

# Introduction to Phrasal Verbs: Part 1

## The Basics

### Kickoff: Read and answer the questions.

1. How do you normally wake up?

I wake up naturally.	My alarm wakes me up.	Something else wakes me up.
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2. After you wake up, do you wake anyone else up?

I wake my kids up.	I wake my brother/sister up.	I don't wake anyone up.
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3. When you arrive at school or at the office, what things do you do?

I turn the lights on.	I turn the computer on.	I don't turn anything on.
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4. When you get home from school or work, what do you take off first?

I take my shoes off first.	I take my jacket off first.	I take something else off first.
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5. What is your favourite moment of the day?

Waking up (in the morning)	Sitting down (after school/work)	Hanging out (with friends)
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6. On top of yourself and other people, what do you look after?

I look after the garden.	I look after my pet / pets.	I look after my car / bicycle, etc.
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### Reading Part 1: Read the text and answer the questions.

In our last class, we learnt about phrasal verbs. Today, we will learn that phrasal verbs can be transitive or intransitive, and that transitive phrasal verbs can be separable and inseparable.

An intransitive phrasal verb doesn't need an object. One example is "eat out". So, if someone asks you what you would like to do for lunch, you can answer, "I'd like to eat out". There is no need for an object.

**eat out** = intransitive (no direct object)

On the other hand, some phrasal verbs are transitive. This means that they need an object to make sense. This is the case with "turn on". So, a correct sentence example is, "Can you turn the light on?"

**turn something on** = transitive (needs a direct object, e.g. "turn the light on")

Many phrasal verbs can be both transitive and intransitive. An example of this is "wake up". When used as an intransitive verb, you can say "I woke up at 7am". However, when used as a transitive verb, you can say "I woke the baby up at 8am" which means you caused the baby to wake up at 8am.

**wake (someone) up** = can be intransitive (no direct object) and transitive (with a direct object)

1. What does it mean for a phrasal verb to be intransitive?
2. What does it mean for a phrasal verb to be transitive?
3. Can a verb be both transitive and intransitive? Give an example.

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### Reading Part 2: Read the text and answer the questions.

Transitive phrasal verbs can be inseparable. This means that the verb and the particle do not separate. "Look after" is an example of this. When you are speaking or writing English, you never separate "look" and "after". So, the sentence "Sam is looking after my dog" is correct.

**look after** someone = inseparable phrasal verb

Transitive phrasal verbs can also be separable. In this case, the object can either go between the verb and the particle, or after the particle. This is the case with "turn off".

**turn the light off** = **turn off the light** (the object can go in the middle or at the end)

However, when the object is replaced with a pronoun (me, it, him, her, etc.), the pronoun must go between the verb and the particle. So, if we replace "the light" with "it" in the previous example, we must say "turn it off" and never "turn off it".

**turn the light off** → **turn it off** ✓ (but never "turn off it" ✗)

4. What is the difference between a separable and an inseparable phrasal verb?
5. Can you give an example of a separable phrasal verb?
6. Where must the pronoun go in a sentence with a separable phrasal verb?

### Controlled Practice I: Identify whether the phrasal verbs are intransitive, separable, or inseparable.

	intransitive	separable	inseparable
1. Please, <b>take</b> your shoes <b>off</b> .		✓	
2. What time did you <b>wake up</b> ?			
3. Don't <b>wake</b> the baby <b>up</b> !			
4. Can you <b>look after</b> my dog?			
5. Let's <b>turn</b> the TV <b>on</b> !			
6. Do you want to <b>eat out</b> ?			
7. What time do you want to <b>hang out</b> ?			
8. <b>Turn</b> your computer <b>off</b> .			
9. Please, <b>sit down</b> !			
10. I lost my phone. I need to <b>look for</b> it.			
11. We promise to <b>look into</b> the problem.			
12. <b>Turn</b> the music <b>up</b> ! I love this song.			

New phrasal verbs in this section:

- **look for**: try to find someone or something
- **look into**: investigate
- **turn up**: increase the volume, brightness

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### Controlled Practice II: Rewrite the sentences using pronouns.

Replace the objects with "him", "her", "it", and "them". If there is no object, just put a tick (✓).

1. "She hung her jacket up". →
2. "Please turn the radio off". →
3. "They love to hang out at the park". →
4. "Can you wake David up at 7am?" →
5. "What time does he normally wake up?" →
6. "I need to look for my keys". →
7. "Let's eat out tonight". →
8. "Please, turn down the music". →
9. "Please, sit down on the sofa." →
10. "I must look after my brother's cat". →
11. "We need to look into this issue". →
12. "Can you turn on the heater?" →

### Vocabulary Booster: Read the sentences.

Then, match the phrasal verbs with their definitions.

1. Sam always brings his famous cousin up in conversation.
2. Let me pay for dinner tonight.
3. Origami is too difficult. I give up!

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|----------|---|---|--|
| bring up | • | • | stop trying; stop doing something difficult (intransitive) |
| pay for  | • | • | give money for a product or service, etc. (inseparable)    |
| give up  | • | • | mention in conversation (separable)                        |

### Speaking: Ask and answer the questions.

1. Do you spend a lot of time looking for things you can't find?
2. What hobby or activity would you like to look into?
3. What song always makes you turn up the volume?
4. What subject do you like to bring up in conversation with your friends?
5. Do you normally give up when things are difficult?
6. What things do you pay for in your family?