete each phrasal verb with *be*:

1. I'm not sure what he's really ___ — maybe he wants her job.
2. She is ___ measles and has to stay home this week.
3. Sorry, Mr. Wilson is ___ at the moment. Can I take a message?
4. The meeting is ___; it was cancelled this morning.
5. I've been ___ since 6 AM. I couldn't sleep.
6. That test is ___ my abilities — I can't handle it.
7. She's ___ business until Friday.
8. We are ___ some trouble if the storm doesn't stop.
9. When the lights are ___, I can finally sleep.
10. I've read that book already — the story is ___ halfway through.
11. The milk is ___ — can you go to the shop?
12. He's ___ time again! He was supposed to be here at 9.
13. I'm ___ my homework now — finally finished!
14. The kids are too quiet. I wonder what they're ___ to.
15. The light is still ___ — someone must be in the room.
16. She's really ___ you. She thinks you're lying.
17. He's ___ some serious problems with his health.
18. The concert is still ___ at the cinema. Want to go?
19. Sorry, I wasn't ___ that last sentence. Can you repeat?
20. I don't know if I should say it or not — it's ___ you.

BRING, BREAK

Fill in the gaps using phrasal verbs *bring* and *break* in an appropriate form.

Change the word order if necessary.

1. Seeing your brother again after all these years _____ a lot of memories for me.
2. The boxer was knocked out but his doctor _____ (him) with smelling salts.
3. The company are _____ a new product in April.
4. If your uncle visits us tonight, don't _____ the subject of his wife! It's a very uncomfortable topic.
5. When we told her what had happened she _____ and cried.
6. As usual, when I was talking, she _____ and didn't let me finish my story.
7. Talks have _____. They are unable to reach an agreement.
8. My parents were 9 years old when the second world war _____ .
9. They _____ the meeting one week because of a conflict in schedules.
10. My car is very reliable it hasn't _____ since I bought it 7 years ago.

11. John and Mary's marriage _____ after only 6 months. They realised that they were just good friends!
12. They _____ prices after the holiday but it didn't increase sales.
13. The school _____ for holidays in May.
14. They _____ their relationship.

COME, CARRY

Insert a suitable phrasal verb *come* or *carry* in the right grammar form:

1. We've been asked to _____ some new ideas.
2. I was flattered to be offered the job but wasn't sure if I could _____ it _____.
3. It was a good idea, but it didn't quite _____.
4. How did you _____ these pictures?
5. We need to _____ more research.
6. The total sum _____ 2000\$.
7. She lost consciousness. But when she _____, her mother was sitting by her bed.
8. When will this book _____?
9. Why don't you _____ for lunch?
10. I _____ an old diary in her desk.
11. Sorry, I interrupted you. Please _____.
12. The stain won't _____.
13. The children were _____ after they won the prize.
14. She doesn't _____ to these high standards.

CUT, DO

V – 1

Fill in the necessary verb *cut* or *do* (in the correct grammatical form) with proper particle(s):

1. It'll be quicker to _____ the field.
2. I could _____ a good night's sleep. I haven't had one for weeks.
3. I've had to _____ my spending as I'm not making any money at the moment.
4. We _____ the old tree in the garden as it blocked all the light.
5. All that work _____ me _____. I'm exhausted.
6. They _____ their kitchen _____ in light wood and blue tiles.
7. I was trying to explain it when she _____ and started talking.
8. They didn't pay the bills and the electricity was _____.

9. At the end, there was a cake left so we _____ it _____ and each took a piece home.
10. I'll ring him back. We were _____ in the middle of the conversation.
11. We _____ all the old equipment and invested in some new.
12. Can you _____ the zip _____ for me, please? I can't do it myself.
13. I forgot to buy milk so we'll just have to _____.
14. We were driving along the road when suddenly some car _____ us.

V – 2

Fill in the necessary verb *cut* or *do* (in the correct grammatical form) with proper particle(s):

1. I don't need your help. I can _____ it.
2. The government _____ education with less teachers.
3. To make bigger fields, the farmer _____ a lot of the hedges. (Use the present Perfect tense)
4. I could _____ something to eat. I haven't eaten since breakfast.
5. He really annoys me. He's always _____ and never lets me speak. (use the Present Continuous tense)
6. She quickly _____ the car park to where he was standing.
7. The water was _____ while they repaired the leaking pipes.
8. I'm sorry but I pressed the wrong button on the telephone and _____ you _____.
9. The paper was too big to go into the bin so I _____ it _____.
10. Let's _____ formality and use first names.
11. _____ your laces before you trip over them.
12. It's got nothing to _____ me. I'm not responsible for that.
13. I have _____ the number of hours I work to only thirty a week now.
14. He held a small parcel which was _____ in coloured paper and ribbon.

FALL, GET

V – 1

Fill in the necessary particle(s):

1. The deal fell _____ when the seller started demanding too much money.
2. I had terrible problems assembling the shelves, then they fell _____ as soon as I put something on them.
3. He's an excellent speaker. He can get _____ even the most complicated ideas.
4. They don't have very much money to fall _____ if this deal fails.
5. The old tree in the garden fell _____ in the storm.

6. He fell _____ her the first time he saw her and asked her to marry him the second time!
7. That is such an obvious lie. Nobody is going to fall _____ that.
8. It is neither a romantic comedy nor a drama. It doesn't really fall _____ either category.
9. I couldn't run as fast as everyone else, so I soon fell _____.
10. It's not so important. I don't want to fall _____ over it.
11. I lent him some money last year, but I never got it _____.
12. At the end of the month, I have no money left. It is difficult to get _____ on my salary.
13. I didn't start it until the last moment. I just couldn't get _____ to it.
14. To go to the National Gallery, take the underground and get _____ at Trafalgar Square.
15. It is raining again. Weather like this really gets me _____.
16. I can't get _____ to Tom on this phone - there's no signal in this building.

V – 2

Fill in the necessary particle(s):

1. When she fell _____ the other runners, no one thought she would catch up and win the race.
2. It was a cheap dress. The first time I wore it, it fell _____.
3. If I don't get this job, I don't have any savings to fall _____.
4. If we are careful, we can get _____ on less than \$20 a day.
5. If everybody is here, let's get _____ business.
6. I slipped on the sidewalk and fell _____ and hurt my back.
7. Take the 23 bus and get _____ at the last stop. I live very near there.
8. He is besotted. He has really fallen _____ her in a big way.
9. He told me he was going to invest the money for me and I fell _____ it.
10. The work falls _____ three distinct parts; administrative, planning and financial.
11. They fell _____ over money when they started a business together and haven't spoken since.
12. I'm not sure I got that _____ very well. I don't think they really understood.
13. I lent him some money last year and I never got it _____.
14. I'm not doing anything this weekend. Our plans have fallen _____.
15. It is raining again. Weather like this really gets me _____.
16. Have you phoned your wife? – I can't get _____ to her.

GO, GIVE

V – 1

Complete the phrasal verbs with the correct particle.

You can use the following particles:

after, ahead, back, down with, for, in, off, on, out, over, through, up, with, without

1. When I saw the cat running into the street, I went ___ it.
2. She doesn't feel well — I think she's going ___ the flu.
3. He gave ___ chocolate last year and hasn't eaten any since.
4. I asked him not to tell anyone, but he gave me ___.
5. Let's go ___ the details one more time.
6. I don't want to go ___ my promise, but I have to cancel.
7. She went ___ to the store to buy some bread.
8. Their car alarm went ___ in the middle of the night.
9. She gave ___ all her old clothes to charity.
10. Don't give ___ trying — you're almost there!
11. The food has gone ___ — it smells bad.
12. I can't go ___ your decision. It's your choice.
13. The cheese was giving ___ a terrible smell — I had to throw it away.
14. I'll never ___ your advice again. It didn't work last time.
15. He often ___ marathons and wins medals.
16. I went ___ a terrible time when I lost my job.
17. The music finally ___ after hours of loud noise.
18. The temperature went ___ by 10 degrees today.
19. The blouse doesn't go ___ those jeans.
20. I've never really gone ___ classical music.
21. His energy finally gave ___ and he fainted.
22. Please give ___ your assignments before Friday.
23. There's a lot of flu ___ — wash your hands!
24. I always go ___ fruit instead of dessert.

V – 2

Use the correct particle after *give* or *go*. You can use the following particles.

after, ahead, back, down with, for, in, off, on, out, over, through, up, with, without

1. She promised to help but then she ___ her word.
2. I can't believe you ___ my secret to everyone!
3. She decided to ___ smoking for good.
4. The teacher asked us to ___ our assignments by Friday.
5. You should go ___ the details again before submitting your report.
6. His alarm clock went ___ at 7 a.m., but he didn't wake up.

7. These flowers were given ___ to all the guests at the event.
8. Does this scarf go ___ my jacket?
9. His energy finally gave ___ after running 10 miles.
10. I could never go ___ chocolate – I love it too much!
11. At the end of the ceremony, the bride's father gave ___ her ___ to the groom.
12. Prices have really went ___ since last year.
13. The factory chimney was giving ___ thick black smoke.
14. I don't usually go ___ spicy food, but I'll try this time.
15. The bomb suddenly went ___, causing panic in the area.
16. When he saw the thief, he immediately ___ him.
17. Don't give ___ – we're almost at the finish line!
18. The loudspeaker gave ___ the results of the competition.
19. The soldier was surrounded and had to give ___ to the enemy.
20. They were giving ___ free samples to everyone who walked by.
21. There's a lot of flu ___, so be careful.
22. If you give ___ trying, you'll never succeed!
23. We can't ___ your plan unless we know the facts.
24. The lights suddenly ___ and we were left in the dark.

KEEP, HOLD

Fill in the necessary phrasal verb KEEP or HOLD in the correct grammatical form:

1. We were told to _____ the grass.
2. The soldier managed to _____ the attacker.
3. You've achieved a lot this year. _____ the good work!
4. The police _____ the demonstrators _____ of the building.
5. When he was cross-examined, the policeman asked: "You are not _____ anything _____, are you?"
6. _____ your emotions _____ and do not let your temper ruin everything.
7. Can you _____ another day with your toothache?
8. Fortunately the rain _____ during the match.
9. Alan is too fast. Nobody could _____ with him.
10. How long can a man _____ without food?
11. Medicines should always be _____ from children.
12. I shall always _____ my beliefs and try to be a good father.
13. Often roadworks _____ the traffic.
14. Jack's mother _____ him _____ until he finished his homework.
15. _____ a moment! I have something to tell you.

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