

Grammar – Phrasal Verbs

Practice 20 Phrasal Verbs with PUT

A. Match the phrasal verbs to their meanings, e.g. PUT INTO = invest:

<i>Phrasal Verb:</i>	<i>Definition:</i>
1. PUT ABOUT	a) save
2. PUT ACROSS	b) extinguish
3. PUT ASIDE	c) forget
4. PUT AWAY	d) interject
5. PUT BACK	e) suggest
6. PUT BEHIND	f) gossip
7. PUT BY	g) assemble
8. PUT DOWN	h) propose
9. PUT FORWARD	i) host
10. PUT IN	j) ignore
11. PUT INTO	k) invest
12. PUT OFF	l) eat
13. PUT ON	m) postpone
14. PUT OUT	n) communicate
15. PUT OVER	o) distract
16. PUT THROUGH	p) connect
17. PUT TO	q) criticise
18. PUT TOGETHER	r) contribute
19. PUT TOWARDS	s) wear
20. PUT UP	t) replace

B. Complete each sentence with a particle:

<i>ABOUT</i>	<i>BACK</i>	<i>FORWARD</i>	<i>ON</i>	<i>TO</i>
<i>ACROSS</i>	<i>BEHIND</i>	<i>IN</i>	<i>OUT</i>	<i>TOGETHER</i>
<i>ASIDE</i>	<i>BY</i>	<i>INTO</i>	<i>OVER</i>	<i>TOWARDS</i>
<i>AWAY</i>	<i>DOWN</i>	<i>OFF</i>	<i>THROUGH</i>	<i>UP</i>

- My parents have always tried to PUT _____ a bit of money each month – for a rainy day.
- Alison PUT _____ her coat and left the flat.
- 'Would you like to PUT five pounds _____ Barclay's leaving present?'
- The fire brigade were still PUTTING _____ the blaze when Paul's wife arrived.
- Jessica PUT her point _____ very well, but it didn't dissuade the chairman.
- 'And furthermore, there's been a sharp increase in litter...' 'Rubbish!' PUT _____ Barry.
- 'Hello. Could I speak to the Chief Executive, please?' 'Just PUTTING you _____.'
- 'Somebody's been PUTTING it _____ that I'm 'aving an affair with Jack Kent! Well I ain't!'
- 'Darling, don't do your nails while I'm having a Zoom call – you're PUTTING me _____!'
- Your grandson certainly PUTS _____ a lot of food, Rita.' 'I know. He eats like a horse.'
- 'I'm sick of you PUTTING me _____, father! I won't stand for it any longer!'
- 'Thanks for PUTTING me _____, Auntie Catherine. I really had no other place to go.'
- Clara intimated that she was willing to PUT _____ her feelings and greet her daughter.
- 'Do you think the boss will have PUT our suggestion _____ the board yet?'
- 'I didn't say that you could use my headphones! Please PUT them _____ immediately!'
- 'It's great that you got the job! I know you PUT a lot of time _____ the application.'
- 'I can't stop thinking about the match. EIGHT-nil!' 'Try to PUT it _____ you, darling.'
- At the last minute, Alan's grandfather PUT _____ the idea of flying to Tenerife.
- 'Are you ordering a flat-pack wardrobe?' 'Yes, of course. It won't take long to PUT _____.'
- 'The American football match had been PUT _____ until the following weekend.'

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Answers:

A.

1.	f)	8.	q)	15.	m)
2.	n)	9.	h)	16.	p)
3.	j)	10.	d)	17.	e)
4.	l)	11.	k)	18.	g)
5.	t)	12.	o)	19.	r)
6.	c)	13.	s)	20.	i)
7.	a)	14.	b)		

B.

1.	by	8.	about	15.	back
2.	on	9.	off	16.	into
3.	towards	10.	away	17.	behind
4.	out	11.	down	18.	forward
5.	across	12.	up	19.	together
6.	in	13.	aside	20.	over
7.	through	14.	to		

Ideas for additional activities (an online dictionary could help):

- SS (students) have a general discussion about phrasal verbs, e.g. a) What are they? b) When do we use them? c) How many do you know? d) Were/are phrasal verbs taught in your school? e) Do you learn phrasal verbs regularly and systematically? If not, why not? e) How do you learn phrasal verbs? f) Have you ever tried an app for learning phrasal verbs? Why? / Why not? ...and so on.
- SS translate each phrasal verb and definition into their L1.
- SS write one or more sentence using each phrasal verb.
- SS write a dialogue including some or all of the phrasal verbs.
- SS work in pairs. One describes or draws a phrasal verb while the other guesses it. Then change roles.
- SS discuss the effect of using the definition instead of the phrasal verb. For example, it would be more natural to say: 'She put her point across well' rather than: 'She communicated her point well'.
- SS find and discuss phrasal verbs that have **two** particles after PUT, e.g.

put up to = incite
put up with = tolerate

- SS discuss the fact that some of the phrasal verbs have more than one meaning. For example:

put down = criticise, but also means replace: He put down his new watch on the kitchen table.
put on = wear, but also means organise: Thanks for putting on the charity concert.

...and so on. How does this affect the learning process?