

PHRASAL VERBS

ciekawie i z humorem



Marek
Kędzierski

MAREK KĘDZIERSKI

phrasal verbs

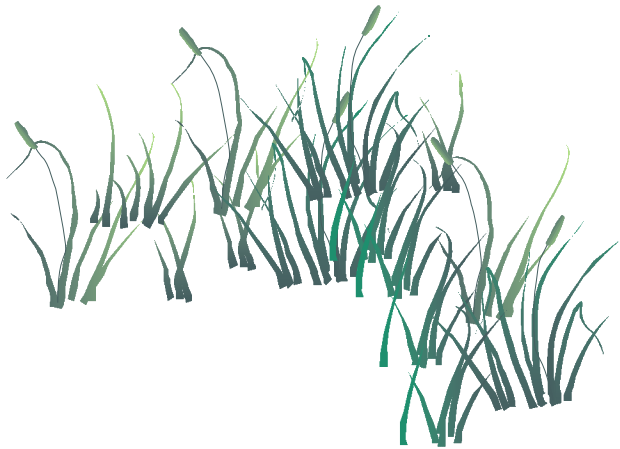
ciekawie i z humorem

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Od autora

Phrasal Verbs ciekawie i z humorem jest książką, która w odróżnieniu od powszechnie dostępnych na rynku zestawień słownikowych skutecznie pomaga w aktywnym opanowaniu stosunkowo złożonego problemu, jakim są angielskie czasowniki frazowe. Ponad 500 takich czasowników przedstawionych jest w formie mini powieści o perypetiach pewnego obiboka i nieudacznika, na którą składa się 36 sześć zabawnych tekstów. Pod każdym z nich znajduje się zestaw ćwiczeń utrwalających, zarówno pisemnych jak i ustnych. Te drugie mogą być doskonałym przyczynkiem do prowadzenia konwersacji. Na marginesie przy każdym tekście objaśnione są nie tylko czasowniki frazowe, lecz także zawarty jest bogaty materiał leksykalny. Korzystający z książki przy okazji opanowywania czasowników frazowych rozbudowuje jednocześnie swoje słownictwo ogólne. Książka służyć może zarówno do pracy z nauczycielem jak i z powodzeniem do nauki samodzielnej, ponieważ na końcu znajduje klucz do wszystkich ćwiczeń.



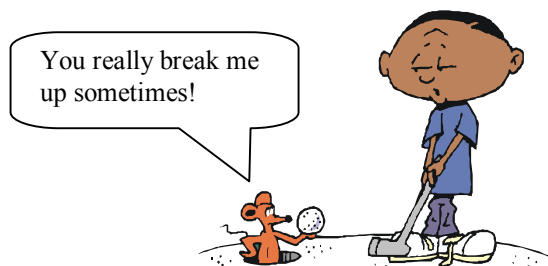
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1. THIEVES, THE POLICE, AND MY CAR – PART ONE

My car was **broken into / in** again. That was the third time on the same day. It's not that I **broke down**, but it was surely getting on my nerves. I called the police, as usual. The first and second call didn't **break** the officer **up**. The problem started later. On the other hand, it wasn't my fault that the burglar found my car particularly attractive for his purposes. My wife, Laura, says that it was all because of the stereo set I wanted to **take back** to the shop. It consisted of four pieces. I decided to put the speakers in the car first, and then **get** the other pieces **down one by one**. So, the speakers were first in and first out. You bet I wasn't **brimming over** with happiness, seeing the speakers gone, especially that I was standing by the broken car window with the amplifier on my shoulder. I put the amplifier into the car, as I found it too heavy to carry it back up, and went to the nearest telephone booth to call the police. When I came back a minute later I found the amplifier gone, too. I was still far from the intention of **bumping** the thief **off** if I got him in my hands. I usually **bottle** my feelings **up** and that was the case, too. I felt myself lucky anyway, as the main part of the stereo set, that is the tape recorder and the record player, was safe at home. I went to the telephone booth to report the double theft. A few minutes later, on my way back to the car, I saw a young man carrying a tape recorder and a record player of the same type I had. Poor chap. His stereo set **broke down**, too. Quality of the electronic equipment is still not satisfactory in our country. When I was approaching the car I saw my wife, Laura, looking around with desperation on her face, which made me concerned. Soon I learned that my dear one had decided to help me and she **got** the remaining pieces **down** the stairs, left them in the car, and went looking for me to tell me about the broken car window.

CONTINUED IN PART TWO

BREAK INTO / IN - włamać się
BREAK DOWN - załamać się; zepsuć się
GET ON ONE'S NERVES - działać na nerwy
BREAK UP - wkurzyć; zerwać
burglar - włamywacz
PURPOSE - cel
TAKE BACK - oddać
CONSIST OF - składać się z
SPEAKER - głośnik
GET DOWN - znieść na dół
ONE BY ONE - jeden po drugim
BRIMMING OVER - tryskać, nie posiadać się
AMPLIFIER - wzmacniacz
BUMP OFF - sprzątnąć
BOTTLE UP - tłumić w sobie
THAT WAS THE CASE - tak było
THEFT - kradzież
POOR CHAP - biedaczysko
QUALITY - jakość
APPROACH - podejść do
REMAINING - pozostałe



practice

1. Answer the following questions:



1. What happened with the man's car?
2. What was his reaction?
3. What does the man usually do with his emotions?
4. What did he want to do with his stereo set?
5. How did the equipment find itself in the car?
6. What was the man far from doing?

2. Find phrasals in the box below (Polish translations provided). Read across and down.



A	G	J	K	Y	U	D	L	H	F	J	Y
A	D	B	F	R	R	G	Q	B	E	R	T
N	B	R	E	A	K	Z	D	O	W	N	T
M	Q	E	E	R	T	Y	U	T	O	P	A
B	N	A	H	L	K	J	H	T	F	D	S
V	C	K	Z	A	Q	W	S	L	C	D	E
B	U	M	P	P	O	F	F	E	Y	T	R
C	V	U	N	J	G	Y	J	K	L	G	E
E	V	P	B	V	W	E	W	U	F	F	W
Z	A	S	E	R	T	Y	U	P	O	L	P
B	F	D	C	R	F	T	G	B	H	J	K
U	I	N	G	C	F	R	T	Y	U	M	K

- *tłumić w sobie*
- *sprzątnąć*
- *wkurzyć*
- *załamać się*

3. Answer the following questions with full sentences:



1. What breaks / burns you up?
2. What makes people break down?
3. When do you take things back to the shop?
4. Why isn't it a good idea to bump somebody off?
5. When would you brim over with joy?
6. Why isn't it good to bottle things up?
7. What would you do if someone broke into your house?

4. Replace the verbs in italics with their equivalent phrasal verbs from the text:



1. Somebody *entered* your house *illegally*, sir.
2. She *yielded to her emotions and tears* after she heard the news.
3. The things the man was saying *made me lose control over myself*.
4. He was *murdered* for conspiring with the police.
5. This product is faulty and you'd better *return* it to the shop.
6. The problem with the child is that she is *restraining* her emotions.

5. Fill in the gaps with the correct phrasal verbs from the text:



1. After the death of her child she really _____
_____.
2. Believe it or not, she was _____ with
anger when she heard what you had done.
3. His stupid excuses are beginning to _____ me
_____.
4. I can bet any money that he will _____
with her within a few months. They simply don't fit each
other.
5. In my opinion you should stop _____ your emotions
_____. Be open!
6. Somebody _____ our house when we
were away, but nothing was stolen.
7. They will surely _____ you _____ if you
don't get the money for them by tomorrow.
8. This is a poor quality car. It _____
much too often.
9. Will you help me to _____ the table _____ to
the car outside?

6. Translate the following sentences into English:



1. Nie jestem w stanie sam znieść tych mebli. Są za ciężkie.

2. Takie gadanie mnie wkurza.

3. Zamierzam oddać te buty z powrotem do sklepu.

4. Zepsuł mi się komputer.

5. Załamała się.

6. Sprzątnęli go jego koledzy.

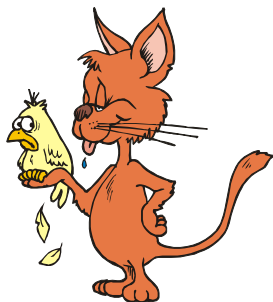
7. Zerwał ze swoją dziewczyną.

8. Tryskała radością.

9. Nie powinieneś tłumić swoich emocji.

2. THIEVES, THE POLICE, AND MY CAR – PART TWO

This way my electronic sound system changed its owner. Of course, I wasn't going to **brush** the unfortunate incident **aside** and went to the telephone booth to report the triple theft. It was the same police officer I had talked to before, but he was no longer polite. In fact he was **bubbling over** with anger and I didn't understand why. I'm a law-abiding citizen and I always feel obliged to report every single crime I am a witness to, and there had been three unlawful acts done in my car. Why did this **burn** him **up** so much? Within half an hour the police was here. I **brought up** the question of crime level immediately, but the police officer **brushed me off** and **buckled down to performing** his duties. In the meantime quite a crowd of passers-by gathered around us. I knew this would **bring on** trouble. There was a guy in the crowd who, I don't know why, was **buttering** the policeman **up** and all the time **butting in** when I was trying to explain things and answer the questions the police officer asked. Before long I couldn't stand it any more and I told the guy that it was highly improper to **break in** the conversation other cultured people were having. He just answered that I could **bring** my own wife **up** if I needed to, and he **took doubtful pleasure** in listening to my remarks. At this point I decided to **break with** the tradition of resolving conflicts by means of holding talks – a method that often proved successful in **bringing** people **together** – and with a neat kick in the face I made him **shut up**. Naturally, I **brought** him **down** this way, and the problem would have been over except for one small thing I failed to foresee. My action, although very effective and splashy, **brought about** some undesirable results. I got arrested under assault charges. I hope the judge will **let me off** considering my clean criminal record to date. Otherwise I will have to **break out** from prison once in a while to prevent my family from **breakina up**.



Did you say you weren't going to shut up?

owner - właściciel
BRUSH ASIDE – zignorować
triple theft – potrójna kradzież
BUBBLE OVER – kipieć
law-abiding – przestrzegający prawa
obliged – zobowiązany
witness - świadek
BRING UP - poruszyć; wychowywać
BRUSH OFF - zignorować
BUCKLE DOWN TO - zabrać się do (czegoś)
perform – wykonywać
duties – obowiązki
in the meantime – w tym samym czasie
passer-by – przechodzeń
BRING ON – spowodzić, spowodować
guy - facet
BURN UP - wkurzyć
BRING ON - spowodzić
BUTTER UP - podlizywać się
BUTT IN - wtrącać się
before long – niedługo potem
improper - niewłaściwe
BREAK IN - wtrącać się
take doubtful pleasure – mieć wątpliwą przyjemność
remarks - uwagi
BREAK WITH - zerwać z
resolve – rozwiązywać
by means of – za pomocą, poprzez
BRING TOGETHER - łączyć, zbliżać
neat kick – ładne kopnięcie
SHUT UP - zamknąć się
BRING DOWN - powalić, zwalić z nóg
except for – z wyjątkiem
foresee – przewidzieć
splashy – efektowny
undesirable – niepożądany
assault charges – zarzut napaści
judge – sędzia
to date – do tej pory
BRING ABOUT - spowodować
LET OFF - podarować (przezwinięcie)
BREAK OUT - uciec
BREAK UP - rozpaść się

practice

1. Answer the following questions:



1. What was the policeman's reaction to the third call the man made?
2. What did the man immediately do when the policeman arrived?
3. What did the policeman do after he arrived?
4. What was one of the passers-by doing?
5. What did the passer-by say when the man asked him not to disturb?
6. What was the result of the man's neat kick?
7. What were the man's hopes as for the judge's decision?
8. What did he plan to do if he went to prison?
9. What did the man want to prevent from happening?

2. Find phrasals in the box below (Polish translations provided). Read across and down.



A	B	R	I	N	G	D	U	P	F	J	Y
A	U	E	F	R	R	G	Q	W	E	R	T
N	T	B	R	E	A	K	U	U	P	U	T
M	T	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	A
B	E	M	H	L	K	J	H	G	F	D	S
V	R	X	Z	A	Q	W	S	X	C	D	E
D	B	R	I	N	G	O	A	B	O	U	T
B	U	T	T	J	I	N	J	K	L	G	E
E	P	F	B	V	W	E	W	S	F	F	W
Z	A	L	E	T	T	O	F	F	O	L	P
B	R	U	S	H	F	O	F	F	H	J	K
U	I	N	G	C	F	R	T	Y	U	M	K

- *podarować*
- *podlizywać się*
- *rozpaść się*
- *spowodować*
- *wtrącać się*
- *wychowywać*
- *zignorować*



3. Answer the following questions with full sentences:

1. What would you never brush aside?
2. What would you never like to bring about?
3. Who generally brings up young people?
4. Why do people butter others up?
5. Why do people sometimes butt in?
6. Why don't people like to be brushed off?
7. What happens when prisoners break out?
8. What brings people together?
9. What wouldn't you like to break out?
10. What happens when you are let off?

4. Replace the verbs in italics with their equivalent phrasal verbs from the text:



1. I am really glad you *raised* the subject, madam.
2. If you keep *interrupting*, we will never find out what happened.
3. It was your stupid talking that *caused* all this trouble!
4. Just stop *flattering* her. She is immune to such things.
5. The boss *dismissed* his deputy's idea *without consideration*.
6. The man that you helped to arrest *has just made an escape* from prison.
7. There's no chance the teacher will *allow* you to *avoid punishment* for what you've done.
8. You must *seriously start* revising if you want to pass the exam.
9. The man's drinking problem *caused* the family to *separate*.

5.

Fill in the gaps with the correct phrasal verbs from the text:



1. Don't try to _____ me _____. We have to discuss this problem and we'd better do it now.
2. Don't you understand that this decision is going to _____ the end of your career and mine, too?
3. I don't understand why she is trying to _____ the problem _____. It's important.
4. It was pathetic how he was _____ his new boss _____ to gain his favours.
5. Mary is not going to _____ you _____ this time for lying to her again. You're in trouble, man.
6. The problem of money was never _____ during the meeting, so no decision was made.
7. There can be no doubt that your boss will _____ when he finds out about your activities.
8. A serial killer has just _____ and the police is hunting for him all over the province.
9. Could you please stop _____ all the time? We are having a serious conversation.
10. She was _____ with anger when I gave her your message.

6.

Translate the following sentences into English:



1. Mógłbyś się przestać wtrącać.

2. Na twoim miejscu nie ignorowałbym jego gróźb.

3. Nie próbuj jej się podlizywać. Nie lubi tego.

4. Nikt nie poruszył tematu wypadku.

5. Ten konflikt spowodowały działania Kowalskiego.

6. Tym razem ci nie darują tego, co zrobiłeś.

7. Wspólny wróg zbliża ludzi.

8. Zabrał się poważnie do swoich obowiązków.

9. Zwalilem go z nóg jednym ciosem.

10. Nie rozumiem dlaczego się wkurzyła.

3. MY WIFE AND THE FOOTBALL MATCH – PART ONE

The negotiations **broke down**. It was a deadlock. The preparations had been going so smoothly until the conflict **broke out**. I didn't want to resort to the threats of **bringing** the discrimination practices **out**, but I was prepared to do so if there was no other way. I was trying to **bring** my wife **over** for a couple of hours, but she simply refused to listen. The moment I **brought / put forward** the idea of me joining Jake and Steve - the twins - for the football match, Laura **brought in** a final and unanimous verdict - herself being the complete jury: decent husbands stay home with their kids. Am I a decent husband? Says who? Apparently my wife holds a different view on this matter. At this point it was clear that I might not be able to **bring off / carry** my plan **off**, which filled me with despair and people driven by desperation are capable of doing strange and dangerous things. I decided that a dramatic change of strategy was a must. I might be more successful **building on** my knowledge of female psychology and **building** some emotional elements **into** my plot. To this end I had to **brush up on** things like our wedding anniversary date or my wife's birthday and nameday. I'm afraid the same **goes for** her parents. I never remembered her parents' birthday. Why should I? Laura always tells me to be more thoughtful about people. Well I am, but in my opinion her parents are not people at all. They must be some kind of creatures from outer space determined to ruin the life of truly valuable human being - that is myself. Anyway, I may have to stop **bumming around** for a while, at least to make Laura believe that I really changed my ways. She may not **fall for** it, though. She's sort of a smart Alec, but it's always worth trying. Of course, I can't risk **falling out with** Laura. She's the breadwinner in the family after all.

BREAK DOWN - załamać się, zostać zerwanym (o rozmowach)
deadlock - impas
smoothly - gładko
BREAK OUT - wybuchnąć
resort to - posuwać się do
threats - groźby
BRING OUT - ujawnić, opublikować
BRING OVER - przekonać do swojego zdania
BRING / PUT FORWARD - przedstawić, zaprezentować
BRING IN - ogłosić (werdykt)
unanimous - jednomyślny
jury - ława przysięgłych
decent - przyzwoity
view - pogląd
BRING / CARRY OFF - zrealizować, przeprowadzić
was a must - było koniecznością
BUILD ON - robić coś na jakiejś podstawie
female - rodzaju żeńskiego
BUILD INTO - włączyć jako część planu
plot - spisek
to this end - tym celu
BRUSH UP ON - podszkolić się w; odświeżyć wiedzę (na jakiś temat)
anniversary - rocznica
GO FOR - dotyczyć, odnosić się do
from outer space - z kosmosu
BUM AROUND - obijać się, nic nie robić
change one's ways - zmienić postępowanie
FALL FOR - dać się złapać (na coś)
smart Alec - spryciarz
FALL OUT WITH - pokłócić się, poróżnić się
breadwinner - żywiciel

CONTINUED IN PART TWO



practice

1. Answer the following questions:



1. What happened with the negotiations?
2. What happened after a smooth preparation process?
3. What didn't the man want to do about the discrimination practices?
4. What was the man trying to do for a couple of hours?
5. What did Laura do after the man suggested that he might join the twins for a football match?
6. What did he want to do about the knowledge of female psychology?
7. What did he want to do with some emotional elements?
8. What in his opinion did he have to do with the dates of anniversaries etc.?
9. What may he have to stop doing for a while?
10. Why was there a chance that his stratagem might not work?

2. Find phrasals in the box below (Polish translations provided). Read across and down.



A	C	B	R	I	N	G	B	O	U	T	Y
A	A	E	F	R	R	G	R	W	E	R	T
N	R	B	R	I	N	G	U	O	V	E	R
M	R	W	E	R	T	Y	S	I	O	P	A
B	Y	M	H	L	K	J	H	G	F	D	S
V	B	U	M	A	A	R	O	U	N	D	E
D	O	G	H	J	P	O	U	U	Y	T	R
C	F	B	N	J	G	Y	P	K	L	G	E
E	F	A	L	L	W	F	O	R	F	F	W
Z	A	S	E	R	T	Y	O	I	O	L	P
B	F	D	C	R	F	T	N	B	H	J	K
U	G	O	G	F	O	R	T	Y	U	M	K

- dać się złapać na
- dotyczyć
- objąć się
- odświeżyć wiedzę
- opublikować
- przekonać do
swojego zdania
- zrealizować

3. Answer the following questions with full sentences:

1. How would you bring other people over?
2. Why don't people approve of bumming around?
3. What would you like to bring out?
4. What do you think you should brush up on?
5. What things don't go for you?
6. What would you like to carry off?
7. What would you never fall for?
8. Who would you never like to fall out with?
9. What do you bring / put forward?
10. What would you like to build your success on?

4. Replace the verbs in italics with their equivalent phrasal verbs from the text:

1. All these instructions *apply to* all workers in the factory.
2. Details of the president's love affair were *published* in the woman's book.
3. I'm afraid it won't be easy to *succeed in achieving* the deal.
4. It took us two hours of talking to *persuade her to take our side*.
5. It's high time we *refreshed our knowledge of* Chinese.
6. She *quarrelled* with her boyfriend and she stopped talking to him.
7. The negotiations were in progress when the war suddenly *started*.
8. The proposal that you *presented* is unacceptable.
9. Don't count on it that she will *be deceived by* your lies.



5. Fill in the gaps with the correct phrasal verbs from the text:



1. How could you expect they _____ such a primitive trick. You must try a lot harder next time.
2. I _____ the idea at the last meeting, but it was rejected.
3. It will be a major challenge to _____ this plan.
4. Mary has _____ with Jack again. I'm afraid their relationship will not last.
5. The judge _____ the verdict. It was life imprisonment.
6. These regulations are for everyone, which means they _____ you, too.
7. When the negotiations with the kidnappers _____ an attack on the building was launched.
8. World War II _____ in 1939.
9. We talked for hours, but I finally managed to _____ her _____ and she promised to support us.
10. He is going to Paris next week, so he must _____ his French.

6. Translate the following sentences into English:



1. Muszę odświeżyć moją znajomość francuskiego.

2. On się nie da na to złapać.

3. Pokłóciła się z rodzicami.

4. Przedstawił interesującą sugestię.

5. Ten rozkaz dotyczy również ciebie.

6. Trudno będzie przeciągnąć ją na naszą stronę.

7. Zrealizuję tę instrukcję z wami lub bez was.

8. Przestań się objąć i zrób coś pożytecznego.

9. Tych materiałów nie wolno opublikować.

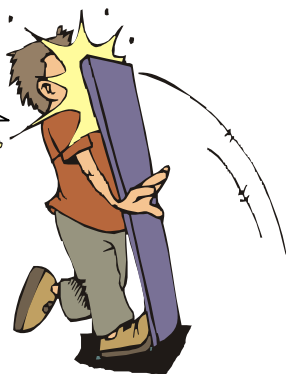
10. I wtedy wybuchła wojna.

4. MY WIFE AND THE FOOTBALL MATCH – PART TWO

I'd find it rather inconvenient to be forced to **feed on** only bread and water for an extended period of time. What is more, whenever I mention the names of the twins she **pretends** to **pass out** and I have to **bring her round / around** even though I know that it's always only a show. It takes her quite a while afterwards to **calm down**. The last time I had this problem was when I told Laura that I had invited Jake and Steve to **call in** when they were in the **neighbourhood**. It was more serious this time, though, because she looked like she had recently **come down with** some **mental disease** and was just **having a fit**. I'm sure the twins would never **dare** to **show up** with Laura being around, but I just wanted to test her **invulnerability** to stress. I must admit, I find it rather poor.

Anyway, the vision of having to **call** our trip **off** made me feel **miserable**. I knew that I couldn't **chicken out** at the last moment. What would the twins and the other guys think of me if I did? We all had **chipped in** for the **spirits** we intended to consume during the match and after it's over. I couldn't afford to waste this money, especially that I **clammed up** when Laura asked me how much it was going to cost. The worst thing is that it was I who **came up with** this **remarkable** idea, but how could I know that I was going to **come up against** such strong opposition. As I didn't want to **draw** the **pathetic** conflict **out** any longer, I decided to **resolve** it **once and for all**. I had to be **firm and tough**. I was determined to **carry** the project **out one way or another**. On the D-day Laura found a note on the kitchen table, informing her on my **whereabouts**. What happened after I **came back**... well... it was exactly as I **predicted**. She **droned on** about responsibility, stupidity and **stuff like that** for a few hours and I **ended up** having to arrange my meals personally for the following two weeks, but believe it or not, the fun we had with the guys was worth it.

Call off my visit
at the dentist's,
Mary!



FEED ON - żywić się (czymś)
pretend - udawać
PASS OUT - zemdleć
BRING ROUND / AROUND - ocucić
CALM DOWN - uspokoić się
CALL IN - wpaść z wizytą
neighbourhood - sąsiedztwo
COME DOWN WITH - zachorować na
mental disease - choroba umysłowa
have a fit - mieć atak
dare - odważyć się
SHOW UP - pojawić się
invulnerability - odporność
CALL OFF - odwołać
miserable - nędzny
CHICKEN OUT - stchórzyć
CHIP IN - zrzucić się (na coś)
spirits - napoje wysokokowe
CLAM UP - nie mówić (o czymś)
COME UP WITH - wyjść z (pomysłem)
remarkable - niezwykły
COME UP AGAINST - natrafić na (trudności)
DRAW OUT - przeciągać
pathetic - żalony
resolve - rozwiązać
once and for all - raz na zawsze
firm and tough - stanowczy i twardy
CARRY OUT - realizować, przeprowadzać
one way or another - tak czy owak
whereabouts - aktualne miejsce pobytu
COME BACK - wracać
predict - przewidywać
DRONE ON - przynudzać
stuff like that - takie tam rzeczy
END UP - skończyć (jako, gdzieś)

practice

1. Answer the following questions:



1. What happens when he mentions the twins?
2. What did he tell his wife about the twins the other day?
3. What was Laura's reaction?
4. What would the twins never dare to do?
5. What thought made the man feel miserable?
6. What wouldn't he do at the last moment?
7. How did they raise funds for the spirits?
8. What did the idea of going to the match come from?
9. What was the man determined to do with the project one way or another?
10. What did Laura do when he came back?
11. What other consequences did he suffer?

2. Find phrasals in the box below (Polish translations provided). Read across and down.



C	G	P	E	N	D	D	U	P	F	C	Y
H	C	A	L	M	R	D	O	W	N	O	T
I	H	S	C	F	X	D	U	Y	Y	M	T
P	I	S	H	O	W	R	U	P	O	E	A
B	C	M	H	C	K	O	H	G	F	D	S
I	K	O	Z	A	Q	N	S	X	C	U	E
N	E	U	H	L	P	E	I	U	Y	P	R
C	N	T	N	L	G	Y	J	K	L	G	E
C	A	R	R	Y	W	O	U	T	F	W	W
Z	O	S	E	O	T	N	U	I	O	I	P
B	U	D	C	F	F	T	G	B	H	T	K
U	T	N	G	F	F	R	T	Y	U	H	K

- *odwołać*
- *pojawić się*
- *przynudzać*
- *realizować*
- *skończyć (jako, gdzieś)*
- *stchórzyć*
- *uspokoić się*
- *wyjść z (pomysłem)*
- *zemdleć*
- *zrzucić się na*

3. Answer the following questions with full sentences:



1. What do people usually chip in for?
2. What do uneducated people end up doing?
3. What do you do to bring sb round / around?
4. What do you do when somebody drones on?
5. What situations do people usually chicken out in?
6. What things do we call off?
7. Why do some people pass out?
8. What would you do to calm somebody down?
9. When is it better to clam up?
10. What wouldn't you like to draw out?
11. What do elephants feed on?

4. Replace the verbs in italics with their equivalent phrasal verbs from the text:



1. Are you going to *contribute some the* money for the party, too?
2. He won't talk to her. He'll *be afraid*. You'll see.
3. If you don't study, you'll *become* a dustman *eventually*.
4. It was quite an effort to *restore her to consciousness*.
5. She *came with a visit* a few days ago.
6. The appointment has been *cancelled*.
7. The children *fell ill* with flu.
8. Uncle was *extending* his stay in our house.
9. We *were faced with* some unexpected problems.
10. When she saw him she *fainted*.

5. Fill in the gaps with the correct phrasal verbs from the text:



1. He's not going to join us for the bank robbery. He has _____ I'm afraid.
2. I didn't expect my project to _____ that strong criticism from the people who were supposed to back me up.
3. I invited him to the party, but he never _____.
4. If you don't stay away from these people, you'll _____ doing time in prison.
5. She didn't go to work yesterday because she _____ with some strange disease.
6. When he entered the room his wife _____ because she thought he was a ghost.
7. When the young lady fainted all the men present rushed to her to _____ her _____.
8. Why don't you _____ when you are around. We'll be happy to have you with us.
9. Yesterday she _____ a very interesting solution to our problems. She's smarter than we thought.
10. You needn't have prepared the presentation. The meeting has been _____.

6. Translate the following sentences into English:



1. Jak jej to powiedziałem, zemdląła.
.....
2. Musimy odwołać nasze spotkanie.
.....
3. Po prostu stchórzył.
.....
4. Rozmowa się przeciągała.
.....
5. Skończysz jako bezdomny.
.....
6. Uspokój się, wszystko będzie w porządku.
.....
7. Wyszedłem z tym samym pomysłem, co ona wczoraj.
.....
8. Zapadł na dziwną chorobę.
.....
9. On tak potrafi przynudzać godzinami.
.....
10. Tego planu nie da się zrealizować.
.....
11. Wszyscy zrzuciliśmy się na piwo.
.....