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Two_ Word and Three Word-Verbs

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School for International Training

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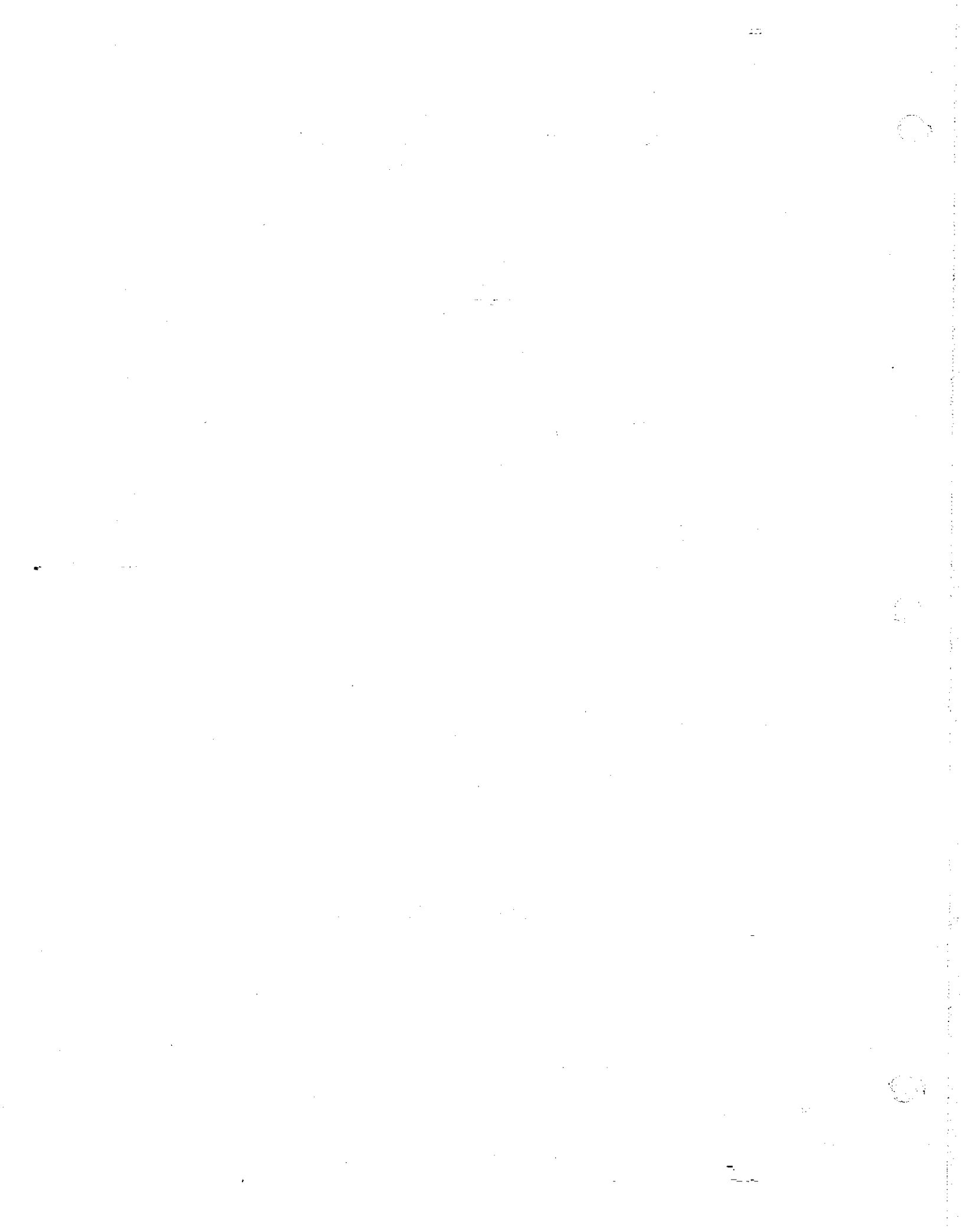
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TWO-WORD AND THREE WORD-VERBS

Toshihiro Umehara

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements
for the Master of Arts in Teaching degree at the
School for International Training, Brattleboro, Vermont

August 1976



This project by Toshihiro Umehara is
accepted in its present form.

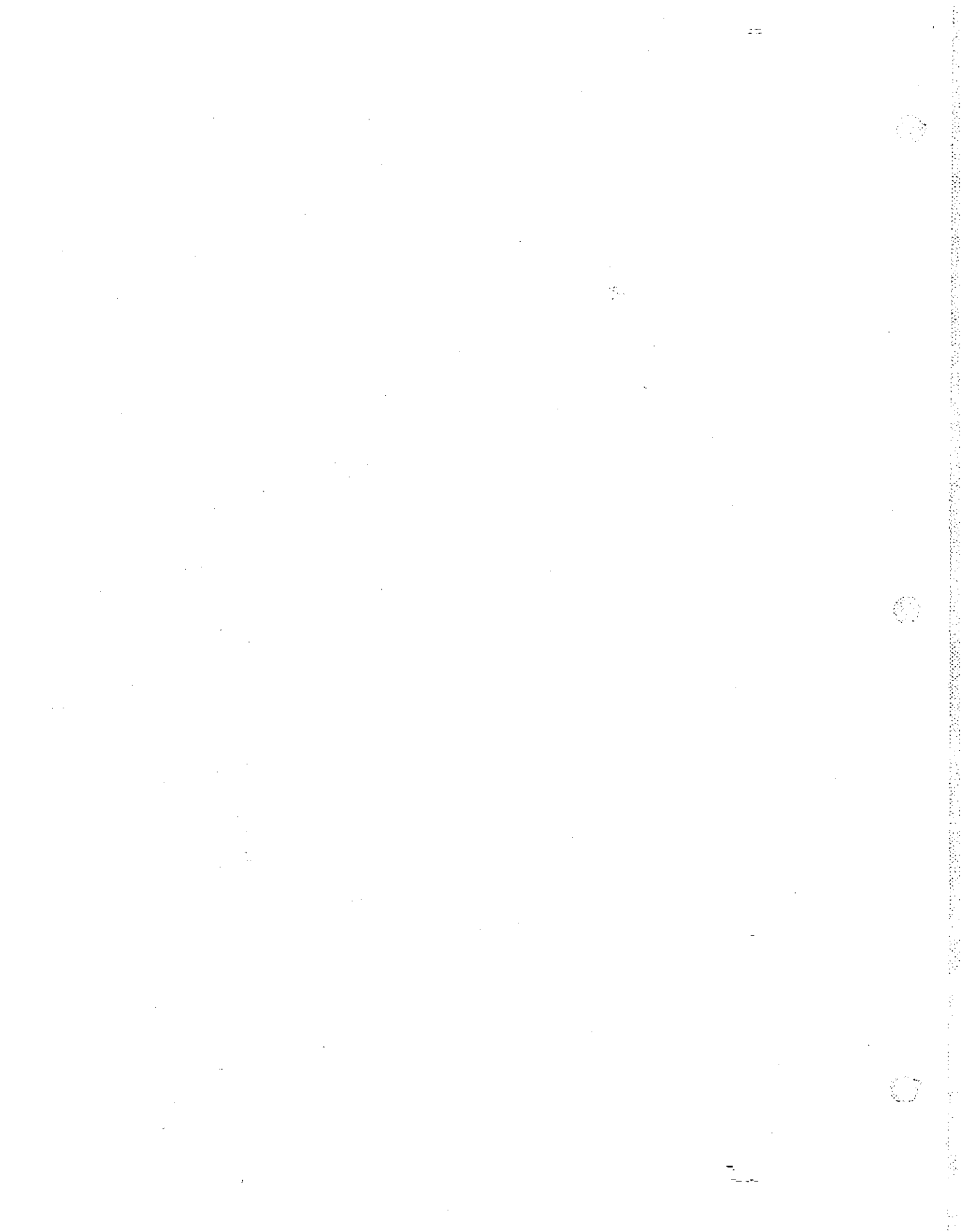
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Mrs. Bonnie Moyer.

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Preface

This project is intended to help Japanese college-level students to learn two-word and three-word verbs. It consists of eleven lessons including a review lesson and answers to exercises, and the author is planning to use this both as a textbook in class and as a workbook for assignment.

The reason why I made up my mind to take up two-word and three-word verbs as my Independent Professional Project is simple: most of Japanese students of English are not familiar with these verbs and I thought I could help them with their study of English if I made a workbook on these verbs.

Until I began to live in America I myself had not realized that two-word and three-word verbs occur so often and play so important a role in everyday conversation. This is because I had studied English chiefly through reading books and had not exposed myself a lot to spoken English. So I had to learn a lot about two-word verbs after I started living in America. It will be the same with most of Japanese students who, like myself, are studying English chiefly through reading and do not have opportunities to expose themselves to living English.

Though it is very necessary and helpful for them who go to America for study or on business to have good knowledge

of two-word verbs beforehand, there are very few textbooks on this. Surely many textbooks on idioms deal with two-word verbs and they are helpful to a certain extent, but most of them do not deal with two-word verbs extensively and systematically, much less with three-word verbs. Therefore, they have failed to meet students' needs fully.

In writing this project I have taken this into consideration and have included as many two-word and three-word verbs as possible. At the same time I have tried to arrange them in systematic or structural order for students' understanding of the structure as well as the meanings of each verb is very important.

I should make a few comments here on exercises. What I thought about making up exercises is that mere 'fill-in-the-blanks' type of exercise is not good enough to get students to be able to use them in actual situations. Surely such type of exercise is useful to a certain extent and can be used as an introductory or a review exercise, but I believe that they are passive rather than active as an exercise, and the effects as such are limited.

My personal belief is that acquiring new expressions comes most effectively through actual use of them after grasping their meanings and forms correctly. Even if most Japanese students are not in a situation in which they can actually use those expressions which they have learned

it is very necessary and helpful for them to try to use them in some way or other. Based upon this belief, translation exercises from Japanese to English are introduced though I understand that translation is not an ideal exercise and has some limitation as to its effects.

In addition to translation exercises, I have used conversion practice very frequently and extensively as the core of the whole exercise. This is not a type of exercise having students make up their own sentences freely, which I have deliberately avoided to introduce because of difficulty in correcting students' errors accurately by a teacher of English as a non-native speaker. This is not a mere substitution drill, either. Though students are required to use new expressions through converting model sentences according to directions, this practice is less mechanical and a bit nearer to a natural utterance than a substitution drill.

In this project I have aimed at having students be exposed to as many examples of each verb as possible. This is because mere definition or one or two examples of each verb is not enough for learners to get the feel of each expression. Nevertheless, I cannot say I have succeeded in this. Because of the limited time I have failed to collect enough examples for my own satisfaction. However, I plan to go on collecting examples and expand this project by making

a glossary or kind of dictionary with more two-word and three-word verbs.

Finally I would like to mention the sources of sentences I used in this project. Because I am a non-native speaker of English, I have avoided to make up my own sentences. It is only when I have failed to find appropriate sentences I have made up my own. But they are not many in number. Most of the sentences used in this project are those which I collected from various sources. My sources are novels, detective stories, magazines, newspapers, grammar books, idiom books, dictionaries, conversations and recordings from radio and T.V..

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	page 1
Lesson 1 Two-Word Verbs Without Objects.....	page 5
Lesson 2 Two-Word Verbs With Objects (A) Seperable Two-Word Verbs.....	page 10
Lesson 3 Two-Word Verbs With Objects (B) Inseperable Two-Word Verbs.....	page 18
Lesson 4 Two-Word Verbs That Occur Both.....	page 24
With And Without Objects	
Lesson 5 Three-Word Verbs Related To.....	page 32
Two-Word Verbs	
Lesson 6 Independent Three-Word Verbs.....	page 40
Lesson 7 Two-Word Verbs With Special.....	page 49
Constructions	
Lesson 8 Synonyms of Two-Word Verbs.....	page 59
Lesson 9 Analogous Expressions of	page 69
Two-Word Verbs	
Lesson 10 Antonyms of Two-Word Verbs.....	page 76
Lesson 11 Review Exercises.....	page 85
Answers to Exercises.....	page 92

Introduction

Why is it important to learn two-word verbs?

The term, two-word verb, itself may sound strange to you. Perhaps you have not seen any textbooks or reference books on two-word verbs in book stores in Japan where almost all kinds of English textbooks are available. In junior and senior high school you learn grammar, reading and a little bit of writing, but you never learn two-word verbs systematically. Even if good books on them are not available at present or you cannot expect to learn them in school, the fact remains that they are extremely frequent in conversation and in almost all kinds of writing except the most formal. So without knowing them you cannot expect to communicate with native speakers fully or at least satisfactorily.

Another reason why it is so important to learn them is it is easier and more natural in conversation to use two-word verbs rather than to use long words or polysyllabic words. Long words tend to sound unnatural in conversation and they are sometimes hard to remember or difficult to pronounce because they are polysyllabic. Two-word verbs, however, consist of basic words that you already know, so it is easier to remember and pronounce them. All you have to do is learn combinations of basic words. By doing so

you can increase your active vocabulary or improve expressive ability more quickly and easily than when you may expect from learning long words.

What is a two-word verb?

Even if some of you do not know the term two-word verb, you are sure to have seen such phrases as give up, get up, call up, turn on, turn off. These are all two-word verbs. As you see in them, two-word verbs are a combination of a basic verb and a function word or a particle. Basic verbs and function words which make up two-word verbs are no many in number, but some basic verbs and function words occur very frequently. The verbs usually used are these:

back	catch	fall	hold	pick	take
be	come	figure	keep	put	talk
break	count	get	let	run	throw
bring	cut	give	look	see	try
call	do	go	make	set	turn
carry	draw	have	pass	stand	work

The function words which consist of prepositions and adverbs are these:

about	around	back	for	of	out	to
across	at	by	in	off	over	up
along	away	down	into	on	through	with

Another characteristic of a two-word verb is that it has meanings different from the customary meanings of the two-words. For example, in the sentence "Don't run across the street; walk slowly." run and across have their usual

meanings, but in "She ran across John" the two words mean "meet unexpectedly." Therefore, in the second sentence, the combination of run and across is classified as a two-word verb, but in the first sentence it is not.

Considering these characteristics of a two-word verb, it can be defined as follows:

A two-word verb is a combination of a verb and a function word which together have a meaning different from the customary meanings of the two word.

Notes on Exercises

In this workbook a variety of exercises are used to get you to be familiar with two-word verbs. You can easily follow directions to almost all of them, but there is one exercise which should be explained before you go on to the following lessons. It is called conversion practice and you are expected to convert a model sentence according to its directions. See how it should be done in the following example.

1. repeat a model sentence
2. convert the model sentence to a question which needs an affirmative answer
3. answer the above question in the affirmative
4. convert the model sentence to a question which needs negative answer
5. answer the above question in the negative

6. convert the above sentence to a question which begins with an interrogative like who, what, when, where, e.t.c.
7. answer the above question

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 0. model sentence | He told his man to look out for Della Street. |
| 1. repeat | He told his man to look out for Della Street. |
| 2. question | Did he tell his man to look out for Della Street? |
| 3. answer | Yes, he did. He told his man to look out for Della Street. |
| 4. for Perry Mason? | Did he tell his man to look out for Perry Mason? |
| 5. answer | No, he didn't. He didn't tell his man to look out for Perry Mason. |
| 6. for whom? | Whom did he tell his man to look out for? |
| 7. answer | He told his man to look out for Della Street. |

This is a basic example of conversion practice. There are a few different types of conversion practice too, but you will have no difficulty in doing them once you become familiar with the basic one.

Lesson 1 Two-Word Verbs without Objects

Just like normal verbs two-word verbs are divided into two groups: intransitive and transitive. This distinction is very important. Intransitive verbs cannot be used with noun objects and transitive verbs cannot be used without objects. In this lesson intransitive two-word verbs, that is, two-word verbs without objects are treated. See the following examples.

1. break down: (stop operating, become ill and exhausted)
 1. My car broke down and had to be towed to the garage.
 2. His health suddenly broke down.
2. break out: (appear, arise suddenly or violently)
 1. A fire broke out and spread suddenly.
3. fall off: (decrease)
 1. The circulation of the paper fell off sharply.
4. fall through: (fail; not to be accomplished)
 1. My plans fell through owing to my father's illness.
5. go off: (explode)
 1. The gun went off by accident.
6. let up: (diminish in intensity)
 1. The rain is letting up.
7. pass away: (die)
 1. The old lady passed away at six o'clock this morning.
8. stand by: (wait; be prepared to assist)
 1. The troops have been ordered to stand by.
9. stand out: (be noticeable; excel)
 1. Lucy's white face stood out in the lamplight.
 2. Helen stands out in everything she does.

10. turn up: (appear)
1. You didn't expect me to turn up here, did you?
11. wear off: (fade, disappear)
1. The guilt is beginning to wear off.

Exercises

A. Complete the following sentences with a two-word verb. The meaning is given at the left of each sentence.

1. die Mr. Thompson's mother _____ last night.
2. diminish in intensity The storm has _____ at last.
3. fail If you had followed my advice, your project would not have _____.
4. arise suddenly He was living in America when the war _____.
5. stop operating My typewriter has _____ again.
6. decrease Trade _____ during the week after Christmas.
7. be noticeable There were two phrases that _____ particularly.
8. appear Something unexpected may _____.
9. disappear The feeling of strangeness will soon _____.
10. explode If a gun had _____ in your ear, you wouldn't have heard it.
11. wait Give Daphne a ring. Let's tell her to _____.

- B. Complete the answers to the questions below by using the appropriate form of one of the two-word verbs in the list.

break down	pass away
break out	stand by
fall off	stand out
fall through	turn up
go off	wear off
let up	

- I have always had a hatred of anything mediocre. I wanted to be distinctive. I wanted to _____.
- Perhaps your friend will _____ later and you can play with him then.
- Why did the experiment _____?
- The excitement of the boys _____ gradually.
- Dad's heart is in such shape that he may _____ at any time.
- Sabin got up at five-thirty because that was when the alarm _____.
- He was so upset that he _____ and sobbed.
- If a fire _____ in your home tonight, could you get your family out in time?
- The doctors are _____ in the emergency room.
- The rain is going to _____ soon.
- Attendance at the evening class has _____ considerably.
- The patient _____ a week ago.
- Do you think my wallet will _____?

C. Conversion Practice

1. Tom's mother had passed away a relatively short time ago.
 - 1) repeat
 - 2) question
 - 3) answer
 - 4) John's mother?
 - 5) answer
 - 6) Whose mother?
 - 7) answer

2. Twenty people turned up for the meeting.
 - 1) repeat
 - 2) question
 - 3) answer
 - 4) Thirty people ?
 - 5) answer
 - 6) How many people ?
 - 7) answer

3. World War I broke out in 1914.
 - 1) repeat
 - 2) question
 - 3) answer
 - 4) World War II ?
 - 5) answer
 - 6) What ?
 - 7) answer

4. My first impressions are wearing off.
 - 1) repeat
 - 2) question
 - 3) answer
 - 4) your feeling of strangeness ?
 - 5) answer
 - 6) What ?
 - 7) answer

D. Put the following Japanese into English

1. atarashi omocha no penki ga hage kakatte iru.
2. kita nowa kare dake datta.
3. karera wa rokuji kara matte imasu.
4. sono bungei hyoronka wa keshutsu shiteita.
5. joji ojisan wa itsu shinda nodesu ka.
6. arashi wa yoru osoku natte shizumatta.
7. doshite dainamaito ga bakuhatsu shita no desu ka.
8. kanojo wa kekkon suru tsumori datta ga dame ni natta.
9. sono zashi no hakko busu wa soto gensho shita.
10. infuruenza ga tokyo de hassei shita to shinbun ga hojite iru.
11. katta bakari nanoni doshite kono teepu rekooda wa kowarete shimatta noda roka.
12. hanabi no naru oto ga shita.
13. itsu kono atsui yoki wa osamatte kureru daro ka.
14. nakunatta to omotte ita iaringu ga doresu no poketto kara dete kita.
15. Kanojo wa muri o shisugite sukkari maitte shimatta.

Lesson 2 Two-Word Verbs With objects
 (A) Seperable Two-Word Verbs

With some combinations of two-word verbs the function word may shift its position in the sentence, but with others the function word cannot shift. For example, we may say "I picked out the tie myself." or "I picked the tie out myself," and we have exactly the same meaning. That kind of two-word verb is called separable because a noun may separate the function word from the verb.

However, we can say only "I ran into her yesterday." We cannot shift into from its position immediately after run and have the same meaning. That kind of two-word verb is called inseparable because a noun may not separate the particle from the verb.

The difference between the two kind of two-word verbs with objects lies also in stress. The function word of a separable two-word verb usually receives more stress than the verb, but the function word of an inseparable two-word verb does not.

Another difference between the two arises when a pronoun like me, you, him, them and it is used as an object. The pronoun object is placed before a separable function word, and it is placed after an inseparable function word. See the following examples:

separable: I will call you up.
 inseparable: I ran across him.

In this lesson we study separable two-word verbs, and in the following lesson we study inseparable two-word verbs. See the following separable two-word verb sentences.

1. break off: (end, stop abruptly)
 1. The engagement has been broken off.
2. bring up: (raise, care for from childhood: present for attention or consideration)
 1. He was brought up in the mountains.
 2. The matter was brought up for discussion.
3. call off: (cancel)
 1. At first the workers planned to strike, but later they called it off.
4. carry out: (accomplish, perform, execute (a plan, order, etc))
 1. It is often easier to make plans than it is to carry them out.
5. carry over: (keep for a later time)
 1. We decided to carry that subject over to the next meeting.
6. cut out: (remove by cutting: stop doing something)
 1. The child sat on the floor cutting out pictures from the magazine.
 2. I wish I could cut out smoking.
7. figure out: (interpret, understand; solve)
 1. Husbands sometimes say that they can not figure their wives out.
 2. Jimmy thought about the puzzle for a long time, but he could not figure out the answer.
8. figure up: (compute)
 1. You should figure up your expenses before you leave.
9. give off: (emit)
 1. This cheap coal gives off a lot of smoke.
10. hand down: (give a decision from the bench; leave as an inheritance)
 1. The judges handed down their decisions every Monday.
 2. Their art is handed down from generation to generation.

11. hold up (delay; rob)
 1. The ship was held up by the strike.
 2. At noon yesterday four unmasked men held up a Texas Pacific train near the town.

12. let down: (disappoint; make longer in sewing)
 1. I hope you won't let me down again.
 2. Sue's dressmaker had to let down all of her skirts.

13. look up: (search for, consult a reference book for; visit, look for)
 1. When you do not know a word, look it up in a dictionary.
 2. He looked his old friends up when he went back to his home town.

14. pick out: (select)
 1. She wanted to stop in the store to pick out a present for Mike.

15. put away: (store, put in a proper place)
 1. The manuscripts had been put away in a drawer.

16. put up: (construct)
 1. They are putting up new buildings everywhere.

17. take out: (escort on a social date; remove)
 1. Jim took out his new girl friend yesterday.
 2. The thief suddenly took out a knife and attacked the policeman.

18. take up: (begin to study; consider, discuss)
 1. He took up the study of English at the age of 14.
 2. The authorities will take up the matter vigorously.

19. try out: (test, use experimentally)
 1. Let's try out the car and see how fast it will go.

20. turn down: (refuse; lower the volume of a radio, etc.)
 1. The invitation was turned down.
 2. I asked him to turn down the radio.

Exercises

A. Complete the following sentences with a two-word verb. The meaning is given at the left of each sentence.

1. refuse Mr. Brown was so busy he had to _____ an invitation to play golf.
2. emit They _____ a strong smell of paraffin.
3. cancel The school authorities decided to _____ the play _____ because rehearsals were interfering with the students' studies.
4. remove by cutting Bill had pictures _____ from magazines tacked on the walls.
5. construct They say they are going to _____ a monument somewhere near here.
6. rob The bank was _____ by an armed man.
7. compute If you will _____ exactly how much I owe you, I will pay you right away.
8. solve Jimmy thought about the puzzle for a long time, but he could not _____ the answer.
9. put in the proper place The mother told the child to _____ her toys _____.
10. escort on a social date Are you _____ a girl _____ tonight?
11. begin to study Joe wants to _____ literature when he goes to college.
12. disappoint You may count on me not to _____ you _____.
13. search for We had to _____ the location of the mountain in an atlas.
14. select I asked Mary to _____ a tie for me.

- B. Rewrite each sentence with the direct object between the two parts of the verb unit. Then write the sentence with a pronoun object.

Example: I picked out the book.
I picked the book out.
I picked it out.

1. Why did you bring up that controversial subject at the meeting?
2. The secretary carried out her tasks.
3. They have decided to carry over the meeting.
4. He handed down the decisions.
5. He asked me if he could try out the tape recorder.
6. The author was very unhappy when the company turned down his novel.
7. Have you figured out that French problem?
8. A robber held up two people yesterday.
9. Look up this word in the dictionary, please.
10. We had to call off the conference.

C. Conversion Practice

Use a pronoun as the direct form when you answer a question.

1. We'll have to call the picnic off if it rains tomorrow.
 - 1) repeat
 - 2) question
 - 3) answer
 - 4) concert ?
 - 5) answer
 - 6) What ?
 - 7) answer.

2. William let down his parents by not accepting the scholarship.
- 1) repeat
 - 2) question
 - 3) answer
 - 4) his friends ?
 - 5) answer
 - 6) Whom ?
 - 7) answer
3. I think Mrs. Gibson picked out all the furnishings.
- 1) repeat
 - 2) question
 - 3) answer
 - 4) magazines?
 - 5) answer
 - 6) What ?
 - 7) answer
4. He cut out the comic strips from the morning papers.
- 1) repeat
 - 2) question
 - 3) answer
 - 4) the editorials ?
 - 5) answer
 - 6) What ?
 - 7) answer
5. That fertilizer factory gave off an unpleasant smell.
- 1) repeat
 - 2) question .
 - 3) answer
 - 4) heavy smoke ?
 - 5) answer
 - 6) What ?
 - 7) answer
6. It took three hours to put the stuff away.
- 1) repeat
 - 2) question
 - 3) answer
 - 4) an hour ?
 - 5) answer
 - 6) How many hours ?
 - 7) answer

7. When you're learning a new language, you often have to look up new words in your dictionary.
- 1) repeat
 - 2) question
 - 3) answer
 - 4) hardly ever ?
 - 5) answer
 - 6) how often ?
 - 7) answer
8. The teachers are planning to carry the workshop over one more day.
- 1) repeat
 - 2) question
 - 3) answer
 - 4) another week ?
 - 5) answer
 - 6) How long ?
 - 7) answer
9. They are putting up a big new building next door to my house.
- 1) repeat
 - 2) question
 - 3) answer
 - 4) back of your house ?
 - 5) answer
 - 6) Where ?
 - 7) answer
10. Joe is taking Bonnie out tonight.
- 1) repeat
 - 2) question
 - 3) answer
 - 4) Mary ?
 - 5) answer
 - 6) Whom ?
 - 7) answer
11. Robert's grandparents brought him up because his parents had died when he was two years old.
- 1) repeat
 - 2) question
 - 3) answer
 - 4) because his parents had been divorced ?
 - 5) answer
 - 6) why ?
 - 7) answer

- D. Put the following Japanese into English.
1. piita wa oji ni sodaterareta.
 2. keikaku o tateru nowa yasashii ga, jikko suru nowa muzukashi.
 3. kodomo wa zasshi kara e o kirinuita.
 4. hiyo o keisan suru noni jikan wa kakaranai desho.
 5. saibankan wa shogo ni hanketsu o iiwatashita.
 6. kare wa watashi o tasukete kureru to yakusoku shita ga, saigo ni natte watashi no kitai o uragitta.
 7. kare wa ichiban yoi hon o erabidashita.
 8. atarashii tatemono wo tateru tame ni furui tatemono wo torikowashite iru.
 9. karera ga sono mondai wo toriageru koto wo kare wa teian shita.
 10. kanojo wa shotai o kotowatta.
 11. wareware wa dansu kai o moyoosu tsumori datta ga, toriyameru koto ni kimeta.
 12. hitobito no kyomi ga takamatta node, koen wa mo isshukan okonawareru koto ni naru daro.
 13. watasi wa hitsusha ga nani o iotoo shite iruno ka, handan ga tsuka nai.
 14. sono gasu wa iyana nioi o dasu.
 15. toozoku ga kare o kooen de osoi, kare no saifu to tokei o ubatta.
 16. kanojo wa sono bango o denwacho de shirabeta.
 17. kare wa sono kyozaï o kyoshitsu de shiyo shite mita.

Lesson 3 Two-Word Verbs With Objects

(B) Inseparable Two-Word Verbs.

1. figure on: (estimate, expect, intend)
 1. We'll have to figure on spending fifty dollars for the party.
 2. I was figuring on your assistance .
2. get over: (recover from)
 1. It took me more than a month to get over my cold.
3. go without: (abstain from something needed or desirable)
 1. The poor boy often had to go without supper.
4. keep at: (continue doing, persist in)
 1. He is going to keep at it until he succeeds.
5. look after: (take care of)
 1. Who will look after the children while their mother is in hospital?
6. look into: (investigate)
 1. I will certainly look into the matter right away.
7. pick on: (tease, bully, usually in petty but humiliating way)
 1. She makes his life miserable, picking on him for the slightest thing.
8. run into: (collide with; meet by chance)
 1. The bus got out of control and ran into a wall.
 2. I ran into my former employer yesterday.
9. see about: (consider, arrange)
 1. My father said he would see about getting me a car.
 2. my landlady sees about my bed linen.
10. see to: (take care of, arrange)
 1. This machine is out of order, will you see to it?

11. stand for: (represent; endure; advocate; be a candidate for)
1. What do the letters N.B. stand for?
 2. She says she is not going to stand for her own children disobeying her.
 3. He always stood for straight dealings.
 4. He declined to stand for re-election.
12. take after: (resemble)
1. Your daughter does not take after you in any way.
14. tell on: (reveal secrets of; produce noticeable or severe effects on)
1. Children are likely to tell on their parents.
 2. A woman stops telling her age as soon as age begins telling on her.
15. wait on: (serve, attend to)
1. Singer stood before the window and watched the cousin of his friend wait on a group of customers.

Exercises

- A. Change the underlined words or groups of words to a two-word verb.
1. Bill is a good boy. He never reveals the secrets of his sister.
 2. Ben had pneumonia, but he recovered from it very quickly.
 3. He's very persistent; he continues doing his work until it's finished.
 4. Which of your parents do you resemble?
 5. He promised to consider the matter.
 6. He needs a wife to take care of him.
 7. I happened to see Susan yesterday when I was shopping.
 8. The police are investigating the past record of the suspect.

B. Complete these sentences using the correct function word.

1. She went to the kitchen to see _____ the refreshments.
2. P.O. stands _____ Post Office.
3. Charles Parker waited politely _____ a customer inside.
4. You should tell Tom not to pick _____ Pam.
5. Cut off by the storm, they were forced to go _____ food for a week.
6. I am figuring _____ going to a party tonight.
7. He said he had run _____ you on the stairs in some house or other.
8. I hope you will look _____ this matter.
9. I don't think you take _____ your father.
10. I went to fetch the wood, and afterwards I saw _____ the horse.
11. Age has started to tell _____ Mrs. Lynch.
12. Miss Black got _____ her illness very slowly.

C. Conversion Practice

1. The vice-president is going to make the arrangements for the conference.
 - 1) use a two-word verb
 - 2) question
 - 3) answer using a pronoun.
 - 4) the party?
 - 5) answer
 - 6) what?
 - 7) answer

2. Anne collided with a bus last night.
- 1) use a two-word verb
 - 2) question
 - 3) answer using a pronoun
 - 4) a truck ?
 - 5) answer
 - 6) What ?
 - 7) answer
3. A very pleasant young woman served me at a Chinese restaurant yesterday.
- 1) use a two-word verb
 - 2) question
 - 3) answer using a pronoun
 - 4) a very ugly old woman ?
 - 5) answer
 - 6) Who ?
 - 7) answer
4. Arthur will recover from his cold.
- 1) use a two-word verb
 - 2) question
 - 3) answer using a pronoun
 - 4) the loss of his wife ?
 - 5) answer
 - 6) What ?
 - 7) answer
5. It is dangerous for a person to endure the lack of water for a long time.
- 1) use a two-word verb
 - 2) question
 - 3) answer using a pronoun
 - 4) fruit ?
 - 5) answer
 - 6) What ?
 - 7) answer
6. My husband will take care of our children while I am away.
- 1) use a two-word verb
 - 2) question
 - 3) answer using a pronoun
 - 4) your husband's parents ?
 - 5) answer
 - 6) Whom ?
 - 7) answer.

7. The supervisor is going to investigate the disappearance of the money.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) the check ?
- 5) answer
- 6) What ?
- 7) answer

8. Mr. Armstrong is going to arrange the reservations for the play.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) the opera ?
- 5) answer
- 6) What ?
- 7) answer

9. The stars in the American flag represent the fifty states.

- 1) use a two-word verb.
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) the original thirteen colonies?
- 5) answer
- 6) What ?
- 7) answer

10. I resemble my mother's family.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) your father's family ?
- 5) answer
- 6) Whose family ?
- 7) answer

D. Put the following Japanese into English

1. konna asa ni sesseto shigoto ga dekiru mono ga arooka.
2. yoki de rakutenka no tomu wa, hahaoya to iuyori chichioya no chi o uketsuide iru.
3. Kare mo toshi niwa katenaku natte kita.
4. watashi wa kare no himitsu o buchimakewa shinakatta.
5. wareware wa tenimotsu o shirabeni eki made itta.
6. ookina kisenga sono booto ni shototsu shite kanari no songai o ataeta.
7. kare wa kono hutsukakan mattaku nani mo tabenai de sumashita.
8. kare wa nagai aida tsuma o ushinatta itade kara tachinaoru koto ga dekinakatta.
9. watashi wa motto tochi o eru tsumori datta.
10. keisatsu wa sono mondai o tetteiteki ni shirabe ageru tsumori de iru.
11. hoka no shonen tachi wa itsumo kono shonen o ijimeru.
12. kangofu wa knja ga raku ni dekiru yo sewashite ya raneba naranai.
13. kuraaku san ikka no kyuji o shiteiru nowa dare desu ka?
14. watashi wa mo kono shu no shigoto ni taerare nai.
15. otto to watashi ga gaishutsu shiteiru aida kodomo no mendo o mite kureru to hiru fujin wa yakusoku shite kureta.

Lesson 4 Two-Word Verbs That Occur Both With And Without Objects

There are many two-word verbs that occur both with and without objects. Some of them keep the same general meaning, and others have different meanings according to whether there is an object or not. See the following examples and study how they are used.

A. The same meaning

note: a) with object, b) without an object

1. call up: (telephone)

- a. Joe called me up late last night.
- b. Our boss called up before the meeting.

2. get in: (enter)

- a. Can they all get in that car?
- b. She always locks the car door after she gets in.

3. get off: (descend from, leave)

- a. I will get off the bus at the next stop.
- b. When the train stopped, the passengers got off.

4. get up: (rise)

- a. I almost forgot to get my husband up in time to go to work.
- b. I usually get up at six o'clock.

5. give up: (surrender, abandon)

- a. Is Mr. Willson going to give up looking for a job in New York?
- b. Yes, he is going to give up.

6. hung up: (replace a telephone receiver on a hook or cradle)
- She hung up the phone.
 - Bill hung up after he finished his conversation.
7. show off: (display to excess one's ability or possessions)
- Jack wants to drive out simply to show off his new car.
 - Mary sings very well, but I don't like the way she always shows off in front of everyone.
8. wear out: (use something until it is no longer usable)
- I have already worn this sweater out.
 - My shoes are wearing out too quickly.
- B. different meanings
1. clear up: (a. clarify, b. become clear)
- We have to clear up this misunderstanding.
 - This rain won't last; it will clear up soon.
2. make out: (a. perceive with difficulty, write a check, document, etc, b. succeed)
1. The letter was so illegible that I could not make it out.
 2. Before you can enter the course, you must make an application out.
 - b. I did not make out very well on my last English examination.
3. pass out: (a. distribute b. become unconscious)
- She passed out the textbooks.
 - The students who went to Mexico for their student teaching drank so much tequila in the train that they passed out by the time they arrived in Mexico City.

4. run down: (a. trace, disparage, hit with a vehicle,
b. slowly lose power so as to stop functioning,
as a clock.)
- a. 1. I have to write an essay on immigrants in New England.
I will run down some facts about them in the library.
2. Nobody likes him because he always runs down his
friends.
3. My uncle was run down by a truck last night.
- b. This watch will run down if you do not wind it.
5. shut up: (a. close completely b. be quiet, stop talking)
- a. The manager said that he would shut up his shop for
three days.
- b. His father told him to shut up.
6. take off: (a. remove b. depart -- said particularly of
airplanes)
- a. The door opened when I took my hat off and sat down.
- b. The plane took off at seven.
7. turn in: (a. submit b. go to bed)
- a. I want you to turn in your homework in tomorrow.
- b. I turned in at eleven o'clock yesterday.

Exercises

- A. Complete the following sentences with a two-word verb.
The meaning is given at the left of each sentence.
1. stop talking I wish that old lady would _____.
2. stop Have you made any experiments to find out
how long it takes the alarm clock to
_____ after it's wound up ?
3. telephone He said that he had _____ me _____
seven times while I was away.
4. remove Doctor Copeland _____ his spectacles.

5. abandon: I have not _____ believing that you are alive and that you will be found.
6. leave I _____ the plane at Las Vegas last night.
7. understand He is a fantastically complicated character. I can't _____ him _____.
8. become unconscious They stood behind her and clapped her ears as hard as they could with both hands. She said her head felt as if it were exploding. Blood spurted out of her ears and she _____.
9. enter In English, we say that we _____ a bus or train, but we _____ a car or a taxi.
10. clarify If Paul Drake has any information that's going to help us _____ a murder case, he'd better get it in our hands fast.
11. replace a telephone receiver on a hook It is impolite to _____ when someone is speaking to you on the phone.
12. display I found out that he wanted to _____ me _____ to his friend.
13. deliver Court is going to take a recess until the police can check on that automobile which was _____ to the Ford Agency on the morning of the eleventh.
14. use until it is no longer usable He has used his tape recorder so often that it is almost _____.
15. write I keep his books and _____ his checks.
16. depart I left that room the same day and slept in a different hotel every night until I _____ for London.

B. Conversion Practice

1. We need an expert to clarify this theoretical problem.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) a book ?
- 5) answer
- 6) Whom ?
- 7) answer

2. We'll have to rise early to go on a picnic.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) to go to work ?
- 5) answer
- 6) Why ?
- 7) answer

3. He wrote out a check for two thousand dollars.

- 1) use another two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) ten thousand dollars ?
- 5) answer
- 6) How much ?
- 7) answer

4. I have finally traced that poem you wanted.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) that short story ?
- 5) answer
- 6) What ?
- 7) answer

5. I want you to telephone me before the interview.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) after the interview ?
- 5) answer
- 6) When ?
- 7) answer

6. We will leave the bus at 22nd Street.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) at 42nd Street ?
- 5) answer
- 6) at which street ?
- 7) answer

7. Anne became unconscious because of the heat.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) because of the shock ?
- 5) answer
- 6) Why ?
- 7) answer

8. Her husband told her to be quiet and not to say anything more about it.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) her father ?
- 5) answer
- 6) Who ?
- 7) answer

9. I usually go to bed before twelve.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) before eleven ?
- 5) answer
- 6) What time ?
- 7) answer

10. Helen is removing her coat because it is too warm in the room.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) her sweater ?
- 5) answer
- 6) What ?
- 7) answer

C. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct function word.

1. understand They could not make _____ why on earth the train had stopped in the wood.
2. remove Take your jacket _____ in this warm room.
3. cause to rise Keep in mind that it is not your responsibility to get any adult _____ in the morning especially when they give you a hard time of it.
4. stop functioning According to the manufacturer, the alarm clocks would run _____ thirty to thirty-six hours after they'd been completely wound.
5. clarify In due course everything will be explained and cleared _____.
6. become
unconscious Jane almost passed _____ when she heard the news.
7. go to bed It is eleven. It is time to turn _____.
8. use until
useless Rough roads wore my tires _____.
9. telephone When are you going to call _____ the English Department.
10. enter Jack invited us to get _____ the car and go for a drive.
11. abandon King Edward VIII gave _____ his throne in order to marry the woman he loved.
12. leave Be sure to get _____ the bus at 11th Street.

D. Put the following Japanese into English

1. kare wa shokkingu na repooto o teishutsu suru kamo shirenai.
2. 42 ban a yobidashite kudasai.
3. tomu wa kuruma ni nori hashiri satta.
4. hikooki wa gozen 10 ji ni haneda kara tobi tatta.
5. chichi wa kodomo tachi ni "damarinasai" donatta.
6. watashi wa tsugi no eki de orimasu.
7. denchi ga kireta.
8. Kare wa itsumo ane no koto o kusashite iru.
9. kokka ga enso sareru to mina tachi agatta.
10. kono atsusa de wa ooku no hito ga taoreru kamo shirenai.
11. keisatsu ga nani o motomete irunoka gaten ga ikanakatta.
12. Irving wa saifu kara bengoshi ate ni furidashita kogitte o tori dashi ta.
13. watashi wa subete no koto o yatte mita ga damedatta.
watashi wa dannen shitai yoona kiga suru.
14. kookanshu wa watashi ni juwaki o kakete moo ichido onaji bangoo o mawase to itta.
15. Mason wa jibun no yarikata de sono hanzai no kaiketsu o hakaritakatta.
16. kono kutsu wa mo dame ni natte shimatta.
17. kanojo wa totemo ookina daia no yubiwa o misebira kashita.

Lesson 5 Three-Word Verbs Related To Two-Word Verbs

As we have noticed in previous lessons, there are a lot of two-word verbs in English and they quite often occur in everyday conversation. Three-word verbs which we study in this lesson and in the following lesson also occur very often in English, particularly, in American English. Therefore, it is necessary to know some of the most commonly used three-word verbs to have a better understanding in communicating with native speakers.

The construction of a three-word verb is simple: you only have to add a preposition after a two-word verb. There are two kinds of three-word verbs. The one is closely related to a two-word verb whereas the other is not related to, or independent of, a two-word verb. Both of these are important.

In this lesson we study three-word verbs which are closely related to two-word-verbs. See the following examples and study them by paying particular attention to the relationship between two-word verbs and three-word verbs.

1. bear up (endure)
bear up under
 - a. How could I bear up and live in this destitution?
 - b. Mr. Brown is bearing up under his wife's death.
2. catch on
catch on to (understand)
 - a. Linguistics was mysterious to me at first, but I am beginning to catch on.
 - b. I am beginning to catch on to linguistics.
3. check up (examine, investigate)
check up on
 - a. The experiment might enable me to check up some of my own conclusion.
 - b. Two detectives checked up on the prisoner's statements.
4. cut down (reduce)
cut down on
 - a. They will have to cut down expenses.
 - b. You should cut down on smoking.
5. drop out (leave, quit)
drop out of
 - a. Ten runners started, but three dropped out.
 - b. The man dropped out of the march.
6. fall behind (lag, not progress at the required pace)
fall behind in
 - a. He always falls behind when we are going uphill.
 - b. They all fell behind in the race.
7. get along (have a friendly relationship)
get along with
 - a. My father and I can't get along together.
 - b. She does not get along with her mother.
8. get away (escape, leave)
get away with (escape without punishment or reprimand)
 - a. None can get away from civilization.
 - b. That fellow violated the rules, but he apparently got away with it.

9. get by (manage with difficulty, pass)
get by with
- a. How's your Japanese coming along?
I've learned just enough to get by.
- b. We have to get by with a small salary.
10. give in (yield, give one's consent)
give in to
- a. If you keep asking him, he will probably give in.
b. Don't give in to temptation.
11. hold on (grasp tightly, not let go, wait)
hold on to
- a. Hold on a minute! I want to speak to you.
b. It is windy. You had better hold on to your hat.
12. keep up (maintain the same speed or level)
keep up with
- a. Please don't walk so fast. I cannot keep up.
b. Please don't walk so fast. I cannot keep up with you.
13. wait up (postpone going to bed until another's
wait up for return)
- a. It is past twelve. Why did you wait up?
b. Her husband told her not to wait up for him since
he must work in his office until very late.

Exercises

- A. Complete the following sentences by supplying the third word in the three-word phrase.
1. Priscilla Kidder, head of Priscilla of Boston, designs the wedding gown below to keep up _____ the changing times.
2. I dropped out _____ the race last year because I tore my Achilles tendon.
3. He did not catch on _____ the words at first, and Jake had to repeat them.

4. Jennie interested me because she was a fantastically dynamic woman who violated all the rules of Victorian England and managed to get away ____ it.
5. But if we cut down ____ the birthrate how can we assure the perpetuation of the human race?
6. The officials of the company have been checking up ____ you by long-distance telephone.
7. Arthur Ashe said yesterday he doesn't "get along ____" Jimmy Connors, but said he still would like to see Connors on the U.S. Davis Cup team.
8. Mrs. Brown gave in ____ the pleas of her children and let them eat the cake.
9. He was apparently trying to bear up ____ the pain.
10. The company will take your car back if you fall behind ____ your payments.
11. He did not make out very well on the last exam because he tried to get by ____ only a few hours of study.
12. Harold started laughing so hard that he had to hold on ____ the tree.
13. He was surprised to find his parents waiting up ____ him when he came back home.

B. Complete the following sentences with a three-word verb or a two-word verb. The meaning is given at the left of each sentence.

1. investigate How far do you want me to _____ Mrs. Sabin and the son?
2. reduce If you'd _____ your recreation and devote more time to your studies, you'd get better marks in school
3. keep a grasp The baby was just old enough to sit up and he _____ the sides of the wagon.

4. escape He couldn't have _____ the money because he wasn't in a position to touch it.
5. maintain the same speed When he stopped, she stopped also -- and when he walked fast she ran to _____ him.
6. quit He was an early member of the SLA, but he _____.
7. manage with difficulty I tell you the man is clever. They haven't been able to pin anything on him. He still _____.
8. yield Jimmy tried to study, but finally he _____ his sleepiness and went to bed.
9. have a friendly relationship Mr. and Mrs. Brown cannot _____ each other.
10. lag He _____ his rent and the landlady began to become impatient.
11. escape We'll find the villain, we won't let him _____.
12. understand I didn't understand his New York accent, but I finally _____.
13. endure He _____ well _____ all these misfortunes.

C. Conversion Practice

11. She cut down on her between-meal snacks.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) her smoking ?
- 5) answer
- 6) What ?
- 7) answer

2. The doctors examined his medical record.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) the nurses ?
- 5) answer
- 6) Who
- 7) answer

3. Ford found it difficult to keep up with General Motors.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) with Volkswagen ?
- 5) answer
- 6) What ?
- 7) answer

4. He gave in to his wife's wish.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) his children ?
- 5) answer
- 6) Whose wish
- 7) answer

5. Tom gets along with his father.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) with his brother ?
- 5) answer
- 6) with whom ?
- 7) answer

6. Ken fell behind in his payments for the car and had to borrow money.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) for the stereo set ?
- 5) answer
- 6) for what
- 7) answer

7. It was difficult for me to understand American jokes.

- 1) use a three-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) Japanese jokes ?
- 5) answer
- 6) what jokes ?
- 7) answer

8. Some students want to quit school.

- 1) use a three-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) many students ?
- 5) answer
- 6) How many ?
- 7) answer

9. He held on to my coat sleeve and refused to let go.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) to your shoulders ?
- 5) answer
- 6) to what ?
- 7) answer

10. They waited up for their son until very late.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) for their daughter ?
- 5) answer
- 6) whom ?
- 7) answer

11. Mr. Smith seems to be enduring the sudden death of his brother.

- 1) use a three-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) his financial loss ?
- 5) answer
- 6) what ?
- 7) answer

D. Put the following Japanese into English.

1. kanojo wa fuko ni atte rippa ni taeta.
2. sono imi ga wakaranakatta.
3. isha wa kare no kenko o shinsatsu shita.
4. watashi wa shokuji o herasanakereba naranai.
5. shonen wa gakushu noryoku ga taritai to kangaeta node taigaku shita.
6. kare wa benkyo ga okurete gakkoo o yameru hame ni natta.
7. Jim to Kate wa naka ga warui. karera wa itsumo kenka bakari shite iru.
8. kare wa mohaya satsujin o kakushi ooshitai towa omotte inakatta. Kare wa sonna koto kara nigedashi takatta.
9. kodomo no iinari ni naru oya wa kodomo o dame ni shite shimau daro.
10. watashi wa sugaritsuku koto ga dekiru nanika tokubetsu na mono o motte iru yoo ni omou. to iuno wa watashi wa yottsu no shumoku no sekai kiroku o motte iru kara da.
11. kanojo ga juuichi gatsu ni gakkoo ni modotta toki yon kagetsu no buranku ga atta node, zutto tsugaku shiteita kodomo ni okurezuni tsuite yuku nowa hone ga oreta.
12. inaka ni sunde iru node sukunai kyuuryoo demo nantoka yatte ikeru.
13. kaeru no wa juuniji goro ni narudaro. okite matte inakute mo iiyo.

Lesson 6 Independent Three-Word Verbs

In this lesson we study those three-word verbs which are not closely related to two-word verbs. They are inseparable.

1. come down with: (become ill with)
 1. On the day of the examinations Jimmy came down with a bad cold.
2. come up to: (meet, be equal to)
 1. The yield of the mine did not come up to our expectations.
3. do away with: (abolish, eliminate)
 1. Mechanical appliances have done away with the much of the drudgery of house work.
 2. The gang did away with the informer.
4. face up to: (confront or meet hardship bravely)
 1. In order to lessen both the probability and potential damage of atomic war, we must face up to the realities of how to prepare for it.
5. fall back on: (rely on, turn to as a final recourse)
 1. If you don't need the money now, bank it. It's always useful to have something to fall back on.
6. feel up to: (feel one has the strength or ability to do something)
 1. He doesn't feel up to a long walk.
7. go back on: (desert, fail to keep promise)
 1. Once you make a promise, you must not go back on it.
8. go in for: (have as an interest or hobby, dedicate oneself to)
 1. George really goes in for tennis. It's his favorite sport.

9. live up to: (match or equal the mark set by another)
 1. It is difficult to live up to the principles of the Christian religion.
10. look back on: (remember, view in retrospect)
 1. People often look back on their childhood as a very happy time.
11. make up for: (compensate for)
 1. Do you think her beauty could make up for her stupidity?
12. play up to: (flatter for personal advantage)
 1. She thinks she can pass by playing up the teacher.
13. read up on: (study carefully in preparation for an examination or other special purpose)
 1. The teacher told me to read up on this book.
14. run out of: (exhaust the supply of)
 1. On our way to Washington yesterday we ran out of gas.
15. stand up for: (support, defend)
 1. They all stood up for their right.
16. stand up to: (challenge, show resistance to)
 1. He stood up to us like a madman.

Exercises

A. Conversion Practice

1. Sue became ill with the flu just before she was to leave for Japan.

- 1) use a three-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) scarlet fever ?
- 5) answer
- 6) what ?
- 7) answer

2. Jane's work has not come up to my expectations.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) Anne's work ?
- 5) answer
- 6) whose work ?
- 7) answer

3. We can dispose of these old papers.

- 1) use a three-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) those new magazines ?
- 5) answer
- 6) what ?
- 7) answer

4. It was hard for Charles to face up to long months of illness.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) his responsibilities ?
- 5) answer
- 6) what ?
- 7) answer

5. She has a family to fall back on.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) her savings ?
- 5) answer
- 6) What ?
- 7) answer

6. Mr. Jones feels up to working today..

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) playing golf?
- 5) answer
- 6) What ?
- 7) answer

7. He failed to keep his promise to pay his share.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) to pay back his debts ?
- 5) answer
- 6) What promise ?
- 7) answer.

8. My friend said he preferred to go in for civil engineering.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) mechanical engineering ?
- 5) answer
- 6) What ?
- 7) answer

9. The car salesman failed to live up to the promises he made.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) the insurance salesman ?
- 5) answer
- 6) Who ?
- 7) answer

10. It is pleasant to remember our childhood.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) failure ?
- 5) answer
- 6) What ?
- 7) answer

11. She makes up for her lack of beauty by the sweetness of her manner.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) by her intelligence ?
- 5) answer
- 6) by what ?
- 7) answer

12. Mary is playing up to her employer.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) to her rich uncle ?
- 5) answer
- 6) to whom ?
- 7) answer

13. You should read up on Freud before you take your psychology examination.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) Marx ?
- 5) answer
- 6) on whom ?
- 7) answer

14. I ran out of money in Paris.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) in New York?
- 5) answer
- 6) Where ?
- 7) answer

15. The members of the labor union stood up for socialism.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question.
- 3) answer
- 4) capitalism ?
- 5) answer
- 6) for what ?
- 7) answer

16. He stood up for his adviser when he knew that he was right.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) to his boss ?
- 5) answer
- 6) to whom ?
- 7) answer.

B. Complete the following sentences by supplying the third word in the three-word phrase.

1. The goods failed to come up the required standard.
2. Our dog is getting so old and blind that we shall have to do away him.
3. If you don't stand up this man, he will abuse you unmercifully, because he is really a bully.
4. He thinks he can get ahead by playing up the boss.
5. It was hard to believe that so young a soldier could be in charge of whole armies and that his men obeyed him and looked up him with veneration.
6. They now look back their classroom experience of grammar as a nasty one.
7. If these new methods don't work, we'll have to fall back our old system.
8. He always faced up the realities of life.

7. exhaust the supply of We'll _____ logs if we go on heating at this rate.
8. resist Don't let people pick on you. Just _____ them.
9. be equal to The meals served in most restaurants do not _____ those cooked at home.
10. fail to keep He promised to pay his rent, but he has _____ his word.

D. Put the following Japanese into English.

1. anata wa bungaku no shumi ga aruka ?
2. kare wa kasareta sekinin o hatashita.
3. Tom wa soremadewa bungaku ya shinrigaku ni amari chikara o irete inakatta node, shiken o ukeru ima to natte ryoofoo no kamoku o shirabe nakereba naranai.
4. masaka no tokiniwa wareware wa chyokin ni tayoru koto ga dekiru.
5. kare wa nanikashira byooki ni kakkatta.
6. gyangu wa shitai o kawa ni nagekon de shobun shita.
7. satoo ga tsugatte shimatte nakatta node kanojo wa keeki o yaku koto ga dekinakatta.
8. kare ga haiboku no sekinin o towarete irutoki, yuujin no oku ga kare o bingo shite iruno wa kokoro atatamaru mono de atta.
9. ringu no ue de wa kare ni isamashiku tachimukaeru aite wa hotondo inai.

10. Kare wa jibun no hikiokoshita songai no umeawase o shinakereba naranai.
11. watashi no shogai ni wa kaiko shite yukai de nai ichi jiki ga aru.
12. Price fujin wa kanemochi datta node, kare wa kanojo ni kobi hetsu ratta.
13. saitaisha wa jibun no sekinin o mitome nakereba naranai.
14. kimi no sakuhin wa watashi no kitai ni sou.
15. George ga kane o nakushita ato, tsuma sae kare o misuteta.
16. totemo tsukarete irunode kyoo wa kaimono ni ikesomo nai.

Lesson 7 Two-Word Verbs With Special Constructions

Some of the two-word verbs have special or more than one constructions. The mere knowledge of their meanings is not sufficient to use them both in speaking and in writing. The knowledge of their constructions is necessary and helpful to use them correctly.

The distinction between "separable" and "inseparable" or "with objects" and "without objects" surely constitutes an important part in the construction of two-word verbs, but it does not cover all the aspects of the construction of two-word verbs. A variety of linguistic forms are used with two-word verbs.

The two-word verbs listed below are those which have constructions to be studied carefully. Read them paying particular attention to what kind of linguistic forms can come after each two-word verb.

1. come out . . . : (produce, utter, reveal, become ... as a result)
1. Bedford could visualize what would happen if one of these magazines that were becoming so popular should come out with the story of Jane Brown's past.
 2. Those people who read this report will come out sympathizing with him.
 3. On getting a briefing from Tom, I came out depressed.
 4. Everything came out all right with him.
 5. He came out winner.

come out	with + noun	(= complement)
	ing	
	past participle	
	adjective	
	noun	

2. drop in . . . : (visit informally)
1. I do not get much work done when people drop in.
 2. It was my brother, George, who had dropped in on us out of the blue.
 3. Drop in at our house whenever you are in the district.

drop in	without object
	on a person
	at a place

3. end up . . . : (slightly emphatic form of end, become . . . in the end)
1. His book ends up with the following sentence.
 2. Lincoln started out life as a country lawyer, but he ended up being president of the United States.

3. The couple had moved from place to place and ended up in Brattleboro.
4. Even the most expensive cars end up as scrap metal.
5. Their marriage ended up in divorce.
6. He got in with the wrong crowd of boys and ended up a petty criminal.
7. He ended up broke.
8. He ended up (by) giving us a list of books on the subject.

end up

with + noun (by) _____ ing prepositional phrase of place or adverb of place as in noun adjective

4. find out . . . : (discover, learn)
 1. How did you find out about the smuggling?
 2. I was unable to find out the name of the man who called.
 3. a. When did you find out that you had lost the book?
b. I want to find out who really was guilty.

find out

about noun objects noun clause (that, if, who, when... e.t.c.)
--

5. go on . . . : (continue, proceed)

1. They went on and left us to wait for a bus.
2. I don't see why we shouldn't go on with the discussion.
3. Bill went on writing and paid no attention to us.

go on	without object
	with + noun
	_____ing

6. keep on . . . : (continue)

1. If he keeps on as he has begun, he'll be sure to succeed.
2. He could not keep on with that thought, because he did not know where that thought led.
3. He went over to the door and let himself out. I kept on sitting in the chair.

keep on	without object
	with+noun
	_____ing

7. take over : . . . : (assume command of)

1. The new minister took over yesterday.
2. He called to one of the waitresses: 'Take over for me, will you? I'm going out.'
3. We took over the business.
4. We took over the business for him.

take over	without objects
	for
	object
	object + for

8. turn out . . . : (produce ----- with object
 extinguish -----
 come, appear ----- without object
 result -----)

1. A large crowd turned out.
2. Our expedition turned out very well.
3. The rumor turned out false.
4. He turned out to be a prominent political figure.
5. He turned out (to be) a first-class shot.
6. a. Steven has turned out a new book every year for ten years.
 b. He turned out the light.

turn out	without object
	adverb
	adjective
	to be . . .
	(to be) . . noun
	object

Exercises

A. Conversion Practice

1. Doris uttered a very strange comment last night.

- 1) use a three-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) a very interesting story?
- 5) answer
- 6) What ?
- 7) answer

2. Her second story came out very well.

- 1) repeat two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) Her first story?
- 5) answer
- 6) Which story? come out?
- 7) answer

3. I will visit my cousin today.

- 1) use a three-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) your uncle ?
- 5) answer
- 6) whom ?
- 7) answer

4. Mr. King visited his son at his office.

- 1) use a three-word verb.
- 2) use another three-word verb.
- 3) question
- 4) answer
- 5) at his daughter's office?
- 6) answer
- 7) at whose office ?
- 8) answer

5. He will visit Germany, France, and end up in England.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) in Sweden ?
- 5) answer
- 6) Where ?
- 7) answer

6. He ended up giving us a list of books on political science.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) literature ?
- 5) answer
- 6) on what ?
- 7) answer

7. I think he will end up rich.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) broke ?
- 5) answer
- 6) How ?
- 7) answer

8. I want to discover who really was guilty.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) innocent ?
- 5) answer
- 6) What do you want to find out?
- 7) answer

9. He began to get information about the job.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) about the incident?
- 5) answer
- 6) about what ?
- 7) answer

10. He continued his work while I was cooking.

- 1) use a three-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) on talking ?
- 5) answer
- 6) What ?
- 7) answer

11. My father wants me to return to Japan to assume the control of the company for him.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) Your uncle?
- 5) answer
- 6) Who ?
- 7) answer

12. When we opened the package, it turned out to be an oil painting.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) a water-color painting ?
- 5) answer
- 6) what ?
- 7) answer

13. The marriage turned out ^{TO BE} a very happy one.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) a very sad one ?
- 5) answer
- 6) what ?
- 7) answer

14. The factory produces more than a hundred cars in a week.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) more than a thousand cars?
- 5) answer
- 6) how many ?
- 7) answer

B. Make up correct sentences by filling in the following blanks with appropriate words and by rewriting underlined words.

1. result The weather forecast predicted rain, but it turned _____ be a fine day.
2. end, I tried to buy some cocoa and ended _____ get pickled radishes.
3. discovered We _____ a lot of what he was doing.
4. visit Do you like your friends to _____ you without notice?
5. uttered Just when I can't think straight you _____ come something that simply astounds me.
6. continued Barbara kept _____ talk even after I asked her to stop.
7. assume
command of They had him declared incompetent or insane, or something, and they've _____ the company.
8. continue I'll go _____ my sewing but don't take any notice. I'm listening, I am all ears.
9. end His speech started out fine, but it ended up _____ failure.
10. visit My boss dropped _____ my house after work.
11. turn out They came _____ sympathizing with the company.
12. discover When did you _____ that you had lost your diamond?
13. end They'll end _____ by do something really awful.

C. Put the following Japanese into English.

1. sonna muboo na unten o shite iruto kekkyoku wa byooin yuki desu yo.
2. sono shuppansha wa sono kyokasho no kaitei ban o hakko suru yotei desu.
3. watashi wa totemo isogashii. konya fui no raikyaku ga nakereba yoi noda ga.
4. sono wakamono ni atta koto o otto ga kigatsuku node wa nai ka to kanojo wa osoreta.
5. watashi ga tada suwatte kare o jitto mimamoru dake de yakamashiku shitsumon shinai baai wa, kare wa watshi o mushi shite shigoto o tsuzuketa.
6. Brenda wa komagoma shita kaji o zenbu hikiukete yatte kuretta.
7. sono uwasa wa itsuwari de aru koto ga wakatta.
8. watashi no ito wa yokatta no da ga fuun tsuzuki de atta.
9. kare wa sono kyoosoo de sani ni natta.
10. naganen no tomadachi de atta ga, karera wa saigo ni wa teki to natta.
11. Isshoo kenmei benkyo shite John wa tootoo yuu o totta.
12. tatakai wa mada tsuzuite iru.
13. Brown san ga kinoo shippitsu chuu no atarashii hon no koto de watashi ni soodan shini, hyokkori uchi ni tazunete kita.

Lesson 8 Synonyms of Two-Word Verbs

In this lesson and in the following lesson we study synonyms of two-word verbs. Those two-word verbs which we have studied so far differ from each other in their meanings. There are, however, some two-word verbs which are so closely related to each other that they can be used interchangeably. There are also two-word verbs which are, though not interchangeable, closely related to each other in their meanings and forms and should be treated as synonymous expressions.

An important characteristic which we should keep in mind of these synonymous two-word verbs is that they have common function words when they have synonymous or analogous meanings. This is a general tendency in the formation of two-word verbs and this knowledge helps us learn them more easily and quickly.

In this lesson those synonymous two-word verbs which are interchangeable or very closely related to each other are to be studied.

See the following examples paying close attention to the relationship between their meanings and common function words.

1.

show
turn

 up (arrive, appear)
- a. Mary didn't show up at the meeting.
- b. Many people turned up at the meeting.
2.

come
get

 along (progress, succeed)
- a. How are you coming along with the plans for your new house?
- b. How is your daughter getting along in school?
3.

make
think

 up (invent, fabricate, devise)
- a. Not having a good excuse for being late, Jane made one up.
- b. Your story about the hit-and-run accident was of course something you thought up.
4.

hand
turn

 in (deliver, submit)
- a. Are you still working on your IPP, Bonnie, or did you hand it in?
- b. I am still working on my IPP and I hope I can turn it in before the deadline.
5.

bring
come

 about (cause to happen) ---- transitive
(happen) ---- intransitive
- a. What brought about your change in marriage plans?
- b. What changes have come about in a half-century!
6.

bring
come

 to (revive) ---transitive
(regain consciousness) ---intransitive
- a. The medicine brought him to.
- b. Most people who faint come to in a short time.

7.

count
depend
rely

 on (rely, trust)
- a. I told Delbert I knew we could count on you.
- b. I depended on the truth of his statement.
- c. You may rely on my remittance.
8.

run
come

 across (meet or find accidentally)
- a. Where did you run across that information?
- b. Where did you come across that lovely painting?
9.

run
give

 out (terminate, wear out, be exhausted)
- a. The fuel was rapidly running out.
- b. The power gave out.
10.

hand
give

 out (distribute)
- a. They were handing out handbills.
- b. He stood at the door giving out programs.
11.

get
drive

 at (hint, mean)
- a. What' she getting at?
- b. I don't know what he was driving at or anything.
12.

catch
get

 on to (understand, grasp the point of)
(succeed in understanding, grasp)
- a. I'm sure they catch on to the method very quickly.
- b. She's getting on to the matter.

13.

look
watch

 out for (be careful or cautious)
- a. Look out for falling rocks.
- b. Watch out for the car.
14.

drop
look

 in on (visit casually)
- a. Mr. Carter dropped in on us yesterday afternoon.
- b. I will look in on my sister after work.

Exercises

- A. Complete the two-word or three-word verbs in these sentences.
1. The rescue workers handed _____ supplies to the victims of the earthquake.
 2. Pat is busy working on her thesis; don't count ___ her for any help.
 3. I ran _____ a beautiful passage when I was reading Katherine Anne Porter's Pale Horse, Pale Rider.
 4. At first they thought the girl was dead but soon she came _____.
 5. I tried to think ___ some way that I could keep you from questioning me.
 6. The teachers turned ___ their reports at the end of the school year.
 7. Look _____ cars when you cross the street.
 8. The water gave _____.

9. How are you getting _____ in your study of mathematics?
10. Don't make ___ a good story.
11. She could not understand what he was getting _____.
12. Jim asked me to look _____ him on my way back home.
13. I came _____ the cute doll in a little shop in Shinjuku.
14. Five young men were giving _____ pamphlets in front of the station.
15. At first I did not know how to play "monopoly", but soon I got _____ it.
16. The accident came _____ when I was crossing the street.
17. The heavy rain brought _____ the flood.
18. He tried hard to make out what Bill was driving _____.
19. The American spoke so fast that Akira could not catch _____ his explanation.
20. We waited for Charles for two hours, but he did not show _____.

B. Conversion Practice

1. I plan to stay there until my money is exhausted.
 - 1) use a two-word verb
 - 2) use another two-word verb
 - 3) question
 - 4) answer
 - 5) until your food gives out?
 - 6) answer
 - 7) until when?
 - 8) answer

2. All the guests we invited appeared at the party.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) use another two-word verb
- 3) question
- 4) answer
- 5) only half of the guests?
- 6) answer
- 7) how many ?
- 8) answer

3. The salesmen are distributing samples of their products among the housewives.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) use another two-word verb
- 3) question
- 4) answer
- 5) among the students ?
- 6) answer
- 7) among whom ?
- 8) answer

4. Lucas was hinting at the idea at the meeting.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) use another two-word verb
- 3) question
- 4) answer
- 5) Mary ?
- 6) answer
- 7) Who ?
- 8) answer

5. The doctor said that he would visit his patient this afternoon.

- 1) used a two-word verb
- 2) use another two-word verb
- 3) question
- 4) answer
- 5) his friend ?
- 6) answer
- 7) whom ?
- 8) answer

6. I happened to find a dollar bill when I was emptying the bottom drawer of my desk.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) use another two-word verb
- 3) question
- 4) answer
- 5) a ten dollar bill ?
- 6) answer
- 7) what ?
- 8) answer

7. You can rely on Tom to help you with today's assignment.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) use another two-word verb
- 3) question
- 4) answer
- 5) Frank ?
- 6) answer
- 7) whom ?
- 8) answer

8. It took half an hour to regain consciousness after she fainted.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) two hours ?
- 5) answer
- 6) how long ?
- 7) answer

9. He submitted his resignation.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) use another two-word verb
- 3) question
- 4) answer
- 5) his weekly report ?
- 6) answer
- 7) what ?
- 8) answer

10. He had plenty of time to invent a pretty interesting story for the children.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) use another two-word verb
- 3) question
- 4) answer
- 5) for the adults ?
- 6) answer
- 7) for whom ?
- 8) answer

11. The food supplies have been exhausted.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) use another two-word verb
- 3) question
- 4) answer
- 5) the fuel supplies ?
- 6) answer
- 7) what supplies ?
- 8) answer

12. He told his man to watch out for Della Street.

- 1) use another three-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) for Perry Mason ?
- 5) answer
- 6) for whom ?
- 7) answer

13. He is beginning to understand the northern dialect.

- 1) use a three-word verb
- 2) use another three-word verb
- 3) question
- 4) answer
- 5) the southern dialect ?
- 6) answer
- 7) which dialect ?
- 8) answer

14. Nick visited me unexpectedly last night.

- 1) use a three-word verb
- 2) use another three-word verb
- 3) question
- 4) answer
- 5) your uncle ?
- 6) answer
- 7) who ?
- 8) answer

15. Scientists say that many factors cause changes in the weather.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) only a few factors ?
- 5) answer
- 6) how many factors ?
- 7) answer

16. Dick is doing very well in his study of Japanese.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) use another two-word verb
- 3) question
- 4) answer
- 5) Joe ?
- 6) answer
- 7) who ?
- 8) answer

17. The doctor gave the girl the medicine which revived her.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) the nurse ?
- 5) answer
- 6) who ?
- 7) answer

C. Put the following Japanese into English

1. kanojo wa kitto shi o moo hitotsu kangae dashi te iru no da to omou.
2. kare wa byooki ni naru made wa umaku yatte ita.
3. kare wa shokkingu na hookoku o teishutsu suru kamo shirenai.
4. kare o hametsu sasete nowa bakuchi de aru.
5. watashi wa katsute suunin no mono o jinkoo kokyuu de ikikae raseta koto ga aru.
6. dooshite sono jiko ga okotta nodesu ka.
7. tabemono o eru tame niwa himo o hippareba ii to iukoto ga sono zoo niwa wakatta.
8. konban kanarazu yotte kudasai.
9. kiseifuku no zaiko ga tsukite shimatta.
10. watashi no neratte iru koto o ohanashi shimashoo.
11. kare wa yokujitsu jimusho ni sugata o miseta.
12. futo honmono o mitsuketa.
13. sensei wa shiken mondai o kubatta.
14. kimi wa watashi o ate ni shite yoi. kimi o misuteru yoona koto wa shimasen kara.
15. watashi ga koko e sugata o miseyoo towa omowana katta noda ne.
16. tashikani sono hanashi wa kanari umaku dechi age rarete ita.

Lesson 9 Analogous Expressions of Two-Word Verbs

The groups of two-word verbs that we will cover in this lesson are not synonymous in the strict sense of the word, but they are, to a certain degree, related to each other both in their meanings and forms. Although it is hard to give an exact definition as to what the relationship really is, we can see that there is something in common between the two-word verbs in each group. As stated in the previous lesson, function words play an important role in determining this. Pay close attention to the function words and the meanings of the two-word verbs and read the following examples.

1. make out (write a check, document, etc.)
 write (write fully in detail)
 type (type fully in detail)
 fill (complete -- said of forms, applications,
 etc.)

- a. I went into the office and started making out
 a report.

- b. Della, will you please write out Kerry Dunton's name,
 address and telephone number on a card?

- c. She typed out the card with his address and telephone
 number.

- d. Have you filled out the registration form for your
 license?

2.

go
check
fit in
tie in

 with (match, harmonize with)
 (agree with)
 (accord with)
 (be consistent with)

- a. His hat certainly goes well with his suit.
- b. Your story doesn't check with the other stories I've heard.
- c. What you know about Dutton fits in with what we know about the murder.
- d. His story seems to tie in with the facts.

3.

fool
hang
play
run

 around (with) (waste time, pass time foolishly)
 (loiter, frequent)
 (spend time with a person of the opposite sex without serious intent)
 (associate with, go out frequently with)

- a. Where have you been fooling around?
- b. She was tired of hanging around with the kids.
- c. He'd been playing around with Lavender Breen long before you arrived here.
- d. Recently, Frank has been running around with a girl from the office.

4.

turn
work
pan

 out (become, result)
 (develop, turn out)
 (develop, result, turn out)

- a. How will the experiment turn out?
- b. I assure everybody that things are going to work out all right.
- c. Our investment did not pan out satisfactorily.

5.

put	on.	(place on oneself--said of clothes)
have		(be wearing--said of clothes)
try		(test, try before buying--said only of clothes)

- a. She put on her beautiful sweater.
- b. Tom has his new hat on.
- c. Why is it necessary to try on shoes before buying them?

6.

take	down	(make a record in writing, or in shorthand of someone's spoken words)
copy		(make a copy of)
put		(write down)
jot		(make a note of, write down quickly)
write		(make a note of)

- a. The speech was taken down in shorthand.
- b. Would you please copy down this paragraph?
- c. Put down here your name and address, please.
- d. Jot them down in your notebook.
- e. I will write down the name and address of the company.

7.

cross	out	(cancel, eliminate)
leave		(omit, skip)

- a. He crossed out a wrong word.
- b. You have left out your own name.

8.

break	in (on)	(interrupt)
cut		(interrupt)

- a. Don't keep breaking in with your remarks.
- b. Don't cut in with your remarks.

Exercises

- A. Complete the two-word verbs in these sentences.
1. Jack has been playing _____ with a number of girls.
 2. His plans to build a new house did not pan _____ very well.
 3. Naturally I didn't want to break _____ Dad.
 4. I really was a different woman when I put that kimono _____.
 5. If gems are lost, the insurance company will write _____ a check to cover the loss.
 6. Before approving the contract the lawyer crossed _____ several clauses to which he objected.
 7. Ken tried _____ several suits and finally picked out a blue one.
 8. The stenographer took _____ the speech.
 9. Bob has been running _____ with that French girl.
 10. I want you to leave this book off the list.
 11. This blue carpet doesn't go _____ those brown curtains.
 12. This piece of evidence does not fit _____ the other evidence.
 13. All of the applicants had to fill _____ the forms.
 14. He spends so much time fooling _____ that he never accomplishes anything.
 15. It didn't work _____ that way.
 16. Let me jot _____ your telephone number so that I can call you later.

B. Conversion Practice

1. The description of the girl checked with that of your secretary.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) that of my daughter ?
- 5) answer
- 6) what? ?
- 7) answer

2. The manager wrote down the license number of the car.

- 1) use the two-word verb put down
- 2) use the two-word verb take down
- 3) question
- 4) answer
- 5) the telephone number of the company ?
- 6) answer
- 7) What ?
- 8) answer

3. Mrs. Brown had a beautiful evening dress on.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) a beautiful winter coat?
- 5) answer
- 6) what ?
- 7) answer

4. What he said fits in perfectly with your story.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) with her story ?
- 5) answer
- 6) with whose story ?
- 7) answer

5. He spends most of his time hanging around antique shops.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) coffeeshops ?
- 5) answer
- 6) where ?
- 7) answer

6. I think things will start working out ~~for the~~ better.

- 1) use the two-word verb pan out
- 2) use the two-word verb turn out
- 3) question
- 4) answer
- 5) for the worse ?
- 6) answer
- 7) How ?
- 8) answer

7. I had to break in on their conversation to tell them the news.

- 1) use the three-word verb cut in on
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) to tell them that they had a telephone call?
- 5) answer
- 6) Why ? 7) answer

8. The English teacher crossed out several words in my composition.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) several sentences ?
- 5) answer
- 6) what ?
- 7) answer

9. He began to make out an order for books.

- 1) use the two-word verb write out
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) a check for fifty dollars ?
- 5) answer
- 6) what ?
- 7) answer



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C. Put the following Japanese into English

1. anata wa t to iu ji o oto shita.
2. shinbun kisha tachi wa sono enzetsu o kakitōmeta.
3. kare wa watashi no setsumei o saegitta.
4. watashi tachi no tooshi wa umaku ikana katta.
5. kare wa bura bura shite ooku no jikan o tsuiyasu.
6. moshi Ritz de shokuji o suru nara yakaifuku o kina kereba ikemasen yo.
7. sono chinjutsu wa watashi no hanashi to ichi suru.
8. kono kuuhaku ni jijitsu to hizuke o kaki ire te kudasai.
9. chotto omachi kudasai. otaku no juusho to denwa bangoo o kakitome masu kara.
10. watashi wa yoofukuya e itte shichoo no fuku o kite mita.
11. koto ga umaku hakon da.
12. kare wa sono ie no soto o urotsuki mawatte ita.
13. watashi wa karera ga iu koto o subete kakitome yoo.
14. kare wa oozei no onna no ko to asobi mawatte iru.
15. sono nekutai wa anata no shatsu ni yoku niau.
16. kyoo Mary ga kiteiru doresu doo omoi masu ka.
17. Mason wa Horace Shelby ga kogitte o kaite iru hoo o muita.
18. shoohin ga okurijoo to awanai.
19. dooiu wake de eliminate to iu kotba o sakujo shita nodesu ka.

Lesson 10 Antonyms of Two-Word Verbs.

The pairs of two-word verbs listed below are antonyms. These antonyms are divided into two groups: 1) those pairs of antonyms which have a common verb and different function words, and 2) those pairs of antonyms which have different verbs and a common function words. There is a third group of antonyms which have different verbs and function words, but only the first two groups will be treated in this lesson because they can help learners study two-word verbs more easily and quickly. See the following examples.

Group 1	check in	----	check out
	count in	----	count out
	play up	----	play down
	pull in	----	pull out
	talk down	----	talk up
	turn off	----	turn on
	turn down	----	turn up
	look up to	----	look down on

Group 2	agree with	----	disagree with
	fall through	----	come through
	hand over	----	take over
	hold out	----	run out (give out)
	sell out	----	buy out
	slow up	----	speed up
	down		

1. check in (sign when reporting for work or duty,
also register in a hotel)
check out (leave a hotel)
 - a. He is planning on checking in at the hotel this evening.
 - b. Kate checked out of the hotel yesterday.

2. count in (include)
count out (exclude)
 - a. Be sure to count me in when you have a ball game.
 - b. I can't go to the party; please count me out.

3. play up (maximize the importance of)
play down (minimize the importance of, place
small emphasis on)
 - a. In its editorial the newspaper plays up the Lockheed scandal.
 - b. The newspaper played down the local government scandal.

4. pull in (arrive -- said of a vehicle)
pull out (leave -- said of a vehicle)
 - a. The train has just pulled in.
 - b. The boy saw the train pulling out of the station.

5. talk down (minimize the significance of, belittle)
talk up (praise, arouse enthusiasm for)
 - a. The reporter talked down the importance of the incident.
 - b. The proprietor of the antique shop talks up the article he has got recently.

6. turn off (stop the operation of)
 turn on (start the operation of)
- a. Please turn off the radio so that other residents can sleep.
 b. Please turn on the light. This room is dark.
7. turn down (lessen in intensity)
 turn up (increase in intensity)
- a. Please turn down the radio. It is too loud.
 b. Please turn the radio up a little so that I can hear the program.
8. look up to (respect, admire)
 look down on (despise, scorn, consider inferior)
- a. Children should look up to their parents.
 b. He looks down on women.
10. agree with (be in accord, share an opinion or understanding)
 disagree with ((be unsuitable, be harmful because of incompatibility)
- a. The climate doesn't agree with me.
 b. The climate disagrees with me.
11. fall through (fail, not be accomplished)
 come through (succeed in spite of difficulties)
 go through (succeed in spite of difficulties)
- a. The plan fell through.
 b. Our company team will come through very well in the tournament.
 c. I went through with it as it was my duty.

4. despise The people with whom Desere was running around were left-wing idealists and _____ her as an heiress.
5. reduce speed Should we _____ the car _____?
6. yield control of The former president _____ his authority _____ to his successor the day after the election.
7. succeeded After months of negotiation the merger finally _____.
8. exclude He was so sick that he thought he could not take part in the game. He asked his teacher to _____ him _____.
9. became exhausted Before spring their finances _____.
10. minimize the importance of Why did the press _____ the story about the riot. .
11. start the operation of You have to _____ the motor before the motor boat will start.
12. left When we _____ of the docking area, five cars _____ after us.
13. register in a hotel A beautiful young lady was about to _____ when he entered the hotel.
14. maximized the importance of The journal _____ the story about the arrest of the former prime minister.
15. include He asked me to _____ him _____ when I was making preparations for the trip.
16. lessen in intensity Tell him to _____ the radio.
17. arrived The train _____ exactly on time.

12. hand over (yield control of)
 take over (assume control of)
- a. He handed over the property to the buyer.
 b. He took over the Presidency in a national crisis.
13. hold out (continue to be in supply, prove to be sufficient, resist)
 run out (become exhausted, terminate)
 (give)
- a. I will stay in America as long as my money holds out.
 b. I will stay in America until my money runs out.
14. slow up (down) (reduce speed)
 speed up (increase the rate of, accelerate)
- a. Slow up while you're driving through a city street.
 b. They sped up the production of aircraft.

Exercises

- A. Complete the following sentences with a two-word verb. The meaning is given at the left of each sentence.
1. continue to be in supply The supplies will _____ till the end of the voyage.
2. stop the operation of Please _____ the drier _____.
3. increase in intensity Would you please _____ the radio a little?

B. Conversion Practice

1. He reached the station two minutes before the train pulled out.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) before the train pulled in ?
- 5) answer
- 6) when ?
- 7) answer

2. Mr. Chase is going to assume the control of the company.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) yield control of the company?
- 5) answer using another two-word verb.
- 6) What is Mr. Chase going to do?
- 7) answer

3. Jack told his sister to lower the volume of the radio.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) turn up the radio?
- 5) answer
- 6) What did Jack tell his sister to do?
- 7) answer

4. He asked me if our money would become exhausted.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) if your money would last?
- 5) answer
- 6) What did he ask you?
- 7) answer

5. The students respected that French teacher.

- 1) use a three-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) despised?
- 5) answer using another three-word verb
- 6) What did they think of that French teacher?
- 7) answer

6. The famous movie actor registered at the hotel.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) left the hotel?
- 5) answer using another two-word verb
- 6) What did the famous movie actor do?
- 7) answer

7. The driver slowed the bus down.

- 1) use an antonym
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) the taxi?
- 5) answer
- 6) what?
- 7) answer

8. The project will fail sooner or later.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) succeed?
- 5) answer using another two-word verb
- 6) What will become of the project?
- 7) answer

9. You have to stop the operation of the motor of the car when gas is put in.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) start the operation of the motor?
- 5) answer using another two-word verb.
- 6) What do I have to do to stop the motor?
- 7) answer

10. The local newspaper maximizes the importance of the railway project.

- 1) use a two-word verb
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) minimizes the importance?
- 5) answer using another two-word verb
- 6) How does the local newspaper treat the railway project?
- 7) answer

11. The committee is going to count him in.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) count him out?
- 5) answer
- 6) How is the committee going to treat him?
- 7) answer

12. That fish I had for supper disagreed with me.

- 1) repeat
- 2) question
- 3) answer
- 4) agreed?
- 5) answer
- 6) How was that fish that you had for supper?
- 7) answer

C. Put the following Japanese into English.

1. karera wa itsumo wareware o binboo na shinrui to shite misageta.
2. sono suri wa keisatsu ni hikiwata sare ta.
3. shokuryo wa asatte made motsu deshoo.
4. kare wa getsuyoo ni hoteru ni kite tomari, kayoo no yoru kanjoo o haratte deta.
5. minshutoo wa itsumo kokujin hyoo wa ateni shinai.
6. atarashii shushoo ga shigoto o hikitsuida.
7. seifu wa sensoo de koohai shita chiiki no fukkoo o isoida.
8. watashi wa teepu rekoodaa no oto o moo sukoshi agete kure to Jim ni tanonda.
9. watashitachi ga gaishutsu shite iru aida dareka ga kono heya no denki o tsuketa.
10. kisha wa sugu nimo dete ikoo to shite ita.
11. sono yoo na hito wa sonkei sezuniwa irarenai.
12. kare wa sono jijitsu o juushi shite iru.
13. shinbun wa sono jiken no juuyoo sei wa taishita koto wa nai to itta.
14. sono tabemono wa watashi no kuchi ni awanai.
15. kuruma wa sokudo o otoshite tomatta.
16. ima haitte kite iru nowa anata no kisha desu yo.
17. terebi no oto o chiisaku shite kure. hirune o shitainda.
18. kono lito ni Brown fusai o ireru beki de shooka.
19. terebi o miru toki heya no akari o zenbu kesu no wa meni yoku nai.

Lesson 11

Review Exercises

A. Complete these sentences by using one of the listed two-word verbs.

bring about	give in	hold off	pick on
bring out	give off	hold on	pick out
bring to	give up	hold up	pick up
bring up	give out	hold out	

1. rob The thief pointed a gun at Jack and _____ him ____.
2. tease Why are they _____ the small children at the playground?
3. emit The chimney was _____ volumes of black smoke.
4. raise The question will be _____ in the next meeting.
5. cause to happen Did the election _____ some political reforms?
6. surrender I guess I'll _____ and smoke again.
7. prove to be sufficient I wish my money could _____.
8. select The captain _____ Tom to do the job yesterday.
9. abandon The president of the company has tried many times to _____ smoking, but he can't seem to _____ it ____.
10. revive I hope this injection will _____ him ____.
11. distribute The boss told me to go out and _____ samples of our products.

- B. Answer these questions using a pronoun as the direct object form.

Example: Did they call off the celebration?

No, they didn't call it off.

1. Have you put the toy away?
No, _____.
2. Does Jack often tell on his little sister?
No, _____.
3. Did he try out the sewing machine for several days before buying it?
Yes, _____.
4. Did the director turn down Sam's application for a position?
Yes, _____.
5. Do the U.S. flag stand for the fifty states?
Yes, _____.
6. Will Pam look after the dog?
No, _____.
7. Is Mr. Ohsu going to see about the reservations for the concert?
Yes, _____.
8. Will he carry over the subject to the next meeting?
No, _____.
9. Does the child like to cut out pictures from magazines?
Yes, _____.
10. Did he wait politely on the guests?
No, _____.
11. Did you often come across John at the hotel?
Yes, _____.
12. Will the city council take up the transportation problem?
Yes, _____.

C. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct word of the two given at the left of each sentence.

1. in, down The radio has broken _____ again.
2. around, up I hung _____ there until about an hour ago and then came over here to wait in the hotel.
3. down, up This cold note let her _____.
4. off, up Ken showed _____ late at the meeting.
5. in, with Do these figures check _____ the bank statement?
6. out, on Some students have great difficulty figuring _____ what to major in at college.
7. in, on I always get _____ my car on the right-hand side.
8. into, over Have the police looked _____ the scandal?
9. in, out He said that he was going to drop _____ at my house this afternoon.
10. out, down He wrote _____ a check for seventy dollars.
11. off, out My shoes are already worn _____. I must buy new ones.
12. out, up How did you make _____ when you went to look for work?

D. Complete the following sentences by supplying the third word in the three-word phrase.

1. Jack could not catch on _____ the joke.
2. The baby held on _____ her father's hand.
3. They have no private means to fall back _____.
4. I have an idea he is just an old pensioner that they keep there to watch out _____ fire.
5. I can't keep up _____ all my work.
6. Don't break in _____ Dad when he is speaking.
7. I am afraid that I am coming down _____ the measles.
8. They won't go back _____ their word.
9. I have run out _____ sugar.
10. Bill fell behind _____ his studies and failed the course.

E. Complete these sentences by writing in the proper verb.

1. decrease Enrollment in teachers's colleges has _____ off.
2. clarify The difficulty has been _____ up.
3. trace I am not sure of the date of the event. I'll have to _____ it down.
4. telephone Joe _____ me up while I was out.
5. meet by chance Did you say you _____ into your former high school classmate yesterday?

6. become unconscious Beth _____ out because of the heat. yesterday.
7. search for He always _____ up new words in his dictionary.
8. omit Please _____ out the first five names on the list.

F. Complete the following sentences by using one of the two-word verbs on the list.

come about
come across
come along
come out
count out
count in
count on

cut down on
cut in on
drop in at
drop in on
drop out of
go off
go with
go without

hand in
hand out
hand over
look after
look back on
look down on
look up to
look into

pull in
pull out
run across
run down
run into
run out of

stand by
stand out
stand up for
stand up to
see about
see to

take after
take down
take off
take over
take out
take up

turn down
turn in
turn off
turn on
turn out
turn up

wait on
wait up for
end up

1. interrupt The news announcer _____ the regular program to announce the election results.
2. distribute Would you please _____ the papers?
3. discover
accidentally I will let you know if I _____ the book.
4. investigate I have not _____ his qualifications yet. He seems very intelligent, though.
5. resemble That boy certainly _____ his father. He even walks like him.
6. take care of In any case that young woman is very capable of _____ herself.
7. be prepared
to assist. Don't be afraid. I'll _____ you if you need help.
8. leave How many members have already _____ the club?
9. abstain from How can you _____ eight hours of sleep?
10. happen Nobody knew how the accident _____.
11. explode He heard a gun _____ when he was reading a book in his study.
12. escort on a
social date Who is _____ Jane _____ tonight.
13. rely on Don't _____ me to help you work out the problem.
14. refuse His proposition was _____ at the meeting.
15. arrive The boat _____ to shore a few minutes ago.

16. match She asked her mother to buy her a new hat to _____ her green dress.
17. be noticeable He is so tall that he _____ in any group.
18. appear The professor _____ ten minutes late.
19. serve You should _____ customers pleasantly.
20. result Have you discovered how the meeting _____.
21. assume control of A new director is going to _____ the project _____ next month.
22. include Please _____ me _____ next time you have a basketball game.
23. collide with Mrs. Harrison almost _____ a bus in front of the bank.
24. reduce The director is planning on _____ the clerks in the office.
25. despise All people with a sense of decency will _____ such conduct as that.

Answers to Exercises

Lesson 1

Exercise A

1. passed away
2. let up
3. fallen through
4. broke out
5. broken down
6. falls off, fell off
7. stood out
8. turn up, have turned up
9. wear off
10. gone off
11. stand by.

Exercise B

1. stand out
2. turn up
3. fall through
4. wore off
5. pass away
6. went off
7. broke down
8. broke out
9. standing by
10. let up
11. fallen off
12. passed away
13. turn up

Exercise C

- 1)
 1. Tom's mother had passed away a relatively short time ago.
 2. Had Tom's mother passed away a relatively short time ago?
 3. Yes, she had. She had passed away a relatively short time ago.
 4. Had John's mother passed away a relatively short time ago?
 5. No, she hadn't. She hadn't passed away a relatively short time ago.
 6. Whose mother had passed away a relatively short time ago?
 7. Tom's mother had passed away a relatively short time ago.
- 2)
 1. Twenty people turned up for the meeting.
 2. Did twenty people turn up for the meeting?
 3. Yes, they did. They turned up for the meeting.
 4. Did thirty people turn up for the meeting?
 5. No, they didn't. Thirty people didn't turn up for the meeting.

6. How many people turned up for the meeting?
 7. Twenty people turned up for the meeting.
- 3)
 1. World War 1 broke out in 1914.
 2. Did World War 1 break out in 1914?
 3. Yes, it did. It broke out in 1914.
 4. Did World War break out in 1914?
 5. No, it didn't. It didn't break out in 1914.
 6. What broke out in 1914.
 7. World War 1 broke out in 1914.
 - 4)
 1. My first impressions are wearing off.
 2. Are your first impressions wearing off?
 3. Yes, they are. They are wearing off.
 4. Is your feeling of strangeness wearing off?
 5. No, it isn't. It isn't wearing off.
 6. What is wearing off?
 7. My first impressions are wearing off.

Exercise D

1. The paint on the new toys is beginning to wear off.
2. He was the only person who turned up.
3. They have been standing by since six o'clock.
4. The literary critic stood out.
5. When did Uncle George pass away?
6. The storm let up late in the evening.
7. What made the dynamite go off?
8. Her marriage plans fell through.
9. The circulation of the magazine fell off considerably.
10. The newspapers say that an epidemic of influenza has just broken out in Tokyo.
11. Why did the tape recorder break down so soon after we bought it?
12. The firecracker went off with a bang.
13. When is this hot weather going to let up?
14. The lost earring turned up in the pocket of my dress.
15. She has been working too hard and has broken down completely.

Lesson 2

Exercise A

1. turn down
2. give off
3. call off
4. cut out
5. put up
6. held up
7. figure out
8. figure out
9. put away.
10. taking out
11. take up
12. let down
13. look up
14. pick out

Exercise B

1. Why did you bring that controversial subject up at the meeting?
Why did you bring it up at the meeting?
2. The secretary carried her tasks out.
The secretary carried them out.
3. They have decided to carry the meeting over.
They have decided to carry it over.
4. He handed the decisions down.
He handed them down.
5. He asked me if he could try the tape recorder out.
He asked me if he could try it out.
6. The author was very unhappy when the company turned his novel down.
7. Have you figured that French problem out?
Have you figured it out?
8. A robber held two people up yesterday.
A robber held them up yesterday.
9. Look this word up in the dictionary, please.
Look it up in the dictionary, please.
10. We had to call the conference off.

Exercise C

- 1)
 1. We'll have to call the picnic off if it rains tomorrow.
 2. Will you have to call the picnic off if it rains tomorrow?
 3. Yes, we will. We'll have to call the picnic off if it rains tomorrow.
 4. Will you have to call the concert off if it rains tomorrow?
 5. No, we won't. We won't have to call the concert off if it rains tomorrow.
 6. What will you have to call off if it rains tomorrow?
 7. We'll have to call the picnic off if it rains tomorrow.
- 2)
 1. William let down his parents by not accepting the scholarship.
 2. Did William let down his parents by not accepting the scholarship?
 3. Yes, he did. He let down his parents by not accepting the scholarship.
 4. Did he let down his friends by not accepting the scholarship?
 5. No, he didn't. He didn't let down his friends by not accepting the scholarship.
 6. Whom did he let down by not accepting the scholarship?
 7. He let down his parents by not accepting the scholarship.

- 3) 1. I think Mrs. Gibson picked out all the furnishings.
 2. Do you think Mrs. Gibson picked out all the furnishings?
 3. Yes, I do. I think Mrs. Gibson picked out all the furnishings.
 4. Do you think Mrs. Gibson picked out all the magazines?
 5. No, I don't. I don't think Mrs. Gibson picked out all the magazines.
 6. What do you think Mrs. Gibson picked out?
 7. I think Mrs. Gibson picked out all the furnishings.
- 4) 1. He cut out the comic strips from the morning papers.
 2. Did he cut out the comic strips from the morning papers?
 3. Yes, he did. He cut out the comic strips from the morning papers.
 4. Did he cut out the editorials from the morning papers?
 5. No, he didn't. He didn't cut out the editorials from the morning papers.
 6. What did he cut out from the morning papers?
 7. He cut out the comic strips from the morning papers.
- 5) 1. That fertilizer factory gave off an unpleasant smell.
 2. Did that fertilizer factory give off an unpleasant smell?
 3. Yes, it did. It gave off an unpleasant smell.
 4. Did that fertilizer factory give off heavy smoke?
 5. No, it didn't. It didn't give off heavy smoke.
 6. What did that fertilizer factory give off?
 7. That fertilizer factory gave off an unpleasant smell.
- 6) 1. It took three hours to put the stuff away.
 2. Did it take three hours to put the stuff away?
 3. Yes, it did. It took three hours to put the stuff away.
 4. Did it take five hours to put the stuff away?
 5. No, it didn't. It didn't take five hours to put the stuff away.
 6. How many hours did it take to put the stuff away?
 7. It took three hours to put the stuff away.
- 7) 1. When we are learning a new language, we often have to look up new words in our dictionary.
 2. When you're learning a new language, do you often have to look up new words in your dictionary?
 3. Yes, we do. When we are learning a new language, we often have to look up new words in our dictionary.
 4. When you are learning a new language, do you hardly ever have to look up new words in your dictionary?
 5. No, we don't. We don't hardly ever have to look up new words in our dictionary.
 6. How often do you have to look up new words when you are learning a new language?
 7. When we are learning a new language, we often have to look up new words in our dictionary.

- 8) 1. The teachers are planning to carry the workshop over one more day.
2. Are the teachers planning to carry the workshop over one more day?
3. Yes, they are. They are planning to carry the workshop over one more day.
4. Are the teachers planning to carry the workshop over one more week?
5. No, they aren't. They aren't planning to carry the workshop over one more week.
6. How long teachers are planning to carry the workshop over?
7. The teachers are planning to carry the workshop over one more day.
- 9) 1. They are putting up a big new building next door to my house.
2. Are they putting up a big new building next door to your house?
3. Yes, they are. They are putting up a big new building next door to my house.
4. Are they putting up a big new building back of your house?
5. No, they aren't. They aren't putting up a big new building back of my house.
6. Where are they putting up a big new building?
7. They are putting up a big new building next door to my house.
- 10) 1. Joe is taking Bonnie out tonight.
2. Is Joe taking Bonnie out tonight?
3. Yes, he is. He is taking Bonnie out tonight.
4. Is Joe taking Mary out tonight?
5. No, he isn't. He isn't taking Mary out tonight.
6. Whom is Joe taking out tonight?
7. Joe is taking Bonnie out tonight.
- 11) 1. Robert's grandparents brought him up because his parents had died when he was two years old.
2. Did Robert's grandparents bring him up because his parents had died when he was two years old?
3. Yes, they did. They brought him up because his parents had died when he was two years old.
4. Did Robert's grandparents bring him up because his parents had divorced when he was two years old?
5. No, they didn't. They didn't bring him up because his parents had divorced when he was two years old.

6. Why did Robert's grandparents bring him up?
7. Robert's grandparents brought him up because his parents had died when he was two years old.

Exercise D

1. Peter was brought up by his uncle.
2. It is easy to make plans, but difficult to carry them out.
3. The child cut out pictures from the magazine.
4. It won't take long to figure up the expenses.
5. The judge handed his decision down at noon.
6. He promised to help me, but at the last minutes he let me down.
7. He picked out the best book.
8. The builders are tearing down an old building in order to put up a new one.
9. He suggested that they should take the matter up.
10. She turned down the invitation.
11. We were going to give a dance, but decided to call it off.
12. Because of the public interest, the lectures will be carried over for another week.
13. I can't figure out what the writer is trying to say.
14. The gas gives off an unpleasant smell.
15. Thieves held him up in the park and took his wallet and watch.
16. She looked the number up in the phone book.
17. He tried out the material in the classroom.

Lesson 3

Exercise A

1. tells on 2. got over 3. keeps at 4. take after
5. see about 6. look after 7. ran into 8. looking into

Exercise B

1. about 2. for 3. on 4. on 5. without 6. on 7. into
8. into 9. after 10. to 11. on 12. over

Exercise C

- 1)
 1. The vice-president is going to see to the conference.
 2. Is the vice-president going to see to the conference?
 3. The vice-president is going to see to it.
 4. Is the vice-president going to see to the party?
 5. No, he isn't. He isn't going to see to the party.
 6. What is the vice-president going to see to?
 7. The vice-president is going to see to the conference.

- 2)
 1. Anne ran into a bus last night.
 2. Did Anne run into a bus last night?
 3. Yes, she did. She ran into a bus last night.
 4. Did Anne run into a truck last night?
 5. No, she didn't. She didn't run into a truck last night.
 6. What did Anne run into last night?
 7. Anne ran into a bus last night.

- 3)
 1. A very pleasant young woman waited on me at a Chinese restaurant yesterday.
 2. Did a very pleasant young woman wait on you at a chinese restaurant yesterday?
 3. Yes, she did. A very pleasant young woman waited on me at a chinese restaurant yesterday.
 4. Did a very ugly old woman wait on you at a chinese restaurant yesterday?
 5. No, she didn't. A very ugly old woman did not wait on me at a Chinese restaurant yesterday.
 6. Who waited on you at a Chinese restaurant yesterday.
 7. A very pleasant young woman waited on me at a Chinese restaurant yesterday.

- 4).
 1. Arthur will get over his cold.
 2. Will Arthur get, over his cold.
 3. Yes, he will. He will get over it.
 4. Will he get over the loss of his wife?
 5. No, he won't. He won't get over the loss of his wife.
 6. What will Arthur get over?
 7. Arthur will get over his cold.

- 5).
 1. It is dangerous for a person to go without water for a long time.
 2. Is it dangerous for a person to go without water for a long time?
 3. Yes, it is. It is dangerous for a person to go without water for long time.
 4. Is it dangerous for a person to go without fruit for a long time?

5. No, it isn't. It isn't dangerous to go without fruit for a long time.
 6. What is it dangerous for a person to go without for a long time?
 7. It is dangerous for a person to go without water for a long time.
- 6)
1. My husband will look after our children while I am away.
 2. Will your husband look after your children while you are away?
 3. Yes, he will. He will look after them while I am away.
 4. Will your husband look after his parents while you are away?
 5. No, he won't. He won't look after his parents while I am away.
 6. Whom will your husband look after while you are away?
 7. My husband will look after our children while I am away.
- 7)
1. The supervisor is going to look into the disappearance of the money.
 2. Is the supervisor going to look into the disappearance of the money?
 3. Yes, he is. He is going to look into the disappearance of the money.
 4. Is the supervisor going to look into the disappearance of the check?
 5. No, he isn't. He isn't going to look into the disappearance of the check.
 6. What is the supervisor going to look into?
 7. The supervisor is going to look into the disappearance of the money.
- 8)
1. Mr. Armstrong is going to see about the reservations for the play.
 2. Is Mr. Armstrong going to see about the reservations for the play?
 3. Yes, he is. He is going to see about the reservations for the play.
 4. Is Mr. Armstrong going to see about the reservations for the opera?
 5. No, he isn't. He isn't going to see about the reservations for the opera.
 6. What is Mr. Armstrong going to see about the reservations for?
 7. Mr. Armstrong is going to see about the reservations for the play.

- 9) 1. The stars in the American flag stand for the fifty states.
 2. Do the stars in the American flag stand for the fifty states?
 3. Yes, they do. They stand for the fifty states.
 4. Do the stars in the American stand for the original thirteen colonies?
 5. No, they don't. They don't stand for the original thirteen colonies.
 6. What do the stars in the American flag stand for?
 7. The stars in the American flag stand for the fifty states.
- 10) 1. I take after my mother's family.
 2. Do you take after your mother's family?
 3. Yes, I do. I take after my mother's family.
 4. Do you take after your father's family.
 5. No, I don't. I don't take after my father's family.
 6. Whose family do you take after?
 7. I take after my mother's family.

Exercise D.

1. Who could keep at ^{HIS} work on a morning like this?
 2. In his cheerful and easygoing nature, Tom takes after his father rather than his mother.
 3. His age is beginning to tell on him.
 4. I did not tell on him.
 5. We went to the railway station to see about our luggage.
 6. A large steamer ran into the boat, doing considerable damage.
 7. He went completely without food for the past two days.
 8. He could not get over the loss of his wife for a long time.
 9. I was figuring on getting hold of some more land.
 10. The police are figuring on looking into the matter thoroughly.
 11. The other boys always pick on this one.
 12. The nurses must see to the comfort of their patients.
 13. Who is waiting on the Clarks?
 14. I can't stand for this kind of work any longer.
 15. Mrs. Hill has promised to look after our children while my husband and I are away.

Lesson 4

Exercise A

1. shut up 2. run down 3. called up 4. took off 5. given up
6. got off 7. make out 8. passed out 9. get on, get in
10. clear up 11. hang up 12. show off 13. turned in
14. worn out 15. make out 16. took off

Exercise B

- 1)
 1. We need an expert to clear up this theoretical problem.
 2. Do you need an expert to clear up this theoretical problem?
 3. Yes, we do. We need an expert to clear up this theoretical problem.
 4. Do you need a book to clear up this theoretical problem?
 5. No, we don't. We don't need a book to clear up this theoretical problem.
 6. Whom do you need to clear up this theoretical problem?
 7. We need an expert to clear up this theoretical problem.
- 2)
 1. We'll have to get up early to go on a picnic.
 2. Will you have to get up early to go on a picnic?
 3. Yes, we will. We'll have to get up early to go on a picnic.
 4. Will you have to get up early to go to work?
 5. No, we won't. We won't have to get up to go to work.
 6. Why will you have to get up early?
 7. We'll have to get up early to go on a picnic.
- 3)
 1. He made out a check for two thousand dollars.
 2. Did he made out a check for two thousand dollars?
 3. Yes, he did. He made out a check for two thousand dollars?
 4. Did he make out a check for ten thousand dollars?
 5. No, he didn't. He didn't make out a check for ten thousand dollars.
 6. How much did he make out a check for?
 7. He made out a check for two thousand dollars.
- 4)
 1. I have finally run down that poem you wanted.
 2. Have you finally run down that poem I wanted?
 3. Yes, I have. I have finally run down that poem you wanted.
 4. Have you finally run down that short story that I wanted?

5. No, I haven't. I haven't finally run down that short story that you wanted.
 6. What have you finally run down?
 7. I have finally run down that poem you wanted.
- 5)
1. I want you to call me up before the interview.
 2. Do you want me to call you up before the interview?
 3. Yes, I do. I want you to call me up before the interview.
 4. Do you want me to call you up after the interview?
 5. No, I don't. I don't want you call me up after the interview.
 6. When do you want me to call you up?
 7. I want you to call me up before the interview.
- 6)
1. We will get off the bus at 22nd Street.
 2. Will you get off the bus at 22nd Street?
 3. Yes, we will. We will get off the bus at 22nd Street.
 4. Will you get off the bus at 42nd Street?
 5. No, we won't. We won't get off the bus at 42nd Street.
 6. At which street will you get off the bus?
 7. We will get off the bus at 22nd Street.
- 7)
1. Anne passed out because of the heat.
 2. Did Anne pass out because of the heat?
 3. Yes, she did. She passed out because of the heat.
 4. Did Anne pass out because of the shock?
 5. No, she didn't. She didn't pass out because of the shock.
 6. Why did Anne pass out?
 7. Anne passed out because of the heat.
- 8)
1. Her husband told her to shut up and not to say anything more about it.
 2. Did her husband tell her to shut up and not to say anything more about it?
 3. Yes, he did. He told her to shut up and not to say anything more about it.
 4. Did her father tell her to shut up and not to say anything more about it?
 5. No, he didn't. He didn't tell her to shut up and not to say anything more about it.
 6. Who told her to shut up and not to say anything more about it?
 7. Her husband told her to shut up and not to say anything more about it.

- 9) 1. I usually turn in before twelve.
 2. Do you usually turn in before twelve?
 3. Yes, I do. I usually turn in before twelve.
 4. Do you usually turn in before eleven?
 5. No, I don't. I usually don't turn in before eleven.
 6. What time do you usually turn in?
 7. I usually turn in before twelve.
- 10) 1. Helen is taking off her coat because it is too warm in the room.
 2. Is Helen taking off her coat because it is too warm in the room?
 3. Yes, she is. She is taking off her coat because it is too warm in the room.
 4. Is Helen taking off her sweater because it is too warm in the room?
 5. No, she isn't. She isn't taking off her sweater because it is too warm in the room.
 6. What is Helen taking off because it is too warm in the room?
 7. Helen is taking off her coat because it is too warm in the room.

Exercise C

1. out 2. off 3. up 4. down 5. up 6. out 7. in 8. out
 9. up 10. in 11. up 12. off

Exercise D

1. He may turn in a shocking report.
2. Call up 402.
3. Tom got in his car and rode away.
4. The plane took off from Haneda at 10 a.m..
5. Father shouted angrily at the children, "Shut up!"
6. I am getting off at the next station.
7. The battery is (has) run down.
8. He is always running down his sister.
9. Everybody got up when the national anthem was played.
10. Many people may pass out because of this heat.
11. I could not make out what the police wanted.
12. Irving took from his wallet a check made out to the lawyer.
13. I have tried everything in vain. I feel like giving up.
14. The operator told me to hang up and dial the same number again.
15. Mason wanted to clear up the crime in his own way.
16. These shoes are already worn out.
17. She showed off an enormous diamond ring.

Lesson 5

Exercise A

1. with 2. of 3. to 4. with 5. on 6. on 7. with 8. to
9. under 10. in 11. with 12. to 13. for

Exercise B

1. check up on 2. cut down on 3. held on to 4. gotten away
with 5. keep up with 6. dropped out 7. gets by
8. gave in to 9. get along with 10. fell behind in
11. get away 12. caught on 13. bears up under.

Exercise C

- 1)
 1. She cut down on her between-meal snacks.
 2. Did she cut down on her between-meal snacks?
 3. Yes, she did. She cut down on her between-meal snacks.
 4. Did she cut down on her smoking?
 5. No, she didn't. She didn't cut down on her smoking.
 6. What did she cut down on?
 7. She cut down on her between-meal snacks.

- 2)
 1. The doctors checked up on his medical record.
 2. Did the doctors check up on his medical record?
 3. Yes, they did. They checked up on his medical record.
 4. Did the nurses check up on his medical record?
 5. No, they didn't. The nurses didn't check up on his medical record.
 6. Who checked up on his medical record?
 7. The doctors checked up on his medical record.

- 3)
 1. Ford found it difficult to keep up with General Motors.
 2. Did Ford find it difficult to keep up with General Motors?
 3. Yes, it did. Ford found it difficult to keep up with General Motors.
 4. Did Ford find it difficult to keep up with Volkswagen?
 5. No, it didn't. Ford didn't find it difficult to keep up with Volkswagen.
 6. What did Ford find it difficult to keep up with?
 7. Ford found it difficult to keep up with General Motors.

- 4) 1. He gave in to his wife's wish.
2. Did he give in to his wife's wish?
3. Yes, he did. He gave in to his wife's wish.
4. Did he give in to his children's wish?
5. No, he didn't. He didn't give in to his children's wish.
6. Whose wish did he give in to?
7. He gave in to his wife's wish.
- 5) 1. Tom gets along with his father.
2. Does Tom get along with his father?
3. Yes, he does. He gets along with his father.
4. Does Tom get along with his brother?
5. No, he doesn't. He doesn't get along with his brother.
6. With whom does Tom get along?
7. Tom gets along with his father.
- 6) 1. Ken fell behind in his payments for the car and had to borrow money.
2. Did Ken fall behind in his payments for car and had to borrow money?
3. Yes, he did. He fell behind in his payments for the car and had to borrow the money.
4. Did Ken fall behind in his payments for the stereo set and had to borrow the money?
5. No, he didn't. He didn't fall behind in his payments for the stereo set and didn't have to borrow money.
6. What did Ken fall behind in his payments for and had to borrow money?
7. Ken fell behind in his payments for the car and had to borrow money.
- 7) 1. It was difficult for me to catch on to American jokes.
2. Was it difficult for you to catch on to American jokes?
3. Yes, it was. It was difficult for me to catch on to American jokes.
4. Was it difficult for you to catch on to Japanese jokes?
5. No, it wasn't. It wasn't difficult to catch on to Japanese jokes.
6. What jokes was it difficult for you to catch on to?
7. It was difficult for me to catch on to American jokes.

- 8) 1. Some students want to drop out of school.
 2. Do some students want to drop out of school?
 3. Yes, they do. Some students want to drop out of school.
 4. Do many students want to drop out of school?
 5. No, they don't. Many students don't want to drop out of school.
 6. How many students want to drop out of school?
 7. Some students want to drop out of school.
- 9) 1. He held on to my coat sleeve and refused to let go.
 2. Did he hold on to your coat sleeve and refused to let to go?
 3. Yes, he did. He held on to my coat sleeve and refused to let go.
 4. Did he hold on to your shoulders and refused to let to go?
 5. No, he didn't. He did not hold on to my shoulders.
 6. To what did he hold on and refused to let go?
 7. He held on to my coat sleeve and refused to let go.
- 10) 1. They waited up for their son until very late.
 2. Did they wait up for their son until very late?
 3. Yes, they did. They waited up for their son until very late.
 4. Did they wait up for their daughter until very late?
 5. No, they didn't. They didn't wait up for their daughter until very late.
 6. whom did they wait up for until very late?
 7. They waited up for their son until very late.
- 11) 1. Mr. Smith seems to be bearing up under the sudden death of his brother.
 2. Does Mr. Smith seem to be bearing up under the sudden death of his brother?
 3. Yes, he does. He seems to be bearing up under the sudden death of his brother.
 4. Does Mr. Smith seem to be bearing up under his financial loss?
 5. No, he doesn't. He doesn't seem to be bearing up under his financial loss.
 6. What does he seem to be bearing up under?
 7. Mr. Smith seems to be bearing up under the sudden death of his brother.

Exercise D

1. She bore up well under the misfortune.
2. I didn't catch on to the meaning.
3. The doctor checked up on his health.
4. I must cut down on what I eat.

5. The boy dropped out of school because he thought he could not learn.
6. He fell behind in his studies and finally had to leave school.
7. Jim and Kate don't get along with each other. They quarrel constantly.
8. He no longer wanted to get away with the murder. He wanted to get away from it.
9. Parents who give in to children too often will have spoiled children.
10. I think I have something special to hold on to because I hold world records in four events.
11. When she went back in November she had missed four months and found it hard to keep up with the children who'd been going all the time.
12. We can get by with a small salary since we are living in the country.
13. I will be back around twelve. So you don't have to wait up for me.

Lesson 6 *

Exercise A

- 1)
 1. Sue came down with the flu just before she was to leave for Japan.
 2. Did Sue come down with the flu just before she was to leave for Japan?
 3. Yes, she did. She came down with the flu just before she was to leave for Japan?
 4. Did Sue come down with scarlet fever just before she was to leave for Japan?
 5. No, she didn't. She didn't come down with scarlet fever just before she was to leave for Japan.
 6. What did Sue come down with just before she was to leave for Japan?
 7. Sue came down with the flu just before she was to leave for Japan.
- 2)
 1. Jane's work has come up to my expectations.
 2. Has Jane's work come up to your expectations?
 3. Yes, it has. It has come up to my expectations.
 4. Has Anne's work come up to your expectations?
 5. No, it has not. It has not come up to my expectations.
 6. Whose work has come up to your expectations?
 7. Jane's work has come up to my expectations.

- 3) 1. We can do away with these old papers.
2. Can you do away with these old papers?
3. Yes, we can. We can do away with these old papers.
4. Can you do away with those new magazines?
5. No, we cannot. We cannot do away with those new magazines.
6. What can you do away with?
7. We can do away with these old papers.
- 4) 1. It was hard for Charles to face up to long months of illness.
2. Was it hard for Charles to face up to long months of illness.
3. Yes it was. It was hard for Charles to face up to long months of illness.
4. Was it hard for Charles to face up to his responsibilities?
5. No, it wasn't. It wasn't hard for Charles to face up to his responsibilities.
6. What was it hard for Charles to face up to?
7. It was hard for Charles to face up to long months of illness.
- 5) 1. She has a family to fall back on.
2. Does she have a family to fall back on?
3. Yes, she does. She has a family to fall back on.
4. Does she have her savings to fall back on?
5. No, she doesn't. She doesn't have her savings to fall back on.
6. What does she have to fall back on?
7. She has a family to fall back on.
- 6) 1. Mr. Jones feels up to working today.
2. Does Mr. Jones feel up to working today?
3. Yes, he does. He feels up to working today.
4. Does Mr. Jones feel up to playing golf today?
5. No, he doesn't. He doesn't feel up to playing golf today.
6. What does he feel up to today?
7. Mr. Jones feels up to working today.
- 7) 1. He went back on his promise to pay his share.
2. Did he go back on his promise to pay his share?
3. Yes, he did. He went back on his promise to pay his share.
4. Did he go back on his promise to pay back his debts?
5. No, he didn't. He didn't go back on his promise to pay back his debt.
6. What promise did he go back on?
7. He went back on his promise to pay his share.

- 8) 1. My friend said he preferred to go in for civil engineering.
2. Did your friend say he preferred to go in for civil engineering?
3. Yes, he did. He said he preferred to go in for civil engineering.
4. Did you friend say he preferred to go in for mechanical engineering?
5. No, he didn't. He didn't say he preferred to go in for mechanical engineering.
6. What did your friend say he preferred to go in for ?
7. My friend said he preferred to go in for civil engineering.
- 9) 1. The car salesman failed to live up to the promises he made.
2. Did the car salesman failed to live up to the promises he made?
3. Yes, he did. He failed to live up to the promises he made.
4. Did the insurance salesman fail to live up to the promises he made?
5. No, he didn't. He didn't fail to live up to the promises he made.
6. Who failed to live up to the promises he made?
7. The car salesman failed to live up to the promises he made.
- 10) 1. It is pleasant to look back on our childhood.
2. Is it pleasant to look back on your childhood?
3. Yes, it is. It is pleasant to look back on our childhood.
4. Is it pleasant to look back on your failure?
5. No, it isn't. It isn't pleasant to look back on our failure.
6. What is it pleasant to look back on?
7. It is pleasant to look back on our childhood.
- 11) 1. She makes up for her lack of beauty by the sweetness of her manner.
2. Does she make up for her lack of beauty by the sweetness of her manner?
3. Yes, she does. She makes up for her lack of beauty by the sweetness of her manner.
4. Does she make up for her lack of beauty by her intelligence?
5. No, she doesn't. She doesn't make up for her lack of beauty by her intelligence.
6. By what does she make up for her lack of beauty?
7. She makes up for her lack of beauty by the sweetness of her manner.

- 12) 1. Mary is playing up to her employer.
2. Is Mary playing up to her employer?
3. Yes, she is. She is playing up to her employer.
4. Is Mary playing up to her rich uncle?
5. No, she isn't. She isn't playing up to her rich uncle.
6. To whom is Mary playing up to?
7. Mary is playing up to her employer.
- 13) 1. You should read up on Freud before you take your psychology examination.
2. Should I read up on Freud before I take my psychology examination?
3. Yes, you should. You should read up on Freud before you take your psychology examination.
4. Should I read up on Marx before I take my psychology examination?
5. No, you should not. You should not read up on Marx before you take your psychology examination.
6. Whom should I read up on before I take my psychology examination?
7. You should read up on Freud before you take your psychology examination.
- 14) 1. I ran out of money in Paris.
2. Did you run out of money in Paris?
3. Yes, I did. I ran out of money in Paris.
4. Did you run out of money in New York?
5. No, I didn't. I didn't run out of money in New York.
6. Where did you run out of money?
7. I ran out of money in Paris.
- 15) 1. The members of the labor union stood up for socialism.
2. Did the members of the labor union stand up for socialism?
3. Yes, they did. They stood up for socialism.
4. Did the members of the labor union stand up for capitalism?
5. No, they didn't. They didn't stand up for capitalism.
6. What did the members of the labor union stand up for?
7. The members of the labor union stood up for socialism.
- 16) 1. He stood up to his adviser when he knew that he was right.
2. Did he stand up to his adviser when he knew that he was right?
3. Yes, he did. He stood up to his adviser when he knew that he was right.
4. Did he stand up to his boss when he knew that he was right?
5. No, he didn't. He didn't stand up to his boss when he knew that he was right.

6. Whom did he stand up to when he knew that he was right?
7. He stood up to his adviser when he knew that he was right.

Exercise B

1. to 2. with 3. to 4. to 5. to 6. on 7. on 8. to
9. on 10. with 11. to 12. up 13. on 14. of 15. for
16. to 17. for

Exercise C

1. look back on 2. make up for 3. do away with 4. goes in for
5. came down with 6. stand up for 7. run out of 8. stand up to
9. come up to 10. gone back on

Exercise D

1. Do you go in for literature?
2. He played up to the responsibilities placed on him.
3. Since he had never paid much attention to either literature or psychology, Tom now has to read up on both subjects before taking the examination.
4. In an emergency we can always fall back on our savings.
5. He was coming down with some disease or other.
6. The gangsters did away with the body by throwing it into the river.
7. She couldn't bake a cake because she had run out of sugar.
8. It made me feel good to see so many of his friends stand up for him when he was blamed for his loss.
9. Few antagonists are able to stand up to him in the ring.
10. He must make up for the damage he caused.
11. One portion of my life is not pleasant to look back on.
12. Mrs. Price was wealthy, so he played up to her.
13. A married man has to face up to his responsibilities.
14. Your work comes up to what I expect of you.
15. After George lost his money, even his wife went back on him.

Lesson 7

Exercise A

- 1) 1. Doris came out with a very strange comment last night.
2. Did Doris come out with a very strange comment last night?
3. Yes, she did. She came out with a very strange comment last night.
4. Did Doris come out with a very interesting story last night?

5. No, she didn't. She didn't come out with a very interesting story last night.
 6. What did Doris come out with last night?
 7. Doris came out with a very strange comment last night.
- 2) 1. Her second story came out very well.
 2. Did her second story come out very well?
 3. Yes, it did. Her second story came out very well.
 4. Did her first story come out very well?
 5. No, it didn't. Her first story didn't come out very well.
 6. Which story came out very well?
 7. Her second story came out very well.
- 3) 1. I will drop in on my cousin today.
 2. Will you drop in on your cousin today?
 3. Yes, I will drop in on my cousin today.
 4. Will you drop in on your uncle today?
 5. No, I won't. I won't drop in on my uncle today.
 6. Whom will you drop in on today?
 7. I will drop in on my cousin today.
4. 1. Mr. King dropped in on his son at his office.
 2. Mr. King dropped in at his son's office.
 3. Did Mr. King drop in at his daughter's office?
 4. Yes, he did. He dropped in at his son's office.
 5. Did Mr. King drop in at his daughter's office?
 6. No, he didn't. He didn't drop in at his daughter's office.
 7. At whose office did Mr. King drop in?
 8. Mr. King dropped in at his son's office.
- 5) 1. He will visit Germany, France, and end up in England.
 2. Will he visit Germany, France, and end up in England?
 3. Yes, he will. He will visit Germany, France, and end up in England.
 4. Will he visit Germany, France, and end up in Sweden?
 5. No, he won't. He won't visit Germany, France, and end up in Sweden.
 6. Where will he end up?
 7. He will visit Germany, France, and end up in England.
- 6) 1. He ended up giving us a list of books on political science.
 2. Did he end up giving you a list of books on political science?
 3. Yes, he did. He ended up giving us a list of books on political science.
 4. Did he end up giving you a list of books on literature?
 5. No, he didn't. He didn't end up giving us a list of books on literature.

6. On what did he end up giving you a list of books?
 7. He ended up giving you a list of books on political science.
- 7)
1. I think he will end up rich.
 2. Do you think he will end up rich?
 3. Yes, I do. I think he will end up rich.
 4. Do you think he will end up broke?
 5. No, I don't. I don't think he will end up broke.
 6. How do you think he will end up?
 7. I think he will end up rich.
- 8)
1. I want to find out who was really guilty.
 2. Do you want to find out who was really guilty?
 3. Yes, I do. I want to find out who was really guilty.
 4. Do you want to find out who was really innocent?
 5. No, I don't. I don't want to find out who was really innocent.
 6. What do you want to find out?
 7. I want to find out who was really guilty.
- 9)
1. He began to find out about the job.
 2. Did he begin to find out about the job?
 3. Yes, he did. He began to find out about the job.
 4. Did he begin to find out about the incident?
 5. No, he didn't. He didn't begin to find out about the incident.
 6. What did he begin to find out about?
 7. He began to find out about the job.
- 10)
1. He went on with his work while I was cooking.
 2. Did he go on with his work while you were cooking?
 3. Yes, he did. He went on with his work while I was cooking.
 4. Did he go on talking while you were cooking?
 5. No, he didn't. He didn't go on talking while I was cooking.
 6. What did he go on with while I was cooking?
 7. He went on with his work while I was cooking.
- 11)
1. My father wants me to return to Japan to take over the company for him.
 2. Does your father want you to return to Japan to take over the company for him?
 3. Yes, he does. He wants me to return to Japan to take over the company for him.
 4. Does your uncle want you to return to Japan to take over the company for him?
 5. No, he doesn't. He doesn't want me to return to Japan to take over the company for him.

6. Who wants you to return to Japan to take over the company for him?
7. My father wants me to return to Japan to take over the company for him.
- 12) 1. When we opened the package, it turned out to be an oil painting.
2. When you opened the package, did it turn out to be an oil painting?
3. Yes, it did. When we opened the package, it turned out to be an oil painting.
4. When you opened the package, did it turn out to be a water-color painting?
5. No, it didn't. When we opened the package, it didn't turn out to be a water-color painting.
6. When you opened the package, what did it turn out to be?
7. When we opened the package, it turned out to be an oil painting.
- 13) 1. The marriage turned out to be a very happy one.
2. Did the marriage turn out to be a very happy one?
3. Yes, it did. The marriage turned out to be a very happy one.
4. Did the marriage turn out to be a very sad one?
5. No, it didn't. The marriage didn't turn out to be a very sad one.
6. What did the marriage turn out to be?
7. The marriage turned out to be a very happy one.
- 14) 1. The factory turns out more than a hundred cars in a week.
2. Does the factory turn out more than a hundred cars in a week?
3. Yes, it does. It turns out more than a hundred cars in a week.
4. Does the factory turn out more than a thousand cars in a week?
5. No, it doesn't. The factory doesn't turn out more than a thousand cars in a week.
6. How many cars does the car factory turn out in a week?
7. The car factory turns out more than a hundred cars in a week.

Exercise B

1. out to 2. up getting 3. found out about 4. drop in on
 5. out with 6. on talking about 7. taken over 8. on with
 9. in 10. in at 11. out 12. find out 13. up, doing.

Exercise C

1. If you drive as recklessly as that, you'll end up in hospital.
2. The publisher is coming out with a revised edition of the textbook.
3. I am very busy; I hope nobody drops in on me tonight.
4. She was scared her husband was going to find out about her seeing the young man.
5. If I just sat and watched him and didn't ask a lot of questions, he ignored me and went on with his work.
6. Brenda took over all the smaller household duties.
7. The rumor turned out false.
8. My intentions were good, but my luck kept on being bad.
9. He came out third in the race.
10. Though friends for many years, they ended up enemies.
11. After studying hard, John ended up by getting an A.
12. The struggle is still going on.
13. Mr. Brown dropped by my house yesterday to talk with me about the new book he is writing.

Lesson 8

Exercise A

1. out 2. on 3. across 4. to 5. up 6. in 7. out for
8. out 9. along 10. up 11. at 12. on in 13. across
14. out 15. in to 16. about 17. about 18. at 19. on to
20. up.

Exercise B

- 1) 1. I plan to stay there until my money runs out.
2. I plan to stay there until my money gives out.
3. Do you plan to stay there until your money gives out?
4. Yes, I do. I plan to stay there until my money gives out.
5. Do you plan to stay there until your food gives out?
6. No, I don't. I don't plan to stay there until my food gives out.
7. Until when do you plan to stay there?
8. I plan to stay there until my money runs out.

- 2) 1. All the guests we invited showed up at the party.
 2. All the guests we invited turned up at the party.
 3. Did all the guests you invited turn up at the party?
 4. Yes, they did. All the guests we invited turned up at the party.
 5. Did only half of the guests you invited turn up at the party?
 6. No, they didn't. Only half of the guests we invited turn up at the party.
 7. How many guests you invited turned up at the party?
 8. All the guests we invited turned up at the party.
- 3) 1. The salesman are handing out samples of their products among the housewives.
 2. The salesman are giving out samples of their products among the housewives.
 3. Are the salesman giving out samples of their products among the housewives?
 4. Yes, they are. They are giving out samples of their products among the housewives.
 5. Are the salesman giving out samples of their products among the students?
 6. No, they aren't. They aren't giving out samples of their products among the students.
 7. Among whom are the salesman giving out samples of their products?
 8. The salesman are handing out samples of their products among the housewives.
- 4) 1. Lucas was driving at the idea at the meeting.
 2. Lucas was getting at the idea at the meeting.
 3. Was Lucas getting at the idea at the meeting?
 4. Yes, he was. He was getting at the idea at the meeting.
 5. Was Mary getting at the idea at the meeting?
 6. No, she wasn't. She wasn't getting at the idea at the meeting.
 7. Who was getting at the idea at the meeting?
 8. Lucas was getting at the idea at the meeting.
- 5) 1. The doctor said that he would drop in on his patient this afternoon.
 2. The doctor said that he would look in on his patient this afternoon.
 3. Did the doctor say that he would look in on his patient this afternoon?
 4. Yes, he did. He said that he would look in on his patient this afternoon.
 5. Did the doctor say that he would look in on his friend this afternoon?

6. No, he didn't say. He didn't say that he would look in on his friend this afternoon.
 7. Whom did the doctor say that he would look in on this afternoon?
 8. The doctor said that he would look in on his patient this afternoon.
- 6)
1. I came across a dollar bill when I was emptying the bottom drawer of my desk.
 2. I ran across a dollar bill when I was emptying the bottom drawer of my desk.
 3. Did you run across a dollar bill when you were emptying the bottom drawer of your desk?
 4. Yes, I did. I ran across a dollar bill when I was emptying the bottom drawer of my desk.
 5. Did you run across a ten dollar bill when you were emptying the bottom drawer of your desk?
 6. No, I didn't. I didn't run across a ten dollar bill when I was emptying the bottom drawer of my desk.
 7. What did you run across when you were emptying the bottom drawer of your desk?
 8. I ran across a dollar bill when I was emptying the bottom drawer of my desk.
- 7)
1. You can depend on Tom to help you with today's assignment.
 2. You can count on Tom to help you with today's assignment.
 3. Can I count on Tom to help me with today's assignment?
 4. Yes, you can. You can count on Tom to help you with today's assignment.
 5. Can I count on Frank to help me with today's assignment?
 6. No, you can't. You can't count on Frank to help you with today's assignment.
 7. Whom can I count on to help me with today's assignment?
 8. You can count on Tom to help you with today's assignment.
- 8)
1. It took half an hour to come to after she fainted.
 2. Did it take half an hour to come to after she fainted?
 3. Yes, it did. It took half an hour to come to after she fainted.
 4. Did it take two hours to come to after she fainted?
 5. No, it didn't. It didn't take two hours to come to after she fainted.
 6. How long did it take to come to after she fainted?
 7. It took half an hour to come to after she fainted.

- 9) 1. He handed in his resignation.
 2. He turned in his resignation.
 3. Did he turn in his resignation?
 4. Yes, he did. He turned in his resignation.
 5. Did he turn in his weekly report?
 6. No, he didn't. He didn't turn in his weekly report.
 7. What did he turn in?
 8. He turned in his resignation.
- 10) 1. He had plenty of time to make up a pretty interesting story for the children.
 2. He had plenty of time to think up a pretty interesting story for the children.
 3. Did he have plenty of time to think up a pretty interesting story for the children?
 4. Yes, he did. He had plenty of time to think up a pretty interesting story for the children.
 5. Did he have plenty of time to think up a pretty interesting story for the adults?
 6. No, he didn't. He didn't have plenty of time to think up a pretty interesting story for the adults.
 7. For whom did he have plenty of time to think up a pretty interesting story?
 8. He had plenty of time to think up a pretty interesting story for the children.
- 11) 1. The food supplies have run out.
 2. The food supplies have given out.
 3. Have the food supplies given out?
 4. Yes, they have. They have given out.
 5. Have the fuel supplies given out?
 6. No, they haven't. They haven't given out.
 7. What supplies have given out?
 8. The food supplies have given out.
- 12) 1. He told his man to look out for Della Street.
 2. Did he tell his man to look out for Della Street?
 3. Yes, he did. He told his man to look out for Della Street.
 4. Did he tell his man to look out for Perry Mason?
 5. No, he didn't. He didn't tell his man to look out for Perry Mason.
 6. Whom did he tell his man to look out for?
 7. He told his man to look out for Della Street.
- 13) 1. He is getting on to the northern dialect.
 2. He is catching on to the northern dialect.
 3. Is he catching on to the northern dialect?
 4. Yes, he is. He is catching on to the northern dialect.
 5. Is he catching on to the southern dialect?
 6. No, he isn't. He isn't catching on to the southern dialect.
 7. Which dialect is he catching on to?
 8. He is catching on to the northern dialect.

- 14) 1. Nick looked in on me last night.
2. Nick dropped in on me last night.
3. Did Nick drop in on you last night?
4. Yes, he did. He dropped in on me last night.
5. Did your uncle drop in on you last night?
6. No, he didn't. He didn't drop in on me last night.
7. Who dropped in on you last night?
8. Nick looked in on me last night.
- 15) 1. Scientists say that many factors bring about changes in the weather.
2. Do scientists say that many factors bring about changes in the weather?
3. Yes, they do. They say that many factors bring about changes in the weather.
4. Do scientists say that only a few factors bring about changes in the weather?
5. No, they don't. They don't say that only a few factors bring about changes in the weather.
6. Do scientists say how many factors bring about changes in the weather?
7. Scientists say many factors bring about changes in the weather.
- 16) 1. Dick is coming along very well in his study of Japanese.
2. Dick is getting along very well in his study of Japanese.
3. Is Dick getting along very well in his study of Japanese?
4. Yes, he is. He is getting along very well in his study of Japanese.
5. Is Joe getting along very well in his study of Japanese?
6. No, he isn't. He isn't getting along very well in his study of Japanese.
7. Who is getting along very well in his study of Japanese?
8. Dick is getting along very well in his study of Japanese.
- 17) 1. The doctor gave the girl the medicine which brought her to.
2. Did the doctor give the girl the medicine which brought her to?
3. Yes, he did. He gave her the medicine which brought her to.
4. Did the nurse give the girl the medicine which brought her to?
5. No, she didn't. She didn't give the girl the medicine which brought her to.
6. Who gave the girl the medicine which brought her to?
7. The doctor gave the girl the medicine which brought her to.

Exercise C

1. I believe she is thinking (making) up another poem.
2. He was getting along all right till he fell sick.
3. He may turn in a shocking report.
4. It was gambling that brought about his ruin.
5. I once brought a few to by artificial respiration.
6. How did that accident come about?
7. The elephant caught on to the idea of pulling the string to get food.
8. Be sure to look in on me tonight.
9. The stock of ready-made clothing had run out.
10. I'll tell you what I'm driving at.
11. He showed up at the office the next day.
12. I came across an genuine article.
13. The teacher gave out the examination papers.
14. You may count on me: I won't fail you.
15. You didn't expect me to turn up here, did you?
16. Well, the story was not badly made up.

Lesson 9

Exercise A

1. around 2. out 3. in on 4. on 5. out -6. out 7. on
8. down 9. around 10. out 11. with 12. in with 13. out out
14. around 15. out 16. down

Exercise B

- 1) 1. The description of the girl checked with that of your secretary.
2. Did the description of the girl checked with that of my secretary?
3. Yes, it did. The description of the girl checked with that of your secretary.
4. Did the description of the girl check with that of my daughter?
5. No, it didn't. The description of the girl didn't check with that of your daughter.
6. What did the description of the girl check with?
7. The description of the girl checked with that of your secretary.

- 2) 1. The manager put down the license number of the car.
 2. The manager took down the license number of the car.
 3. Did the manager take down the license number of the car?
 4. Yes, he did. He took down the license number of the car.
 5. Did the manager take down the telephone number of the company?
 6. No, he didn't. He didn't take down the telephone number of the company.
 7. What did he take down?
 8. The manager took down the license number of the car.
- 3) 1. Mrs. Brown had a beautiful evening dress on.
 2. Did Mrs. Brown have a beautiful evening dress on?
 3. Yes, she did. She had a beautiful evening dress on.
 4. Did she have a beautiful winter coat on?
 5. No, she didn't. She didn't have a beautiful winter coat on?
 6. What did Mrs. Brown have on?
 7. Mrs. Brown had a beautiful evening dress on.
- 4) 1. What he said perfectly fits in with your story.
 2. Does what he said perfectly fit in with my story?
 3. Yes, it does. What he said perfectly fits in with your story.
 4. Does what he said perfectly fit in with her story?
 5. No, it doesn't. It doesn't perfectly fit in with her story.
 6. With whose story does what he said perfectly fit in?
 7. What he said perfectly fits in with your story.
- 5) 1. He spends most of his time hanging around antique shops.
 2. Does he spend most of his time hanging around antique shops?
 3. Yes, he does. He spends most of his time hanging around antique shops.
 4. Does he spend most of his time hanging around coffee shops?
 5. No, he doesn't. He doesn't spend most of his time hanging around coffee shops.
 6. Where does he spend most of his time hanging around?
 7. He spends most of his time hanging around antique shops.
- 6) 1. I think things will start turning out better. better.
 2. I think things will start turning out better. better.
 3. Do you think things will start turning out better? better?
 4. Yes, I do. I think things will start turning out better. better.
 5. Do you think things will start turning out worse? worse?
 6. No, I don't. I don't think things will start turning out worse. worse.
 7. How do you think things will start turning out.
 8. I think things will start turning out better. better.

- 7) 1. I had to cut in on their conversation to tell them the news.
 2. Did you have to cut in on their conversation to tell them the news?
 3. Yes, I had to. I had to cut in on their conversation to tell them the news.
 4. Did you have to cut in on their conversation to tell them that they had a telephone call?
 5. No, I didn't. I didn't have to cut in on their conversation to tell them that they had a telephone call.
 6. Why did you have to cut in on their conversation?
 7. I had to cut in on their conversation to tell them the news.
- 8) 1. The English teacher crossed out several words in my composition.
 2. Did the English teacher cross out several words in your composition?
 3. Yes, he did. He crossed out several words in my composition.
 4. Did he cross out several sentences in your composition?
 5. No, he didn't. He didn't cross out several sentences in my composition.
 6. What did the English teacher cross out in your composition?
 7. The English teacher crossed out several words in my composition.
- 9) 1. He began to write out an order for books.
 2. Did he begin to write out an order for books?
 3. Yes, he did. He began to write out an order for books.
 4. Did he begin to write out a check for fifty dollars?
 5. No, he didn't. He didn't begin to write out a check for fifty dollars.
 6. What did he begin to write out?
 7. He began to write out an order for books.

Exercise C

1. You've left out the letter t.
2. The reporters took down the speech.
3. He cut in on my explanation.
4. Our investment did not pan out satisfactorily.
5. He spends much time fooling around.
6. If you are dining at the Ritz you'll have to put on an evening dress.
7. The statement fits in with my story.
8. Please fill out this blank space with facts and dates.
9. Just a second, please. I will jot down your address and telephone number.

10. I went to the tailor's to try on my new suit.
11. Things have worked out all right.
12. He has been hanging around outside the house.
13. I will write down all they say to me.
14. He has been playing around with a number of girls.
15. That tie goes with your shirt.
16. How do you like the dress which Mary has on today?
17. Mason turned to where Horace Shelby was writing out a check.
18. The merchandise does not check with invoice.
19. Why did you cross out the word "eliminate"?

Lesson 10

Exercise A

1. hold out
2. turn off
3. turn up
4. look down on
5. slow up (down)
6. handed down
7. went through
8. count out
9. gave (ran) out
10. play down
11. turn on
12. pulled out,
13. check in
14. played up
15. count in
16. turn down
17. pulled in

Exercise B

- 1)
 1. He reached the station two minutes before the train pulled out.
 2. Did he reach the station two minutes before the train pulled out?
 3. Yes he did. He reached the station two minutes before the train pulled out.
 4. Did he reach the station two minutes before the train pulled in?
 5. No, he didn't. He didn't reach the station two minutes before the train pulled in.
 6. When did he reach the station?
 7. He reached the station two minutes before the train pulled out.
- 2)
 1. Mr. Chase is going to take over the company.
 2. Is Mr. Chase going to take over the company?
 3. Yes, he is. He is going to take over the company.
 4. Is Mr. Chase going to hand over the company?
 5. No, he isn't. He isn't going to hand over the company.
 6. What is Mr. Chase going to do?
 7. Mr. Chase is going to take over the company.

- 3). 1. Jack told his sister to turn down the radio.
2. Did Jack tell his sister to turn down the radio?
3. Yes, he did. He told his sister to turn down the radio.
4. Did Jack tell his sister to turn up the radio?
5. No, he didn't. He didn't tell his sister to turn up the radio.
6. What did Jack tell his sister to do?
7. Jack told his sister to turn down the radio.
- 4) 1. He asked me if our money would run out.
2. Did he ask you if your money would run out?
3. Yes, he did. He asked me if our money would run out.
4. Did he ask you if your money would hold out?
5. No, he didn't. He didn't ask me if our money would hold out.
6. What did he ask you?
7. He asked me if our money would run out.
- 5) 1. The students looked up to that French teacher.
2. Did the students look up to that French teacher?
3. Yes, they did. They looked up to that French teacher.
4. Did the students despise that French teacher?
5. No, they didn't. They didn't look down on that French teacher.
6. What did they think of that French teacher?
7. The students looked up to that French teacher.
- 6) 1. The famous movie actor checked in at the hotel.
2. Did the famous movie actor check in at the hotel?
3. Yes, he did. He checked in at the hotel.
4. Did the famous actor leave the hotel?
5. No, he didn't. He didn't check out of the hotel.
6. What did the famous movie actor do?
7. The famous movie actor checked in at the hotel.
- 7) 1. The driver sped the bus up.
2. Did the driver speed the bus up?
3. Yes, he did. He sped the bus up.
4. Did he speed the taxi up?
5. No, he didn't. He didn't speed the taxi up.
6. What did he speed up?
7. The driver sped the bus up.
- 8) 1. The project will fall through sooner or later.
2. Will the project fall through sooner or later?
3. Yes, it will. It will fall through sooner or later.
4. Will the project succeed sooner or later?
5. No, it won't. It won't come through sooner or later.
6. What will become of the project?
7. The project will fall through sooner or later.

- 9) 1. You have to turn off the motor of the car when gas is put in.
 2. Do I have to turn off the motor of the car when gas is put in?
 3. Yes, you have to. You have to turn off the car when gas is put in.
 4. Do I have to start the operation of the motor when gas is put in?
 5. No, you shouldn't. You shouldn't turn on the motor of the car when gas is put in.
 6. What do I have to do when gas is put in?
 7. You have to turn off the motor of the car when gas is put in.
- 10) 1. The local newspaper plays up the railway project.
 2. Does the local newspaper play up the railway project?
 3. Yes, it does. It plays up the railway project.
 4. Does the local newspaper minimize the importance of the railway project?
 5. No, it doesn't. It doesn't play down the railway project.
 6. How does the local newspaper treat the railway project?
 7. The local newspaper plays up the railway project.
- 11) 1. The committee is going to count him in.
 2. Is the committee going to count him in?
 3. Yes, it is. It is going to count him in.
 4. Is the committee going to count him out?
 5. No, it isn't. It isn't going to count him out.
 6. How is the committee going to treat him?
 7. The committee is going to count him in.
- 12) 1. The fish I had for supper disagreed with me.
 2. Did the fish you had for supper disagree with you?
 3. Yes, it did. It disagreed with me.
 4. Did the fish you had for supper agree with you?
 5. No, it didn't. It didn't agree with me.
 6. How was the fish that you had for supper?
 7. The fish I had for supper disagreed with me.

Exercise C

1. They always looked down upon us as poor relations.
2. The pickpocket was handed over to the police.
3. Our food will hold out until the day after tomorrow.
4. He checked in at the hotel on Monday, and checked out Tuesday night.
5. The Democratic Party habitually counts out the Negro vote.
6. The new prime minister took over.
7. The government sped up the rehabilitation of the war-devastated areas.

8. I asked Jim to turn up the tape recorder a little.
9. Someone turned on the light in this room while we were out.
10. The train was ready to pull out.
11. One cannot help looking up to a man like that!
12. He plays up the fact.
13. The newspapers talked down the importance of the incident.
14. The food disagrees with my taste.
15. The car slowed up and stopped.
16. That's your train pulling in now.
17. Turn down the television . I want to take a nap.
18. Should we count in Mr. and Mrs. Brown on this list?
19. It's bad for the eyes to to turn off all the lights in the room when you watch TV.

Lesson 11

Exercise A

1. held up 2. picking on 3. giving off 4. brought up
5. bring about 6. give in 7. hold out 8. picked out
9. give up, give up 10. bring to 11. give out

Exercise B

1. I haven't put it away.
2. he doesn't often tell on her.
3. he tried it out for several days before buying it.
4. he turned it down.
5. it stands for them.
6. she won't look after it.
7. he is going to see about it.
8. he won't carry it over.
9. he likes to cut them out.
10. he didn't wait politely on them.
11. I often come across him at the hotel.
12. the council will take it up.

Exercise C

1. down 2. around 3 down 4. up 5. with 6. out 7. in
8. into 9. in 10. out. 11. out 12. out

Exercise D

1. to 2. to 3. on 4. with 5. with 6. on 7. with 8. on
9. of 10. in

Exercise D

1. cut in on
2. hand out
3. come across
4. looked into
5. takes after
6. looking after
7. stand by
8. dropped out
9. go without
10. came about
11. go off
12. taking out
13. count on
14. turned down
15. pulled in
16. go with
17. stands out
18. turned up
19. wait on
20. turned out
21. take over
22. count in
23. ran into
24. cutting down on
25. look down on.

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