Clear Grammar 3, 2nd Edition: Keys to Grammar for English Language Learners Keith S. Folse http://www.press.umich.edu/273340/clear grammar 3 2nd e Michigan ELT, 2015

Image: Constraint of the state of

10 One day Nick's mom came across a blog on the Internet where people 11 were sharing their stories about oversleeping and different solutions they had 12 come up with to solve their problems. After going over a few of these stories 13 and realizing there could be an underlying health issue, Nick's mother made

14	up her mind that the best advice was to look for a sleep specialist on the
15	Internet.
16	After checking out several websites, Nick's mom found out about a
17	specialist for her son's condition. She called him up and left a message. The
18	next day, the doctor called her back to talk about Nick's situation. Now the
19	family is counting on him to help solve Nick's problem.
	20

1. The bold words are called phrasal verbs. Each phrasal verb has a meaning that is different from its verb and second word. Write the meaning for these phrasal verbs from Paragraph 1.

Line	Phrasal Verb	Meaning A
1	get up	Press.
3	wake up	P ^{ro}
4	go off	of Michigan F
4	turn off	nicht19
4	go back	4 Mr.
5	come on	iti
7	show up	niversity
7	put up with	
9	give up	

2. Sometimes a phrasal verb can have a word between its two parts. Write the four phrasal verbs that have a word separating the two parts.

	Line	Separated Phrasal Verb	Line	Separated Phrasal Verb
0	.03		17	
	4		18	

3. Why do you think these are separated?



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Phrasal Verbs



A phrasal verb is a special kind of verb that consists of two (or three) parts. The first part is always a verb. The next part is a word such as across, after, away, back, down, in, into, off, on, out, over, or up. In a phrasal verb, this second part is called a particle.

	, e
Examples	Meaning
When I clean my sofa cushions, I sometimes come across lost coins.	find
Before an important exam, you should look over your notes.	review
Due to the bad weather, the coach called off the game.	canceled

<u>Rule 1</u>. A phrasal verb must have at least two parts: VERB + particle.

Rule 2. Phrasal verbs present a huge vocabulary challenge of ause most phrasal verbs are idioms. As such, the meaning of a phrasal verb as a whit is usually very different from the meanings of the individual verb and the particle, the meaning of come across is not equal to the meaning of come and across.

<u>Rule 3</u>. Like other common words, a phrasal verb can have more than one meaning: The airplane took off is not the same as Their business took off or I took off my shoes. University

BE CAREFUL!

Com	mon Learner Errors	Explanation
1. Excuse m	e. How can I ascertain find	Do not avoid using phrasal verbs. The
out which	bus goes to Jensen Stadium?	single-word alternatives found in a
×		dictionary often sound more technical
		or formal than the equivalent phrasal
-VIIIS		verb.
2 My cousin	n picked me picked me up at	Do not forget to use the whole phrasal
the airpor	rt last night.	verb, not just the verb.

1: Phrasal Verbs

Connecting Grammar and Vocabulary

Phrasal verbs are a common component of the English language. Study this list of the 10 most common phrasal verbs.

10 Common Phrasal Verbs in Spoken and Written English

Phrasal Verb	Example Sentence	
1. go on	What's going on?	
2. carry out	They carried out the boss's plan.	
3. set up	It is expensive to set up a new business. Can you pick me up at the airport next Monday?	
4. pick up	Can you pick me up at the airport next Monday?	
5. go back	When did Pierre go back to France?	
6. come back	What time will you come back ?	
7. go out	The lights went out around ten.	
8. point out	The teacher pointed out the most important pages.	
9. find out	out When did you find out about the accelent?	
10. come up	His divorce did not come up in our conversation.	

Source: Gardner, D., & Davies, M. (2007). Pointing out frequent phrasal verbs: A corpus-based analysis. *TESOL Quarterly 41*, 339–359.

EXERCISE 1. Identifying Phrasel Verbs in Context

Underline the eight phrasal verbs in the short passage.

An Afternoon at the Library

Today I am **gong** to the library because I need to take back a book I checked out two weeks ago and then pick out a new book to read. One of my



favorite things is to take off my shoes, sit down on the sofa, and hold a real book in my hands as I devour the pages. Of course I could look over a list of e-books and download one to my Kindle, but it's just not the same experience. I also like

going to the library because there is always a chance I might run into an old friend there. Sometimes my best friend and I meet at the library for coffee and catch up on each other's news before we find new books to take home. I really enjoy my library visits.

EXERCISE 2. Identifying Specific Meanings of a Phrasal Verb

Match the meaning of **make up** with its definition by writing the correct number on the lines.

Meaning 1. combine to equal: These five cities make up more than half of the state's entire population.

Meaning 2. become friends again, apologize, reconcile: I argue with my uncle a lot, but we make up pretty quickly.

Some people are good at making up jokes, but I am not one of those people

Meaning 4. put in order, prepare, arrange: In a hotel, a maid makes up the beds.

Meaning 5. serve to compensate for something that was ost or missed: I couldn't work on Monday, so I will make up the house on Saturday.

- a. My nephew is learning how to talk, but he can't make up a sentence on his own yet.
 - b. One job of a cherris to make up the menu for the week.
- c. I was absent vesterday, so I will make the test up at the next class meeting
 - d. I love this salad. It is made up of kale, cashews, and blueberries.
 - (My husband and I have a rule. If we fight about something, we always make up before the sun goes down.
 - I can't believe that story. Did you make it up?
 - g. The digestive system is made up of several organs, including the stomach and intestines.

h. My brother had a fight with his girlfriend, but I'm sure they'll make up again.



Grammar Lesson

Separable Phrasal Verbs

The phrasal verbs in this group can be separated when there is a noun as the object. If there is a pronoun as the object, the phrasal verb must be separated.

In informal English, the particle can sometimes be several words away from the verb. In more formal writing, it is best to keep the verb and the phrasal verb together. When the object is a pronoun, however, the verb and the particle <u>must</u> be separated. See the est on page 8.

	Noun Object	Pronoun Object
separable	Please put on your shoes.	Please put on them.
	Please put your shoes on .	Please put them on .
		S C
	Noun Object	Pronoun Object
non- separable	The teacher called on Josh.	The teacher called on him.
-	The teacher called Josh on. NC	The teacher called Josh on.

<u>**Rule 1**</u>. With separable phrasal verbs, it is possible to move the particle after a noun object. However, this movement is not common in formal writing.

<u>**Rule 2.</u>** With separable phrasal verbs, you must separate the verb and particle when a pronoun is used as the object.</u>

<u>**Rule 3.</u>** Separable phrasal verbs often use these nine particles: **up**, down, on, off, in, out, away, back, over. (An easy way to remember the first six is that they are pairs of opposites: $up \neq down$, on $\neq off$, in $\neq out$.)</u>

<u>**Rule 4.</u>** Be careful with phrasal verbs using **on** because some are separable but others are non-separable. For example, **put on** is separable, but **call on** is non-separable. The only way to know which is which is to check a dictionary for every phrasal verb using **on**.</u>



	Se	parable Phrasal	Verbs	
Phrasal Verb	No. 1 PHR. VERB + NOUN	No. 2 Separated by NOUN	No. 3 PHR. VERB + PRONOUN	No. 4 Separated by PRONOUN
call back (return a call)	call back John	call John back	call back bim	call him back
call off (cancel)	call off the game	call the game off	call off it	call it off
call up (telephone)	call up the teacher	call the teacher up	call up her	call her up
cross out (draw a line through)	cross out the mistakes	cross the mistakes out	cross-out them	cross then out
figure out (find the answer to a problem)	figure out the answer	figure the answer out	fugure out it S	figure it out
fill in (write information)	fill in the blank	fill the blank in	Ollipit	fill it in
fill out (complete a paper)	fill out the form	fill the form out	fill out it	fill it out
find out (get information)	find out the price	find the price out	find out it	find it out
give away (give something to someone)	give away the prize	give the prize away	give away it	give it away
give back (return something to someone)	give back the remard	give the reward back	give back it	give it back
hand in (submit)	hand in my paper	hand my paper in	band in it	hand it in
hand out (give one to everyone)	hand out the papers	hand the papers out	hand out them	hand them out
Jeave out (omit)	leave out the sentence	leave the sen- tence out	leave out it	leave it out
look up (look for information)	look up this word	look this word up	look up it	look it up
make up (invent a story)	make up a story	make a story up	make up one	make one up

<pre>pick up (1. lift 2. go get some- one)</pre>	pick up my son	pick my son up	pick up him	pick him up
put away (return to the correct place)	put away the clothes	put the clothes away	put away them	put them away
put back (return to the original place)	put back the boxes	put the boxes back	put back them	put them back put it off
put off (postpone)	put off the test	put the test off	put off it	put it off.
put on (wear)	put on your coat	put your coat on	put on it	putte on
put out (extinguish)	put out the fire	put the fire out	put out it	put it out
take off (remove)	take off your shoes	take your shoes off	tures of them	take them off
tear up (rip into small pieces)	tear up the bill	tear the bill up.	tear up it	tear it up
throw away (discard, put in the trash)	throw away the bag	throw the bag	throw away it	throw it away
try on (check to see if clothing fits)	try on those of shoes	try those shoes on	try on them	try them on
turn down (decrease)	then down the radio	turn the radio down	turn down it	turn it down
turn on (start)	turn on the lights	turn the lights on	turn on them	turn them on
turn oto (step)	turn off the TV	turn the TV off	turn off it	turn it off
(increase)	turn up the volume	turn the volume up	turn up it	turn it up
wake up (stop sleeping)	wake up the baby	wake the baby up	wake up her	wake her up
write down (make a note of something)	write down the name	write the name down	write down it	write it down



Michigan ELT, 2015

BE CAREFUL!

Common Learner Errors	Explanation
1. My new shoes hurt. I can't wait to take	You must separate the verb and particle if
off them take them off when I get	the object is a pronoun.
home tonight.	
2. I am counting my father on counting	Be careful with phrasal verbs with on.
on my father to help me pay for my	Some are separable, but others are not
classes.	cel

EXERCISE 3. Vocabulary Practice with Separable Phrasa

Match the phrasal verb on the left with its meaning on the right by writing the letter of the meaning on the line by the number.

Phrasal Verb

- 1. I made the story up.
- _____ 2. He <u>called off</u> the meeting.
- _____ 3. She <u>crossed</u> her answer <u>out</u>. c. discovered, learned
- _____ 4. She <u>found out</u> the price
- _____ 5. I <u>put</u> it <u>off</u>.
 - _____ 6. They <u>handed</u> they paper <u>in</u>.
 - 7. I picked up the coin.
 - 8. We put the boxes back.
 - 9. <u>I tried on</u> the shirts.

 - <u>9</u>11. She <u>turned</u> it <u>on</u>.
 - 12. We <u>left out</u> number 8.

checked to see if they fit f.

d. took with my hand

a. found the solution

Started (some kind of machine)

returned to the original place

- g. invented, created
- h. canceled

e.

- i. submitted, gave
- 0. We finally <u>figured</u> it <u>out</u>. j. drew a line through
 - k. omitted, did not include
 - l. postponed

ONE-MINUTE LESSON

When the object of a separable phrasal verb is a noun, you can separate the phrasal verb and particle (or not). In formal language, we usually keep the verb and particle together. However, we must separate the verb and particle when the object is a pronoun: He called off the meeting OR He called the meeting off.

1: Phrasal Verbs

EXERCISE 4. Vocabulary Practice with Separable Phrasal Verbs

Match the phrasal verb on the left with its meaning on the right by writing the letter of the meaning on the line by the number.

Phrasal Verb

Meaning

a. return to the correct place

- 1. She turned it off.
- 2. I filled in the blanks.
- 3. Did you throw away the bag?
- 4. I handed them out.
- 5. She looked the word up.
- . stopped (a machine) e. extinguished (a fire/the wor 6. Can you pick me up after work? f.
- 7. Please put the milk away.

- _____ 10. They <u>put</u> it <u>out</u> right away.
 - _____ 11. She tore it up immediately.

- g. distributed to everyone
- h. increased the volume

i completed, entered the information

- j. discard, put in the trash
 - k. made a note

wore

1. looked for information about

Do Online Exercise 1.1. My score: /10. % correct.

EXERCISE 5. Mini-Conversations

Circle the correct words in these eight mini-conversations.

- 1. Ella: Have you heard the weather report for tomorrow? Bob: No, I haven't, but I can turn the TV (in, on) now if you'd like. Uh . . . they're probably too big. Have you tried them (up, gn)? Yes. They'll fit perfectly if I put (away, on) two pairs of all All right. Just be sure to put i Ella: Ok, thanks. I'm planning to paint the porch, but if it rains I'll have to 2. Son: Dad: Son: Dad: 3. Hailey: Mrs. Smith, I have a dental appointment tomore and my mom needs to pick (up me, me up) before school is out. Teacher: Thanks for telling me, Hailey. Here othe excuse form. Remember to ask your dentist to fill (out it, it out) Another doughnut! Don't wiknow that eating food like that every 4. Zoe: morning is harmful to your health? All right, all right. **Exput** it (down, out). Lucy: In Japan, we always remove our shoes when we enter the house. 5. Yuka: *Owen:* Really? I only have to take mine (off, down) when they're muddy. Hi John. I missed math class this morning. What was the homework 6. *Ryan*: assignment? Oops. I forgot to write it (up, down)! How can I prevent someone from using my identification? One way is to tear (up, down) any old documents before you throw
 - 8. *Brody*: Is our test really going to be tomorrow?

(away them, them away).

Teacher: No, I've decided to put it (after, down, off, over) until next Tuesday.

EXERCISE 6. Practicing Pronoun Objects with Phrasal Verbs

Write each expression using a pronoun as the object of the phrasal verb. The first one has been done for you as an example.



verbs, it does not matter whether the object is a noun or a pronoun. Some students find this group much easier because the word order is more straightforward with no variations. See the list on pages 14–15.

	Noun Object	Pronoun Object
non- separable	We are counting on the president.	We are counting on him.
	We are counting the president on.	We are counting him on.

<u>**Rule**</u> With non-separable phrasal verbs, you can never separate the verb and the particle.

<u>Rule 2</u>. Common particles for non-separable phrasal verbs include: across, after, into, or with.

<u>Rule 3</u>. The best way to determine whether a phrasal verb is separable or non-separable is to consult a dictionary.

<u>Rule 4</u>. Phrasal verbs that consist of three words are always non-separable.

	Nof	1–Separable Phr	asar verbs	
Phrasal Verb	No. 1 PHR. VERB + NOUN	No. 2 Separated by NOUN	No. 3 PHR. VERB + PRONOUN	No. 4 Separated by PRONOUN
call on (ask a question in class)	call on the student	cull the student on	call on him	call bin on
catch up (with) (reach the same level or position as)	catch up with the others	catch the others up with	catch up with them	catch them up with
check into (1. register at a hotel 2. investigate)	check into the hotel	check the hotel into	check into it	cher it into
come across (find by chance)	come across a wallet	come a wallet across	come acrossit	come it across
count on (depend on)	count on your help	count your help on	count on it	count it on
get along (with) (be friends with)	get along with someone	get someone	get along with her	get her with along
get in (enter)	get in a car	it warin	get in it	get it in
get off (1. exit 2. finish work)	get off a build	Jet a bus off	get off it	get it off
get on (enter)	et on a plane	get a plane on	get on it	Jet it on
get out of (exit)	get out of a taxi	get a taxi out of	get out of it	get it out of
get over (recover from an illness or a problem)	get over a cold	get a cold over	get over it	get it over

1: Phrasal Verbs

get through (with)	get through	get the exam	get through it	get it through with
(complete)	with the exam	through with		
go over (review or check carefully)	go over the test	go the test over	go over it	Jo it over
look after (take care of)	look after the baby	look the baby after	look after him	took him after
look out (for) (be careful)	look out for that car	look that car out for	look out for it	took it out for
put up with (tolerate, stand)	put up with that noise	put that noise np with	put up with it	put it up with
run into (meet by chance)	run into an old friend	run an old friend into	run into her	routher into
run out (of) (not have any more)	run out of gas	run gas out of	run out of i cs .	run it out of
watch out (for) (be careful)	watch out for that dog	watch that dog out for	which out for it	Watch it out for

	BE	C

	(be careful)	that dog	out for		W WWW W OULD JOI
BE CAREFULS.					
	Common	Learner Erro	ors	Expla	nation
	1. The detectives	came some ne	w clues	You cannot separate	the verb and particle
	acrose came ac then investigat		v clues in	if the phrasal verb is	non-separable.
	20 n yesterday's 1	neeting, we ra	n out time	You cannot separate	the verb and particle
(•f ran out of t	time.		in a three-word phra	sal verb.

EXERCISE 7. Using Non-Separable Verbs in Context

Complete the sentences with the correct non-separable phrasal verbs.

- 1. When I get ______ my car and drive straight home.
- Every time the teacher calls ______ Boris, he is asleep. I don't know how she puts ______ him.
 Natalia got ______ a plane to Seattle last night to go look ______
- 4. Molly, look _______ that car!
 5. When I was cleaning my room, I ______ pross.
 EXERCISE 8. Using Non-Separable Verbs with Pronoun Objects in Context
 Vrite each expression using a pronount the second sec her grandfather until he ____ the flu. When she gets ____
- ____ some old papers

Write each expression using a pronouties the object of the phrasal verb. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. We ran out of coffee.

We ran out of it.

- 2. They're counting Paul and me.
- 3. I couldn't catch up with the other runners.
- 4. The professor called on Jenny.
- 5. We can into Alana and Paulette.
- 6OBefore class, I went over my speech.



Grammar Lesson

Phrasal Verbs without an Object

KEY 11

There are some phrasal verbs that do not have an object because they are intransitive verbs. Verbs in this group consist of the verb and a particle. These two words express a complete meaning, and no object is possible. For example, pass away means "to die." It is possible to say, Mr. Riley passed away, but it is not possible to say, Mr. Riley passed away. him or Mr. Riley passed him away. See the list on page 18.

Some students find this group the easiest because they do not have to worry about separating or not separating the phrasal verb. Because there is never an object of arating is not a problem.

Rule 1. Intransitive phrasal verbs cannot have an object.

<u>Rule 2</u>. The best way to determine whether a phrasal verb is intrapative is to consult a dictionary.

<u>**Rule 3.**</u> Some phrasal verbs can be **both** intransitive (no object) and transitive (object) required). The meaning may be different.

make up = become friends	After the argument, they made	no object
again	up.	
make up = invent, create	They made up that story.	object = <i>that story</i>
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Intransitive Phrasal Verbs with Examples			
Phrasal Verb	VERB + No Object		
break down (stop functioning)	My car broke down.		
break up (end a relationship)	Susan and Jack broke up yesterday.		
catch on (begin to understand)	It took me a long time to catch o <i>n</i> .		
come on (stop delaying)	Come on! We're going to be late.		
eat out (eat at a restaurant)	It's expensive to eat out every day.		
get up (leave bed)	What time do you usually get up?		
give up (stop trying)	I was learning French, out I gave up.		
go off (make a noise)	My alarm went off at 6:30.		
grow up (become an adult)	I grew up in Canada.		
hold on (wait)	Hold on Phinute.		
hurry up (go faster)	Hurry up or we'll be late.		
keep on (continue)	Ke kept on talking.		
show up (arrive, appear at a place)	Not many people showed up .		
slow down (go more slowly)	Please slow down.		
take off (leave the ground)	The plane didn't take off on time.		
wake up (stop sleeping)	I woke up when I heard the noise.		

BE CAREFUL!	
Common Learner Error	Explanation
1. The new employee finally turned himself up turned up at noon.	Intransitive verbs, including intransitive phrasal verbs, cannot have an object.

EXERCISE 9. Adding Particles to Complete Phrasal Verbs

Read the meaning of the phrasal verb, and then fill in the blank with the correct particle to complete each intransitive phrasal verb.



Do Online Exercise 1.2. My score: ____/10. ____% correct.

EXERCISE 10. Adding Particles for Non-Separable Verbs in Context

Fill in each blank with the correct particle to complete the intransitive phrasal verb in each sentence.

- 1. Ann: Paula, slow _____! You're driving too fast!
 - Paul: A few minutes ago you told me to hurry _____. Make up your _____. mind!
- 2. *Vicky:* Why were you late for work this morning?

Franco: I set my alarm clock for 7 AM and at 7 AM it went _____, but I didn't feel like getting _____, so I kept _____sleeping.

- 3. *Tino:* Tomas, come _____! We're going to be late, and you know Karina and Raquel are going to be really mad if we're late again.
 - *Tomas:* I'm trying. You know I hate making alans to eat _____ with them. They never show _____ or time.
- 4. *Beth:* How was your flight? *Pam:* As soon as the planet dok , I fell asleep. I didn't wake

Pam: As soon as the plant took _____, I fell asleep. I didn't wake ______, I fell asleep. I didn't wake

Beth: You were able to sleep on the plane? I wish I could sleep on planes. I used to try to do that, but I gave _____ a long time ago. It seems

there is almost always a crying baby near me on every flight.

5. Carl: Jimmy, what do you want to be when you grow _____?

in the second se



ONE-MINUTE LESSON

I wish I could sleep on planes means that "I cannot sleep on planes." When wishing for the opposite of a current situation, we use past tense after the verb **wish**: *I* **wish** *I* had a million dollars or *I* **wish** *I spoke Chinese*.

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EXERCISE 11. Editing: Is It Correct?

If the sentence is correct, write a check mark (\checkmark) on the line. If it is not correct, write an X on the line and circle the mistake. Then make the change above the sentence. (*Hint*: There are ten sentences. Two are correct, but eight have mistakes.)

Shopping Tips

- 1. The best sales are usually during a holiday weekend. It took years of paying higher prices before I caught it on.
- 2. If you're like me, then you don't have money to throw away it foolishly.



- _____ 3. I usually go the ads over in the no spaper on Thursday.
- 4. On the Friday after Thankstoring Day, I get up early, put my most comfortable walking shores on, and drive to the mall for a full day of shopping.
 - ____ 5. Sometimes I come a great bargain across on the clearance rack.
 - 6. However, you need to watch out damaged merchandise.
 - 7. You should ask about the refund policy before leaving. Never count all stores to have the same policy.
 - After you try on a garment, you should be a good citizen and put the merchandise back where you found it.
 - 9. Of course, it is usually the job of the store clerk to clear the fitting rooms and put the clothes off.
 - 10. If you take someone with you when shopping for yourself, be certain that you get along for that person.

Do Online Exercise 1.3. My score: ____/10. ____% correct.

21