

Phrasal verbs 2 in/out

A

Compare in and out:

- in = into a room, a building, a car etc.
- How did the thieves get in?
 - Here's a key, so you can let yourself in.
 - Sally walked up to the edge of the pool and dived in. (= into the water)
 - I've got a new flat. I'm moving in on Friday.
 - As soon as I got to the airport, I checked in.

In the same way you can say go in, come in, walk in, break in etc.

Compare in and into:

- I'm moving in next week.
- I'm moving into my new flat on Friday.

out = out of a room, building, a car etc.

- He just stood up and walked out.
- I had no key, so I was locked out.
- She swam up and down the pool, and then climbed out.
- Tim opened the window and looked out.
- (at a hotel) What time do we have to check out?

In the same way you can say go out, get out, move out, let somebody out etc.

Compare out and out of:

- He walked out.
- He walked out of the room.

B

Other verbs + in

drop in / call in = visit somebody for a short time without arranging to do this

- I dropped in to see Chris on my way home.

join in = take part in an activity that is already going on

- We're playing a game. Why don't you join in?

plug in an electrical machine = connect it to the electricity supply

- The fridge isn't working because you haven't plugged it in.

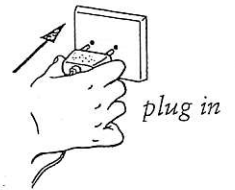
fill in a form, a questionnaire etc. = write the necessary information on a form

- Please fill in the application form and send it to us by 28 February.

You can also say fill out a form.

take somebody in = deceive somebody

- The man said he was a policeman and I believed him. I was completely taken in.



C

Other verbs + out

eat out = eat at a restaurant, not at home

- There wasn't anything to eat at home, so we decided to eat out.

drop out of college / university / a course / a race = stop before you have completely finished a course/race etc.

- Gary went to university but dropped out after a year.

get out of something that you arranged to do = avoid doing it

- I promised I'd go to the wedding. I don't want to go, but I can't get out of it now.

cut something out (of a newspaper etc.)

- There was a beautiful picture in the magazine, so I cut it out and kept it.

leave something out = omit it, not include it

- In the sentence 'She said that she was ill', you can leave out the word 'that'.

cross something out / rub something out

- Some of the names on the list had been crossed out.

~~Sarah~~ cross out

Exercises

Unit 138

138.1 Complete each sentence using a verb in the correct form.

- 1 Here's a key so that you can let yourself in.
- 2 Liz doesn't like cooking, so she out a lot.
- 3 Eve isn't living in this flat any more. She out a few weeks ago.
- 4 If you're in our part of town, you must in and see us.
- 5 When I in at the airport, I was told my flight would be delayed.
- 6 There were some advertisements in the paper that I wanted to keep, so I them out.
- 7 I wanted to iron some clothes, but there was nowhere to the iron in.
- 8 I hate in questionnaires.
- 9 Steve was upset because he'd been out of the team.
- 10 Be careful! The water's not very deep here, so don't in.
- 11 If you write in pencil and you make a mistake, you can it out.
- 12 Paul started doing a Spanish course, but he out after a few weeks.

138.2 Complete the sentences with in, into, out or out of.

- 1 I've got a new flat. I'm moving in on Friday.
- 2 We checked the hotel as soon as we arrived.
- 3 As soon as we arrived at the hotel, we checked
- 4 The car stopped and the driver got
- 5 Thieves broke the house while we were away.
- 6 Why did Sarah drop college? Did she fail her exams?

138.3 Complete each sentence using a verb + in or out (of).

- 1 Sally walked to the edge of the pool, dived in and swam to the other end.
- 2 Not all the runners finished the race. Three of them
- 3 I went to see Joe and Sue in their new house. They last week.
- 4 I've told you everything you need to know. I don't think I've anything.
- 5 Some people in the crowd started singing. Then a few more people and soon everybody was singing.
- 6 We go to restaurants a lot. We like
- 7 Don't be by him. If I were you, I wouldn't believe anything he says.
- 8 I to see Laura a few days ago. She was fine.
- 9 A: Can we meet tomorrow morning at ten?
B: Probably. I'm supposed to go to another meeting, but I think I can it.

138.4 Complete the sentences. Use the word in brackets in the correct form.

- 1 A: The fridge isn't working.
B: That's because you haven't plugged it in. (plug)
- 2 A: What do I have to do with these forms?
B: and send them to this address. (fill)
- 3 A: I've made a mistake on this form.
B: That's all right. Just and correct it. (cross)
- 4 A: Did you believe the story they told you?
B: Yes, I'm afraid they completely (take)
- 5 A: Have you been to that new club in Bridge Street?
B: We wanted to go there a few nights ago, but the doorman wouldn't because we weren't members. (let)

Exercises

137.1 Complete each sentence using a verb from A (in the correct form) + a word from B. You can use a word more than once.

A fly get go look sit speak

B away by down on out round up

- The bus was full. We couldn't get on.
- I've been standing for the last two hours. I'm going to for a bit.
- A cat tried to catch the bird, but it just in time.
- We were trapped in the building. We couldn't
- I can't hear you very well. Can you a little?
- 'Do you speak German?' 'Not very well, but I can
- The cost of living is higher now. Prices have a lot.
- I thought there was somebody behind me, but when I, there was nobody there.

137.2 Complete the sentences using a word from A and a word from B. You can use a word more than once.

A away back forward in up

B at through to with

- You're walking too fast. I can't keep up with you.
- My holidays are nearly over. Next week I'll be work.
- We went the top floor of the building to admire the view.
- Are you looking the party next week?
- There was a bank robbery last week. The robbers got £50,000.
- I love to look the stars in the sky at night.
- I was sitting in the kitchen when suddenly a bird flew the open window.

137.3 Complete the sentences using the following verbs + it/them/me:

-fill-in- get out give back switch on take off wake up

- They gave me a form and told me to fill it in.
- I'm going to bed now. Can you at 6.30?
- I've got something in my eye and I can't
- I don't like it when people borrow things and don't
- I want to use the kettle. How do I
- My shoes are dirty. I'd better before going into the house.

137.4 Use your own ideas to complete the sentences. Use a noun (this newspaper etc.) or a pronoun (it/them etc.) + the word in brackets (away/up etc.).

- Don't throw away this newspaper. I want to keep it. (away)
- 'Do you want this postcard?' 'No, you can throw it away.' (away)
- I borrowed these books from the library. I have to take tomorrow. (back)
- We can turn Nobody is watching it. (off)
- A: How did the vase get broken?
B: I'm afraid I knocked while I was cleaning. (over)
- Shh! My mother is asleep. I don't want to wake (up)
- It's quite cold. You should put if you're going out. (on)
- 8 It was only a small fire. I was able to put quite easily. (out)
- 9 A: Is this hotel more expensive than when we stayed here last year?
B: Yes, they've put (up)
- 10 It's a bit dark in this room. Shall I turn ? (on)

216

A/an and the

A Study this example:

I had a sandwich and an apple for lunch.
The sandwich wasn't very good, but the apple was nice.



Joe says 'a sandwich', 'an apple' because this is the first time he talks about them.

Joe now says 'the sandwich', 'the apple' because Karen knows which sandwich and which apple he means – the sandwich and the apple that he had for lunch.

Compare a and the in these examples:

- A man and a woman were sitting opposite me. The man was American, but I think the woman was British.
- When we were on holiday, we stayed at a hotel. Sometimes we ate at the hotel and sometimes we went to a restaurant.

B

We use the when we are thinking of a specific thing. Compare a/an and the:

- Tim sat down on a chair. (perhaps one of many chairs in the room)
Tim sat down on the chair nearest the door. (a specific chair)
- Paula is looking for a job. (not a specific job)
Did Paula get the job she applied for? (a specific job)
- Have you got a car? (not a specific car)
I cleaned the car yesterday. (= my car)

C

We use the when it is clear in the situation which thing or person we mean. For example, in a room we talk about the light / the floor / the ceiling / the door / the carpet etc. :

- Can you turn off the light, please? (= the light in this room)
- I took a taxi to the station. (= the station in that town)
- (in a shop) I'd like to speak to the manager, please. (= the manager of this shop)

In the same way, we say (go to) the bank, the post office:

- I have to go to the bank and then I'm going to the post office. (The speaker is usually thinking of a specific bank or post office.)

We also say (go to) the doctor / the dentist:

- Caroline isn't very well. She's gone to the doctor. (= her usual doctor)
- I don't like going to the dentist.

Compare the and a:

- I have to go to the bank today.
Is there a bank near here?
- I don't like going to the dentist.
My sister is a dentist.

D

We say 'once a week / three times a day / £1.50 a kilo' etc. :

- 'How often do you go to the cinema?' 'About once a month.'
- 'How much are those potatoes?' '£1.50 a kilo.'
- Helen works eight hours a day, six days a week.

Adjective + preposition 1

A

It was nice of you to ...

nice / kind / good / generous / polite / stupid / silly etc. **OF** somebody (to do something)

- Thank you. It was very kind of you to help me.
- It is stupid of me to go out without a coat in such cold weather.

but (be) nice / kind / good / generous / polite / rude / friendly / cruel etc. **TO** somebody

- They have always been very nice to me. (*not* with me)
- Why were you so unfriendly to Lucy?

B

Adjective + about / with

angry / annoyed / furious { ABOUT something
WITH somebody FOR doing something

- It's stupid to get angry about things that don't matter.
- Are you annoyed with me for being late?

excited / worried / upset / nervous / happy etc. **ABOUT** a situation

- Are you excited about going away next week?
- Lisa is upset about not being invited to the party.

delighted / pleased / satisfied / happy / disappointed **WITH** something you receive, or the result of something

- I was delighted with the present you gave me.
- Were you happy with your exam results?

C

Adjective + at / by / with

surprised / shocked / amazed / astonished **AT / BY** something

- Everybody was surprised AT (or BY) the news.
- I hope you weren't shocked BY (or AT) what I said.

impressed **WITH / BY** somebody/something

- I'm very impressed with (or by) her English. It's very good.

fed up / bored **WITH** something

- I don't enjoy my job any more. I'm fed up with it. / I'm bored with it.

D

Sorry about / for

sorry **ABOUT** a situation or something that happened

- I'm sorry about the mess. I'll clear it up later.
- We're all sorry about Julie losing her job.

sorry **FOR / ABOUT** something you did

- Alex is very sorry for what he said. (*or* sorry about what he said)
- I'm sorry for shouting at you yesterday. (*or* sorry about shouting)

You can also say 'I'm sorry I (did something)':

- I'm sorry I shouted at you yesterday.

feel / be sorry **FOR** somebody who is in a bad situation

- I feel sorry for Matt. He's had a lot of bad luck. (*not* I feel sorry about Matt)

Exercises

72.1 Put in a/an or the.

- 1 This morning I bought a newspaper and magazine. newspaper is in my bag, but I can't remember where I put magazine.
- 2 I saw accident this morning. car crashed into tree. driver of car wasn't hurt, but car was badly damaged.
- 3 There are two cars parked outside: blue one and grey one. blue one belongs to my neighbours; I don't know who owner of grey one is.
- 4 My friends live in old house in small village. There is beautiful garden behind house. I would like to have garden like that.

72.2 Put in a/an or the.

- 1 a This house is very nice. Has it got garden?
 b It's a beautiful day. Let's sit in garden.
 c I like living in this house, but it's a pity that garden is so small.
- 2 a Can you recommend good restaurant?
 b We had dinner in very nice restaurant.
 c We had dinner in best restaurant in town.
- 3 a She has French name, but in fact she's English, not French.
 b What's name of that man we met yesterday?
 c We stayed at a very nice hotel - I can't remember name now.
- 4 a There isn't airport near where I live. nearest airport is 70 miles away.
 b Our flight was delayed. We had to wait at airport for three hours.
 c Excuse me, please. Can you tell me how to get to airport?
- 5 a 'Are you going away next week?' 'No, week after next.'
 b I'm going away for week in September.
 c Gary has a part-time job. He works three mornings week.

72.3 Put in a/an or the where necessary.

- 1 Would you like an apple?
- 2 How often do you go to dentist?
- 3 Could you close door, please?
- 4 I'm sorry. I didn't mean to do that. It was mistake.
- 5 Excuse me, where is bus station, please?
- 6 I have problem. Can you help me?
- 7 I'm just going to post office. I won't be long.
- 8 There were no chairs, so we sat on floor.
- 9 Have you finished with book I lent you?
- 10 My sister has just got job in bank in Manchester.
- 11 We live in small flat in city centre.
- 12 There's supermarket at end of street I live in.

..... Would you like an apple?

72.4 Answer these questions about yourself. Where possible, use the structure in Section D (once a week / three times a day etc.).

- 1 How often do you go to the cinema? Three or four times a year.
- 2 How much does it cost to hire a car in your country? About £20 a day.
- 3 How often do you go to the cinema?
- 4 How often do you go away on holiday?
- 5 What's the usual speed limit in towns in your country?
- 6 How much sleep do you need?
- 7 How often do you go out in the evening?
- 8 How much television do you watch (on average)?

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