

9

Look

A Phrasal verbs where *look* keeps aspects of its basic meaning

The idea of seeing, observing or noticing something is included in many phrasal verbs with *look*.

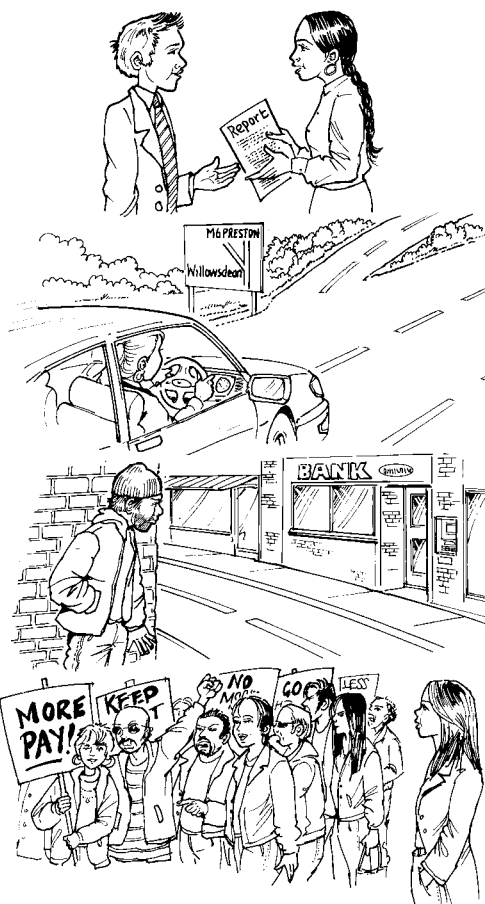
- Tim: Did you manage to read the report?
 Iris: Well, I **looked at** it, but I haven't read it properly. [read it quickly and not very carefully]
 Tim: I'd like you to read it if you could. We need to **look at** the conclusions and make some decisions. [examine or consider something carefully in order to make a decision about it]

Rita: How do I get to your village coming from the city?

Bob: When you're on the motorway, **look out** for a sign saying 'Willowsdean'. That's where you turn off. [carefully watch the things around you so that you will notice a particular thing]

The bank robbers had a **lookout** standing at the street corner to warn them if the police came. [noun: a person who is watching for danger]

I wasn't in the demonstration. I was just an **onlooker**. [noun: someone who watches an activity or event without becoming involved in it; from the phrasal verb with the same meaning *look on*]



B Phrasal verbs where *look* has more abstract meanings

<i>If you ...</i>	<i>then you ...</i>
look up to sb	respect and admire them
look down on sb/sth	think that someone or something is less important than you, or that something is not good enough quality for you to use
look after sb/sth	take care of someone or something by doing what is needed to keep someone or something well or in good condition
look ahead	think about what will happen in the future and plan for those events
look around/round	try to find something you want (e.g. a job) by asking different people or by looking in different places
look forward to sth/doing sth	feel pleased and excited about something that is going to happen

Exercises

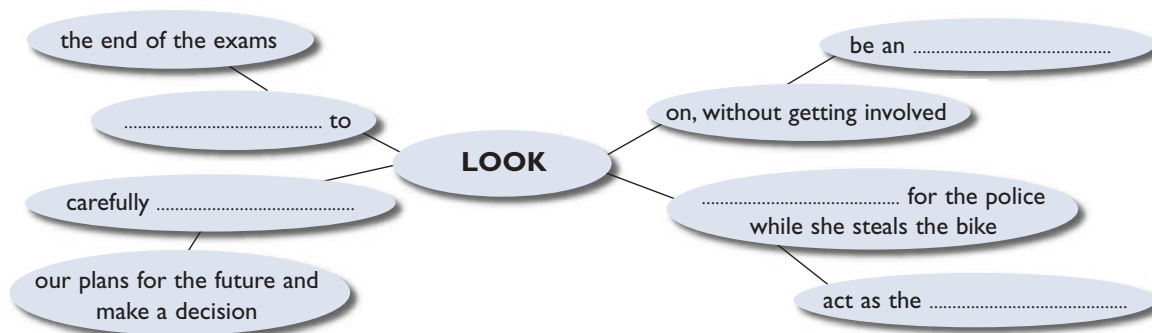
9.1 Choose the correct answer.

- If you are looking around for a new job, you are ...
 - applying for a new job
 - trying to find a new job
 - worried about your new job
- If you look out for someone who is picking you up in their car, you ...
 - carefully avoid getting hit by their car
 - watch the road and warn them of danger
 - watch for their car so you will see them when they arrive
- If you look down on cheap restaurants, you ...
 - consider them not good enough for you
 - see them from the top windows of your house or flat
 - always consider them before going to a dearer one
- If you look after someone's cat while they are away, you ...
 - follow the cat everywhere
 - search for it because it is lost
 - care for it and give it what it needs
- If you look up to your English teacher, you ...
 - stand up when you speak to him or her
 - admire and respect him or her
 - raise your head because he or she is taller than you

9.2 Complete these sentences with a suitable particle.

- I'm really looking to seeing my cousins again next week.
- She's looking for a new English course. She's not very satisfied with the one she's following at the moment.
- She loves looking children, so she has decided to train as a nanny.
- We have to look to the time when our child will be old enough to go to university.
- Lord Muck is a terrible snob. He looks on most other people.
- I didn't have time to read the newspaper yesterday. I only looked it very quickly.

9.3 Complete the diagram, using words from the opposite page.



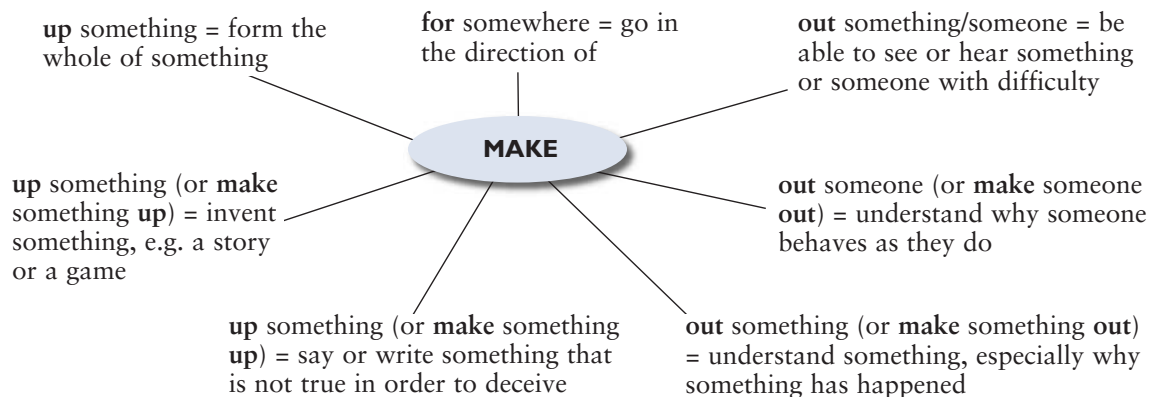
9.4 Here are some more phrasal verbs based on *look*. Read each sentence and try to guess the meaning of the phrasal verb. Use a dictionary if necessary.



- You could **look up** the new words in a dictionary.
- When I was in Boston on business last week I **looked up** an old friend.
- After a long recession the economic situation is **looking up**.
- I **looked over** the report on the way to the meeting.
- I **looked through** the report and scribbled down a few notes.
- Detectives are **looking into** the murder.

10

Make

A Make + the particles *for*, *out* and *up*

Examples:

Can you **make out** the words of this song?

When we got to the park, the children **made for** the swings while I sat on a bench.

Sally didn't want to go to the concert, so she **made up** an excuse about being ill.

The children loved Uncle Bob because he was so good at **making up** new games.

Over 30% of the university population is made up of overseas students.

Notice how **make out** with the following three meanings is usually used with *can* or *could* in a negative sentence and is not usually used in the passive.

I **couldn't make out** a word he was saying.

Jack is behaving very strangely at the moment. I just **can't make him out**.

I **can't make out** why my computer won't let me save this document.

You probably already know that the noun **make-up** can mean cosmetics, e.g.

My sister never goes out without any **make-up** on, but I only wear it for special occasions.

However, **make-up**, from the verb **make up**, can also mean the combination of things which form something, e.g.

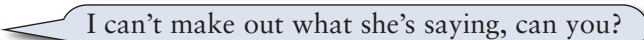
The class has an interesting **make-up**, with students from three continents and twelve different countries.

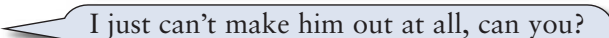
B Make + two particles

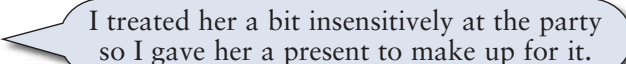
<i>phrasal verb</i>	<i>meaning</i>	<i>example</i>
make up for sth	provide something good in order to make a bad situation better	The wonderful food in the restaurant made up for the rather uncomfortable seats.
make it up to sb	do something good for someone who you have done something bad to in the past, or to someone who has done something good for you	I forgot Teresa's birthday yesterday so I'll have to take her somewhere nice to make it up to her.

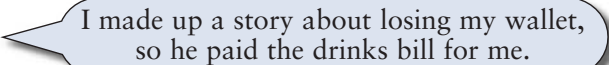
Exercises

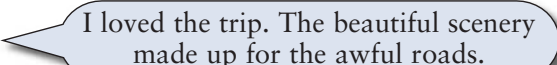
10.1 Read these comments by different people and then answer the questions below by writing the correct name in the box.

Drew  I can't make out what she's saying, can you?

Melanie  I just can't make him out at all, can you?

Lars  I treated her a bit insensitively at the party so I gave her a present to make up for it.

Pete  I made up a story about losing my wallet, so he paid the drinks bill for me.

Jane  I loved the trip. The beautiful scenery made up for the awful roads.

- 1 Who invented something that was not true?
- 2 Who said something good had made a bad experience less bad?
- 3 Who has difficulty hearing something?
- 4 Who wanted to restore a damaged relationship?
- 5 Who can't understand someone's behaviour?

10.2 Correct the mistakes with the phrasal verbs in these sentences.

- 1 As soon as we had checked in at the hotel, we made straight at the beach.
- 2 She made out some story about the bus being late, but I'm sure she just overslept.
- 3 Why the camera was not working properly could not be made out by anybody.
- 4 Harry is very good at making over stories for the children; they love his tales.
- 5 Can you make what that white thing on the horizon is out?
- 6 The report is made of three sections up.



The make-up of the new cabinet clearly reflected the extreme wing of the party.

FOLLOW UP

Use a good dictionary or search the *Cambridge International Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs* online at dictionary.cambridge.org to see how many more phrasal verbs with *make* you can find. Write down three that you particularly want to remember in example sentences.

II

Put

A Put verbs related to physical actions

With all these phrasal verbs the particle can come either before or after the object, e.g. to **put on** a CD or to **put** a CD **on**.

We spent yesterday **putting in** a new washing machine.
 [fixing new equipment or a new system in the correct place]

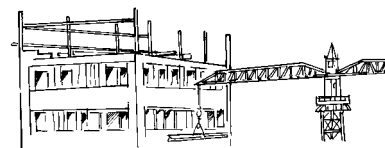
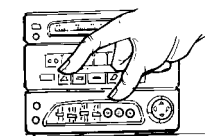
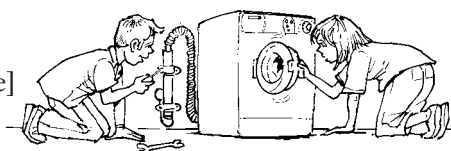
Could you **put** the air conditioning **on**, please? It's so hot in here. [make a device work by pressing a switch]

I don't think you've heard this CD. I'll **put it on**.
 [put something that sounds or pictures are recorded onto into a machine so that you can hear or see the recording]

Would you mind **putting** that light **out**? It's shining directly onto my computer screen.
 [making a light stop shining by pressing a switch]

I see they're **putting up** a new block of flats near the park.
 [building a structure]

It poured with rain while we tried to **put** our tent **up**.
 [open something that is folded or rolled up so that it is ready to use]



B Put verbs and time

Dave: Jim, I'm sorry to have to **put you off** again, but I'm just too busy to see you today
 [tell someone you can't see them or do something for them till a later time].
 Could we **put our meeting back** till next week? [change the date or time of an event so that it happens later than planned]

Jim: Sure. We can **put it off** until next Monday. [decide or arrange to do something at a later time]

Pilot: Ladies and gentlemen, we're now coming in to land at Mexico City. You may want to **put your watches forward**; the local time is 8.35 a.m. [make a watch or clock show an earlier time]

In Britain, around the last weekend in October, all clocks are **put back** one hour. [make a watch or clock show an earlier time]

C Put verbs and relations with other people

<i>If you ...</i>	<i>then ...</i>
are put out	you are annoyed, often because of something that someone has done or said to you
put up with sb/sth	you accept unpleasant behaviour or an unpleasant situation, even though you do not like it
put sb on to/onto sth/sb	you tell them about something or someone that could help them, often something or someone they did not know about before

Exercises

11.1 Correct any mistakes in these sentences. If there are no mistakes, write *correct* at the end of the sentence.

- 1 I like sleeping in tents but I don't like putting up them.
- 2 Put that CD on that you bought yesterday. I'd like to hear it.
- 3 We put last week in a new dishwasher. It's wonderful.
- 4 Will you put on the TV? I want to watch the tennis.
- 5 That light is too strong. Shall we put out it?

11.2 Complete the text using particles from the opposite page.

'I don't know how Harry puts (1) with his boss. He works so hard but his boss even gets him to put the lights (2) for him when it starts to get dark, and it's always Harry who has to put (3) new computer equipment. His boss never thinks twice about putting him (4) when they've arranged a meeting. I know Harry feels put (5), but he never complains. We should really do what we can to put him (6) some better jobs.'

11.3 Rewrite these sentences so that the actions are the *opposite* of the ones underlined. Use phrasal verbs from the opposite page and make any other necessary changes so that the sentences make sense.

EXAMPLE Please turn the radio off now. I'm trying to sleep.

Please *put the radio on now. There's a programme I'd like to listen to.*

- 1 Could you switch the light on please. I can't see to read.
- 2 They're pulling down those old buildings near the railway station.
- 3 The Boy Scouts took their tent down very quickly and loaded it into their bus.
- 4 Could we possibly bring our meeting forward to 10 o'clock?
- 5 When we moved into our new house we decided to remove an old, rather ugly fireplace.
- 6 Can you turn that CD off, please. I can't concentrate on my work.

11.4 Here are some more phrasal verbs based on *put*. Match the phrasal verbs in the sentences 1–5 with the definitions a–e. Use a dictionary if necessary.



- 1 Josie is very good at **putting** her ideas **across**.
- 2 Anyone who is smoking must **put** their cigarettes **out** immediately.
- 3 I'm not **putting** that **on**. I'd look ridiculous in it!
- 4 The secretary's **put up** some information about excursions. Have you seen it?
- 5 The plane was due to **put down** in Los Angeles at 3.50 a.m., but was diverted to San Francisco at the last minute.

- a) stick or fasten a piece of paper to something, e.g. a wall, so that it can be seen
- b) express in such a way that others can understand easily
- c) land
- d) put a piece of clothing on your body
- e) extinguish or stop something burning

12 Take

A Take in a physical sense

If you **take apart** something or **take something apart** you separate it into its different parts.
 Rod loves **taking** clocks **apart**, but he never manages to put them together again.

If you **take back** something or **take something back**, you return it to the person or organisation that you bought or borrowed it from.
 When you go into town to **take back** your library books could you also **take** these trousers **back** to the shop for me – they're too small.

If you **take aside** somebody or **take somebody aside**, you separate someone from a group of people so that you can speak to them privately.
 My boss **took** me **aside** at the Christmas party and told me he was going to give me a promotion in the New Year.

If you **take off**, you suddenly leave a place, without telling anyone where you are going.
 Most people stayed at the party until quite late, but Rose **took off** early for some reason.

B Take in an abstract sense

<i>phrasal verb</i>	<i>meaning</i>	<i>example</i>
take up sth or take sth up	start doing a particular job or activity	My son has recently taken up stamp collecting as a hobby.
take off sth or take sth off (sth)	subtract a particular amount from a total	The shop assistant took off ten per cent because the item was damaged.
take away sth or take sth away	subtract a first number from a second number	If you take 11 away from 33, you're left with 22.
take back sth or take sth back	admit that something you said was wrong	I shouldn't have called you lazy – I take it back .
take in sth or take sth in	look at something carefully noticing all the details	He showed us a photo of his house, but I was so tired that I didn't really take it in .

C Other senses of take

Lucy has started swimming regularly. She has **taken out**¹ a year's membership at a local sports club and has **taken to**² going to the swimming pool every lunch hour. She is so **taken up with**³ her swimming that she wouldn't even **take me up on**⁴ my offer to buy her lunch in the best restaurant in town. The exercise certainly **takes it out of**⁵ her – she is too exhausted to go anywhere in the evenings.

¹ subscribed to or registered for something officially

² started to do something often

³ very busy doing something

⁴ accept

⁵ makes her feel very tired

TIP

Because the most common verbs, e.g. *take*, *get*, *make*, have so many different phrasal verbs with different meanings associated with them, it is useful to group the meanings, as in the sections of this unit. Try to do this for other common verbs and their phrasal verbs as you meet new ones and try to record an example sentence in your vocabulary notebook to help you remember them.

Exercises

12.1 Each line of this text contains a phrasal verb with *take*, but some of them are used incorrectly. If a line has a correct phrasal verb, tick the box. If the line is incorrect, cross out the incorrect word and write the correct word in the box.

EXAMPLE The watch was broken so I took it ~~off~~ to the shop.

back.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

I bought a new jacket but it had a mark on it so I took it back.

The shop assistant took me offside and told me that

if I was prepared to keep the jacket she would take away

ten per cent. I didn't really take in what she was saying at

first, but once I understood, I decided to take her over on the offer.

12.2 Use a phrasal verb from the opposite page to complete these dialogues.

- 1 Roy: I find it very offensive that you called Ciaran an idiot.
 Kim: OK, OK. Sorry, I shouldn't have said it. I
- 2 Matt: Fiona seems really keen on her tennis these days.
 Clare: Yes, she's really it. She's so with it that she's stopped going to the swimming pool.
- 3 Jim: I tried to clean the inside of my computer and I've put all the bits back but I have two bits left over.
 Len: Well, I'm not surprised! I warned you not to in the first place.
- 4 Brian: I get so bored since I retired from my job.
 Miriam: Well, why don't you golf?
- 5 Ali: What's this figure here, £30?
 Paul: It's what you get when you £15 from £45.
- 6 Anoma: You look exhausted these days.
 Terry: Yes, teaching 28 hours a week really me.
- 7 Hilary: Geoff left very suddenly, didn't he?
 Kersty: Yes, he just without even saying goodbye.



To the surprise of everyone at the party, Geoff suddenly took off without saying goodbye.

13 Up

A Read this text about someone complaining about having to do housework. Notice how the particle *up* sometimes expresses the idea of completing or totally finishing something.

I spent all morning yesterday **clearing up**¹ my study. There were books and papers everywhere. Then I had to **sweep up**² the rubbish and dead leaves on the terrace. After that I tried to **tidy up**³ my bedroom. There were dirty clothes all **jumbled up**⁴ in a pile on the floor. I had to **hang up**⁵ four jackets and several pairs of trousers I'd left lying on chairs. That took me an hour. Then I discovered the washbasin was **clogged up**⁶ in the bathroom, so I had to clear that. By that time I'd **used up**⁷ all my energy and I was too tired to do anything, so I just fell asleep on the sofa.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ¹ making a place tidy and clean, especially by putting things where they usually belong | ⁴ (adjective) mixed together in an untidy way (from the verb jumble up) |
| ² remove rubbish or dirt, usually from the floor, using a brush | ⁵ hang something, especially clothes, on a hook |
| ³ make a room or a group of things tidy by putting things in the correct place | ⁶ blocked |
| | ⁷ finished a supply of something |

Note how the particle *up* can be used for emphasis:

Eat up your vegetables, children! **Drink up** your juice! Paul's **used up** all the milk.

These three sentences could be written without *up*, but using *up* emphasises the meaning of 'finish it all or completely'.

B Read this live Internet chat between Robert and Gemma.

G: Hi Rob, are you there?
 R: Hi Gemma, what's new?
 G: My sister Val **showed up**¹ at last. She's been promising to come for weeks.
 R: Great. :)
 G: Yeah, she **turned up**² yesterday evening.
 R: What's she doing these days?
 G: She's just **opened up**³ a restaurant serving exotic food from different countries. It's in that shopping mall in Dunston, you know.
 R: Wow! That's original. It'll certainly **liven Dunston up**⁴ a bit, it's such a boring place. How did she think of that?
 G: Oh, she's always full of new ideas.
 R: So, what's the **set up**⁵? Is she the only person involved?
 G: No, she has a business partner and they **divide up**⁶ the work – and the profits!
 R: Sounds like fun. :)
 G: Yeah, but she says it's hard work. She spends half the day **chopping up**⁷ food and cleaning the kitchen.
 R: Mm. Maybe we're better off working in office jobs ...

- | |
|---|
| ¹ arrived, especially at a place where people were expecting her |
| ² arrived |
| ³ started a new shop or business |
| ⁴ make something more interesting and exciting |
| ⁵ (noun) the way that something is arranged (from the verb set up) |
| ⁶ separate something into smaller parts or groups |
| ⁷ cutting something, especially food, into small pieces |

Exercises

13.1 Look at the picture and answer the questions.

- 1 What does the woman need to tidy up?
- 2 What does she need to sweep up?
- 3 What must she hang up?
- 4 What are jumbled up on the floor?
- 5 How might she feel when she has cleared everything up?



13.2 Choose the best verb from B to fill the gaps in this e-mail. Use a different verb in each gap and write it in the correct form.

Hi, Gina!

How are things with you? Hope all's well. Has your cousin (1) up yet? We certainly need him around to (2) this place up a bit! Besides which, I need his help in the garden. An old tree blew down last week and I need to (3) up the branches. When he eventually (4) up, let's try out that new club that's (5) up in Market Street.

Love, Tanya

13.3 Choose the correct word to complete these sentences. Sometimes there is more than one possible answer.

- 1 Sam up too much time on the first exam question and didn't finish the paper.
 a) clogged b) used c) divided d) showed
- 2 Guess who up at midnight last night!
 a) showed b) livened c) hung d) turned
- 3 Please could you up these onions for me?
 a) divide b) turn c) chop d) clog
- 4 Jill spent ages up the lounge.
 a) clearing b) tidying c) hanging d) turning
- 5 A new supermarket is up near us next month.
 a) turning b) showing c) opening d) hanging
- 6 The bath is up with hair. It's disgusting!
 a) jumbled b) swept c) chopped d) clogged
- 7 Could you up the leaves on the front steps, please?
 a) hang b) clear c) use d) sweep
- 8 When the old man died, his things were up among his children.
 a) chopped b) divided c) cleared d) used

13.4 In some of the phrasal verbs in A and B opposite the verb can be used on its own without the particle *up* to make a grammatical sentence with more or less the same meaning.

- 1 In which cases could the *up* be left out?
- 2 In the sentences where the particle is not essential what extra meanings, if any, do you think the *up* adds?