

Phrasal Verbs

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Grammar Notes

PHRASAL VERBS

A. Form

Phrasal verbs are verbs that have a particle.
The particle can be a preposition or an adverb.

Phrasal Verb Form

verb + particle (*preposition / adverb*)

Examples:

- look up • put off • get off
- figure out • start over • run into

B. Function

Phrasal verbs are often *idiomatic*. This means they don't have to have the literal (actual) meaning of the verb or the particle.

	Example	Phrasal Verb?	Meaning
look up	I looked up at the sky.	✗ No	the verb "look" means <i>to use your eyes</i> , plus the preposition of direction "up"
	I looked up a word in my dictionary.	✓ Yes	"look up" means <i>to check</i>
put on	I put the book on the table.	✗ No	the verb "put" means <i>to place</i> , plus the preposition of place "on"
	I put a sweater on .	✓ Yes	"put on" means <i>to add clothing</i>
call on	She called the number on the card.	✗ No	the verb "call" means <i>to use the phone</i> , plus the preposition of place "on"
	The teacher called on me in class, but I didn't know the answer.	✓ Yes	"call on" means <i>to ask someone for an answer</i>
do over	He did his workout over there.	✗ No	the verb "do" means <i>to work</i> , plus the preposition of direction "over"
	After failing, they did the test over .	✓ Yes	"do over" means <i>to complete again</i>

Grammar Notes cont.

C. Transitive & Intransitive

Like all verbs in English, phrasal verbs can be *transitive* or *intransitive*.

Transitive verbs need a *direct object* (noun or pronoun) to complete the sentence.

- Maria looked up the answer.
subject verb direct object
- My father filled out the form at the doctor's office.
subject verb direct object prepositional phrase

Intransitive verbs do not need a direct object to complete the sentence.

- She came over.
subject verb
- They got back at 10:00 pm.
subject verb prepositional phrase

Memory Aid:

To help you remember the difference between transitive and intransitive verbs, think of the letter **t**:

transitive = **t**akes an object

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Example	Transitive	Intransitive
throw away	to put something into the trash	I threw away my old socks .	✓	
get along	to have a good relationship	My brothers don't get along.		✓
hand in	to give something to someone	I handed in my report to my boss.	✓	
come over	to go to someone's house	My friend came over after school.		✓



Grammar Notes cont.

C. Transitive & Intransitive cont.

Some phrasal verbs have two or more different meanings. They are usually all transitive or all intransitive.

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Example	Transitive	Intransitive
pick up	to give someone a ride	I picked up my mother from the airport.	✓	
	to lift	I picked up the puppy and held it in my arms.	✓	
drop out	to quit a class or program	She was in college, but she dropped out.		✓
	to fall out of a container	He left his bag open and his wallet dropped out.		✓

However, some phrasal verbs with different meanings can be both transitive and intransitive.

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Example	Transitive	Intransitive
break up	to stop something	The teacher broke up the fight .	✓	
	to end a relationship	My girlfriend and I broke up.		✓
take off	to remove clothing	I took off my jacket .	✓	
	to leave quickly	As soon as he heard the bad news, he took off.		✓

Grammar Notes cont.

D. Separable & Inseparable

One of the most important things to learn about phrasal verbs is whether they're *separable* or *inseparable*.

Transitive Phrasal Verbs with Object Nouns		
	Notes	Examples
Separable	Most transitive phrasal verbs are separable. This means you can move the direct object (<i>noun</i>) between the verb and the particle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ She took off her sweater. ✓ She took her sweater off. ✓ Please fill out the form. ✓ Please fill the form out. ✓ Did you pick up Fabiana? ✓ Did you pick Fabiana up?
Inseparable	A few transitive phrasal verbs are inseparable. This means you cannot move the direct object (<i>noun</i>) between the verb and the particle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ I ran into my old friend yesterday. ✗ I ran my old friend into yesterday.

Using object pronouns with transitive phrasal verbs can be tricky. Pay close attention to the notes below.

Transitive Phrasal Verbs with Object Pronouns		
	Notes	Examples
Separable	If the direct object of a separable phrasal verb is a <i>pronoun</i> , it must come between the verb and the particle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ She took it off. ✗ She took off it. ✓ Please fill it out. ✗ Please fill out it. ✓ Did you pick her up? ✗ Did you pick up her?
Inseparable	Like with object nouns, you can never move a <i>pronoun</i> between the verb and the particle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ I ran into him yesterday. ✗ I ran him into yesterday.

Grammar Notes cont.

D. Separable & Inseparable cont.

Intransitive Phrasal Verbs		
	Notes	Examples
Inseparable	Intransitive phrasal verbs (no direct object) are always inseparable. This means you can never separate the verb and particle. (Memory Aid: i ntransitive = i nseparable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ They broke up two months ago. ✗ They broke two months ago up. ✓ Come over to my house tonight. ✗ Come to my house over tonight.

E. Two- or Three-Word Phrasal Verbs

Some phrasal verbs have *two* particles that commonly go together. These three-word phrasal verbs have the same meaning as their two-word versions. Use the second particle to add a prepositional phrase to a sentence. Three-word phrasal verbs are usually intransitive and inseparable.

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Example
watch out (for)	to be careful	Watch out! You almost ran over that child.
		Watch out for pedestrians while you're driving.
drop in (on)	to visit	I love it when friends drop in .
		Let's drop in on Grandma on our way home.
run out (of)	to have no more	The milk ran out .
		We ran out of milk yesterday.
get back (from)	to return from a trip	When did you get back ?
		We got back from Hawaii late last night.

Exercise 1

SEPARABLE OR INSEPARABLE?

Are the following verbs separable or inseparable? Put a check mark in the correct box. Refer to the lists on pages 25–27 for help.

#	Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Separable	Inseparable
Ex	fill up	to put gas in a vehicle	✓	
1	look up	to check or search for		
2	call on	to ask someone for an answer		
3	fill in	to write information into the blanks on a form		
4	throw away	to put something into the trash		
5	get on	to enter a large vehicle (bus, airplane, etc.)		
6	figure out	to find a solution		
7	cross out	to draw a line through something		
8	get back	to return from a trip		
9	turn off	to stop a machine or light		
10	run into	to meet someone by chance		

Exercise 2

CORRECT OR INCORRECT?

Are the following sentences correct or incorrect?
Put a check mark in the correct box. Refer to page 7 for help.

#	Sentence	Correct	Incorrect
Ex	She filled up her car three days ago.	✓	
1	Look it up in your dictionary.		
2	The teacher called the students on.		
3	You need to fill in the form.		
4	Don't throw old books away.		
5	Let's get the bus on.		
6	I figured the problem out.		
7	If you make a mistake, cross out it.		
8	When did you get back from your trip?		
9	Did you remember to turn off it?		
10	I ran him into yesterday.		

Exercise 3

REWRITE THE SENTENCES

Rewrite the sentence using a phrasal verb from page 7. Use a pronoun whenever possible.

Ex. We should put gas in the car.

We should fill it up.

1. Put a line through your mistakes.

2. Check your dictionary for the answer.

3. I saw my ex-boyfriend at the bank.

4. Please shut down your computer.

5. We boarded the airplane.

6. Have you solved the problem yet?

7. The teacher asked me a question.

8. Write your name and address on the form.

9. Put your old socks into the garbage.

10. They returned from their trip last night.

Exercise 4

PHRASAL VERBS WITH "FILL"

A. Reference

Phrasal verbs with "fill" often have to do with writing or completing something.

Phrasal Verb	Meaning
fill in	to write information into the blanks on a form
fill out	to complete a form (words or sentences)
fill up	to put gas in a vehicle

B. Fill in the Blanks

Write *in*, *out*, or *up* in each blank.

1. Make sure you fill _____ all the blanks on the application.
2. Can you fill _____ my car with regular, please?
3. This truck needs to be filled _____ with diesel.
4. This form needs to be filled _____ by Monday. Please use complete sentences.
5. Make sure you fill _____ each circle completely on your answer sheet.

C. Writing

Now write your own sentences.

#	Phrasal Verb	Sentence
1	fill in	
2	fill out	
3	fill up	

Exercise 5

PHRASAL VERBS WITH “TURN”

A. Reference

Phrasal verbs with “turn” often involve switching something on or off. They are also used for volume levels.

Phrasal Verb	Meaning
turn off	to stop a machine or light (also shut off, shut down)
turn on	to start a machine or light
turn down	to lower in volume / to refuse
turn up	to make the volume higher / to suddenly appear

B. Fill in the Blanks

Write *off, on, down, or up* in each blank.

1. Could you please turn _____ the TV? I can't hear what they're saying.
2. Turn _____ the lights when you leave the room.
3. He turns _____ his phone as soon as he wakes up.
4. Turn your music _____ ! It's so loud!
5. I thought I lost my keys, but they turned _____ out of nowhere.
6. I'm so embarrassed. I asked him out, but he turned me _____ .

C. Discussion

1. How often do you turn on the TV in a day? How about in a week?
2. If your neighbor or classmate asked you to turn the volume down on your music, would you?
3. In what situations do you need to turn up the volume on the TV or your music player?
4. When you're at home, do you turn off the lights in rooms that you're not in?

Exercise 6

PHRASAL VERBS WITH “TEAR”

A. Reference

Phrasal verbs with “tear” often refer to ripping or destroying something.

Phrasal Verb	Meaning
tear down	to disassemble or completely take apart
tear off	to rip something away from something else
tear up	to rip something into many pieces

B. Fill in the Blanks

Write *down*, *off*, or *up* in each blank.

1. Make sure you tear _____ that document so that no one can see your personal information.
2. They finally tore _____ the old, abandoned building.
3. If you want to sign up for piano lessons, tear _____ the phone number at the bottom of the advertisement.

C. Writing

Now write your own sentences.

#	Phrasal Verb	Sentence
1	tear down	
2	tear off	
3	tear up	

Exercise 7

PHRASAL VERBS WITH "CALL"

A. Reference

Phrasal verbs with "call" often have to do with the telephone.
Since "hang up" is also related to the telephone, it is included in this grouping.

Phrasal Verb	Meaning
call back	to return a phone call
call off	to cancel something
call on	to ask someone for an answer (usually by someone in a position of authority or in a group situation)
call up	to make a phone call
hang up	to end a phone call

B. Fill in the Blanks

Write *back*, *off*, *on*, or *up* in each blank.

- I'm shy. I hate when teachers call _____ me in class.
- Your mother called here three times yesterday. Did you call her _____ ?
- They called _____ the wedding after their last big argument.
- Please don't hang _____ ! I really need to talk to you.
- I've finally worked up the nerve to call _____ the girl I have a crush on.

Bonus Question

Which of the phrasal verbs in this group is inseparable?

Exercise 7 cont.

C. Discussion

Discuss these questions in pairs. Use the phrasal verbs in your answers.

1. How often do you call your best friend up?
2. Does the teacher often call on you in class?
3. Have you ever hung up on anyone?
4. Have you ever forgotten to call someone back? Were they angry?
5. Have you ever been invited to an event that got called off?
What was the reason for calling it off?

Exercise 8

PHRASAL VERBS WITH "PUT"

A. Reference

Phrasal verbs with "put" often refer to the placement of an object. We also use "put on" for clothing. Since "take off" is also related to clothing, it is included in this grouping.

Phrasal Verb	Meaning
put away	to place something into an appropriate spot
put back	to place something in the spot it was originally in
put down	to stop holding something / to insult someone
put off	to postpone or delay
put on	to add clothing
put out	to place something outside / to be inconvenienced by someone or something
take off	to remove clothing

Exercise 8 cont.

B. Fill in the Blanks

Write *away, back, down, off, on, or out* in each blank.

1. When I got home, I put _____ all my groceries.
2. I spend all day cooking, so when she canceled I was really put _____ .
3. It's warm in here. I think I'll take _____ my coat.
4. I can't put writing this report _____ any longer.
5. The librarian put _____ all the books that got returned last week.
6. That was rude of you to say. You shouldn't put people _____ like that.
7. Did you remember to put the dog _____ before you came to bed?
8. Jimmy! Put that frog _____ in the pond right now.
9. You'll freeze if you don't put _____ more layers.

C. Complete the Sentences

Complete the sentences using a pronoun and a phrasal verb from the list in Part A.

- Ex. If you picked up a fragile vase, you should _____ *put it down* _____ .
1. If you took something that didn't belong to you, you should _____ .
 2. If you were cold and had your jacket nearby, you should _____ .
 3. If you didn't feel like meeting your friend for coffee, you should _____ .
 4. If you bought groceries, you should _____ when you get home.
 5. If your kitchen garbage were starting to smell, you should _____ .
 6. If you were wearing a sweater and you got hot, you should _____ .

Exercise 9

PHRASAL VERBS WITH "GET"

A. Reference

Phrasal verbs with "get" often involve transportation.
 Note that the verbs in this group (with these meanings) are all inseparable.

Phrasal Verb	Meaning
get in	to enter a small method of transportation that is enclosed (such as a car), or to sit in something small that is hollowed out but not enclosed (such as a canoe)
get off	to exit a big method of transportation (such as a bus), or to leave something small but not enclosed (such as a bicycle)
get on	to enter a big method of transportation (such as a bus), or to sit on something small but not enclosed (such as a bicycle)
get out of	to exit a smaller method of transportation that is enclosed (such as a car), or to leave something small that is hollowed out but not enclosed (such as a canoe)
get over	to overcome or recover from something
get along	to have a good relationship with someone
get back	to return from a trip
get through	to overcome or reach the end of something

Exercise 9 cont.

B. Fill in the Blanks

Write *in, off, on, out of, over, along, back, or through* in each blank.

1. You need to show your bus pass when you get _____ the bus.
2. Before getting _____ a taxi, make sure you haven't left anything on the seat.
3. I know today will be stressful, but you just need to get _____ it.
4. It's hard to keep your balance when getting _____ a kayak.
5. When she got _____ from vacation, she had a big pile of work to do.
6. I get _____ well with my stepdaughter.
7. I forgot to get my bag from the overhead compartment when I got _____ the plane.
8. It was a bad breakup. It took him months to get _____ it.

C. Transportation: Entering

Check the correct column (✓) for each method of transportation.

#	Method of Transportation	Get On	Get In
Ex	horse	✓	
1	car		
2	canoe		
3	bus		
4	bicycle		
5	ferry		

D. Transportation: Exiting

Check the correct column (✓) for each method of transportation.

#	Method of Transportation	Get Off	Get Out Of
Ex	train	✓	
1	airplane		
2	taxi		
3	horse		
4	helicopter		
5	subway		

Exercise 10

DAILY ROUTINES

A. Reference

Phrasal Verb	Meaning
turn on	to start a machine or light
turn off	to stop a machine or light
wake up	to stop sleeping
put on	to add clothing
take off	to remove clothing
turn up	to increase the volume
turn down	to lower the volume
pick up	to give someone a ride
get in	to enter a small vehicle
get out of	to exit a small vehicle

Exercise 10 cont.

B. Story

Complete the story by writing a phrasal verb from Part A into the blanks.
Some phrasal verbs will be used more than once.

When I wake up in the morning, I _____ my alarm clock and
Ex. 1.

_____ the lights. Then I _____ my pajamas and take a shower. Once
2. 3.

I've dried off, I _____ a suit. After I eat breakfast, I _____ my car and
4. 5.

head to work. I love music, so I _____ the radio, _____ the volume,
6. 7.

and sing along. I _____ my coworker on the way to work because he doesn't have a car.
8.

When he gets in the car, I _____ the volume so we can talk. When we get to work,
9.

we park, _____ the car, and head into the office. When we're at our desks, we
10.

_____ our coats and _____ our computers. Then we get to work!
11. 12.

Bonus Question

There are four phrasal verbs in the story that aren't in the reference chart on page 18. Can you find them and guess their meanings?

C. Discussion

Tell your partner about your daily routine. Try to use as many phrasal verbs that you've learned in this lesson as you can.

Exercise 11

SOCIAL LIFE

A. Reference

Phrasal Verb	Meaning
call up	to make a phone call
hang up	to end a phone call
call back	to return a phone call
pick up	to give someone a ride
ask out	to ask someone on a date
call off	to cancel
put on	to add clothing, cosmetics, etc.
take off	to remove clothing, cosmetics, etc.
put down	to stop holding something or someone
run into	to meet someone by chance
get along (with)	to have a good relationship with someone

Exercise 11 cont.

B. Dialogue

With a partner, read the dialogue out loud. Fill in the missing phrasal verbs as you go. Then switch roles and read it again.

A: Hello?

B: Hi, Julia! It's Alyssa. What are you up to?

A: Hi, Alyssa! I'm just putting my daughter down for a nap. How are you?
Ex.

B: I'm great! You'll never guess what happened. I ran _____ Lucas at the mall yesterday. We went
1.
to the same high school and we always got _____ really well. I used to have a big crush on him.
2.

A: Yeah? So what happened at the mall?

B: We talked and exchanged numbers. He called me _____ right after I got home!
3.

A: So soon? Wow! What did he want?

B: He asked me _____ ! We're going to the movies on Friday.
4.

A: No way! I'm so happy for you!

B: Thanks! He's picking me _____ at 8:00 pm.
5.

A: What are you going to wear?

B: I think I'll wear a dress and a jean jacket. Then I can take the jacket _____ in the theater.
6.

A: Good idea. Are you going to put _____ a lot of makeup?
7.

B: No, I think I'll go for a more natural look.

A: Sounds good.

B: I just hope he doesn't call it _____ .
8.

A: I'm sure he won't. It sounds like he likes you! Oh, my daughter is crying.
I'd better hang _____ now. I'll call you _____ later.
9. 10.

B: No problem. Talk to you later!

Exercise 12

SCHOOL

A. Reference

Phrasal Verb	Meaning
start over	to begin again
tear up	to rip something into many pieces
figure out	to find a solution
hand in	to give something to someone (usually a teacher)
make up	to lie or invent
write down	to write on a piece of paper
throw away	to put something into the trash
turn off	to stop a machine or light
cross out	to draw a line through something
give up	to quit
call on	to ask someone for an answer

Separable Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal Verb	Meaning
ask out	to ask someone on a date
call back	to return a phone call
call off	to cancel
call up	to make a phone call
cross out	to draw a line through something
do over	to complete something again
figure out	to find a solution
fill in	to write information into the blanks on a form
fill out	to complete a form (words or sentences)
fill up	to put gas in a vehicle
give up	to quit
hand in	to give something to someone (usually a teacher)
hand out	to give out something (especially papers)
hang up	to end a phone call
look up	to check or search for
make up	to lie or invent
pick up	to give someone a ride / to lift something up
put away	to place something into an appropriate spot
put back	to place something in the spot it was originally in
put off	to postpone or delay



Separable Phrasal Verbs cont.

Phrasal Verb	Meaning
put on	to add clothing
put out	to place something outside / to be inconvenienced
start over	to begin again
shut off	to stop a machine or light
take off	to remove clothing
tear down	to disassemble or completely take apart
tear off	to rip something away from something else
tear up	to rip something into many pieces
throw away	to put something into the trash
throw out	to put something into the trash
turn down	to lower the volume
turn off	to stop a machine or light
turn on	to start a machine or light
turn up	to increase the volume / to appear suddenly
wake up	to stop sleeping
write down	to write on a piece of paper

Inseparable Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal Verb	Meaning
call on	to ask someone for an answer
come over	to go to someone's house
get in	to enter a small method of transportation that is enclosed (such as a car), or to sit in something small that is hollowed out but not enclosed (such as a canoe)
get off	to exit a big method of transportation (such as a bus), or to leave something small but not enclosed (such as a bicycle)
get on	to enter a big method of transportation (such as a bus), or to sit on something small but not enclosed (such as a bicycle)
get out of	to exit a small method of transportation that is enclosed (such as a car), or to leave something small that is hollowed out but not enclosed (such as a canoe)
get over	to overcome or recover from something
run into	to meet someone by chance

Inseparable Two- or Three-Word Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal Verb	Meaning
drop in (on)	to visit someone unexpectedly
drop out (of)	to quit a class or program
get along (with)	to have a good relationship with someone
get back (from)	to return from somewhere
get through (with)	to overcome or reach the end of something
run out (of)	to have no more

Exercise 13

QUIZ

Circle the correct answer.

- After I finished work, I picked _____ my kids from school.
 - out
 - up
 - in
- If you make a mistake, just _____ and write the correct answer above it.
 - get it back
 - cross it out
 - figure it out
- It's a good idea to fill _____ your car before you start a long trip.
 - in
 - out
 - up
- I can hardly hear the radio.
Can you please turn it _____ ?
 - up
 - on
 - off
- There was a lot of damage after the flood.
They had to tear _____ some houses.
 - down
 - up
 - off
- Diem always sits in the back row because she doesn't want the teacher to call _____ her.
 - back
 - up
 - on
- Unfortunately, my sister and I don't get _____ .
 - along
 - through
 - in
- I got _____ the bus on the corner of Broadway and 52nd Street.
 - in
 - on
 - into
- Before she goes to bed, she _____ her makeup.
 - calls off
 - hangs up
 - takes off
- Don't put _____ your homework any longer or you won't have time to finish it.
 - up
 - off
 - on

Answer Key

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson, students will examine many common phrasal verbs. They will learn which phrasal verbs are separable and inseparable and will practice them in related groupings and in context. This lesson concludes with a fun group writing task that will get everyone laughing.

LEVEL: Int – High Int

TIME: 4–5 hours

TAGS: phrasal verbs, verbs, idioms, grammar, separable, inseparable, nonseparable, fill, turn, tear, call, put, get, context

Exercise 1

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. separable | 6. separable |
| 2. inseparable | 7. separable |
| 3. separable | 8. inseparable |
| 4. separable | 9. separable |
| 5. inseparable | 10. inseparable |

Exercise 2

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. correct | 6. correct |
| 2. incorrect | 7. incorrect |
| 3. correct | 8. correct |
| 4. correct | 9. incorrect |
| 5. incorrect | 10. incorrect |

Exercise 3

Answers may vary.

1. Cross them out.
2. Look it up in your dictionary.
3. I ran into him at the bank.
4. Please turn it off.
5. We got on the airplane. / We got on. / We got on it.
6. Have you figured it out yet?
7. The teacher called on me.
8. Fill it in.
9. Throw them away.
10. They got back last night.

Exercise 4

B. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|
| 1. in | 3. up | 5. in |
| 2. up | 4. out | |

C. WRITING

Answers will vary.

Exercise 5

B. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- | | | |
|--------|-------------|---------|
| 1. up | 3. on | 5. up |
| 2. off | 4. down/off | 6. down |

C. DISCUSSION

Put students into pairs or small groups. Answers will vary.

Exercise 6

B. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- | | | |
|-------|---------|--------|
| 1. up | 2. down | 3. off |
|-------|---------|--------|

C. WRITING

Answers will vary.

(continued on the next page...)

Answer Key cont.

Exercise 7

B. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- | | | |
|---------|--------|-------|
| 1. on | 3. off | 5. up |
| 2. back | 4. up | |

Bonus Answer: call on

C. DISCUSSION

Put students into pairs or small groups. Answers will vary.

Exercise 8

B. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- | | | |
|---------|--------------|---------|
| 1. away | 4. off | 7. out |
| 2. out | 5. back/away | 8. back |
| 3. off | 6. down | 9. on |

C. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. put it back | 4. put them away |
| 2. put it on | 5. put it out |
| 3. put it off | 6. take it off |

Exercise 9

B. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. on | 5. back |
| 2. out of | 6. along |
| 3. through/over | 7. off |
| 4. in/out of | 8. over/through |

C. TRANSPORTATION: ENTERING

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. get in | 3. get on | 5. get on |
| 2. get in | 4. get on | |

D. TRANSPORTATION: EXITING

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. get off | 3. get off | 5. get off |
| 2. get out of | 4. get out of | |

Exercise 10

B. STORY

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. turn off | 5. get in | 9. turn down |
| 2. turn on | 6. turn on | 10. get out of |
| 3. take off | 7. turn up | 11. take off |
| 4. put on | 8. pick up | 12. turn on |

Bonus Answer:

- dry off (to use a towel to remove moisture)
- head to (to go somewhere)
- sing along (to sing at the same time a song is playing)
- head into (to go into a building)

C. DISCUSSION

Answers will vary.

Exercise 11

B. DIALOGUE

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

C. DIALOGUE WRITING

Put students into pairs. Answers will vary. You can choose whether or not you want students to memorize their dialogues before they perform them.

(continued on the next page...)

Answer Key cont.

Exercise 12

B. SILLY CLASS RULES

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. turn off | 6. give up |
| 2. make up | 7. start over / start it over |
| 3. throw it away | 8. tear it up |
| 4. figure out | 9. cross out |
| 5. write down | 10. hand in |

C. OUR OWN SILLY CLASS RULES

Put students into pairs or small groups. Answers will vary.

Separable & Inseparable Phrasal Verbs

We recommend handing out the phrasal verb lists on pages 25–27 at the beginning of this lesson so that students can use them for reference throughout the lesson. You can also use them for preview or review by cutting up the verbs and definitions and having students (in pairs or small groups) match them up. These verbs are also available as premade cards in our Grammar & Usage Resources section: <https://esllibrary.com/resources/2741>

Exercise 13

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

SPELLING NOTE:

This lesson shows the American spelling of the words *Canceled*, *Pajamas*, *Neighbor*, and *Theater*. Most other English-speaking countries spell these words this way: *Cancelled*, *Pyjamas*, *Neighbour*, and *Theatre*. Make it a challenge for your students to find these words in the lesson and see if they know the alternate spellings.

EDITOR'S NOTES:

- Note that answers may vary in any of the exercises in this lesson. If a student can successfully argue for a different phrasal verb or particle in an answer, you could accept it as correct if you wish.
- Use the phrasal verb cards in our Grammar & Usage Resources section for extra review and practice: <https://esllibrary.com/resources/2741>
- You will also find the phrasal verb lists from page 25–27 of this lesson available in our Grammar & Usage Resources section: <https://esllibrary.com/resources/2740>
- For a quick preview or review of this lesson, you could sum up the rules on pages 2–6 as follows:
 - Phrasal verbs can be **transitive** (take an object) or **intransitive** (no object).
 - Intransitive phrasal verbs are **inseparable**.
 - Transitive phrasal verbs can be **separable or inseparable**.
 - For separable transitive phrasal verbs:
 - an object **noun** can follow the phrasal verb or separate the verb and the particle.
 - an object **pronoun** must separate the verb and the particle.