

Grammar – Phrasal Verbs

Practice 20 Phrasal Verbs with TAKE

A. Match the phrasal verbs to their meanings, e.g. TAKE IN = absorb:

<i>Phrasal Verb:</i>	<i>Definition:</i>
1. TAKE ABACK	a) adapt
2. TAKE AFTER	b) subtract
3. TAKE AGAINST	c) assume responsibility
4. TAKE APART	d) explain
5. TAKE ASIDE	e) shock
6. TAKE AWAY	f) return
7. TAKE BACK	g) remove
8. TAKE DOWN	h) dislike
9. TAKE FOR	i) begin
10. TAKE FROM	j) replace
11. TAKE IN _____	k) absorb
12. TAKE OFF	l) like
13. TAKE ON	m) dismantle
14. TAKE OUT	n) note
15. TAKE OVER	o) rise
16. TAKE ROUND	p) resemble
17. TAKE THROUGH	q) show
18. TAKE TO	r) hire
19. TAKE UP	s) mention discreetly
20. TAKE UPON	t) mistake

B. Complete each sentence with a particle:

<i>ABACK</i>	<i>ASIDE</i>	<i>FOR</i>	<i>ON</i>	<i>THROUGH</i>
<i>AFTER</i>	<i>AWAY</i>	<i>FROM</i>	<i>OUT</i>	<i>TO</i>
<i>AGAINST</i>	<i>BACK</i>	<i>IN</i>	<i>OVER</i>	<i>UP</i>
<i>APART</i>	<i>DOWN</i>	<i>OFF</i>	<i>ROUND</i>	<i>UPON</i>

- It was Julie's job to TAKE _____ the minutes at our staff meetings.
- 'As the plane was TAKING _____, Alexander took my hand and suddenly proposed.'
- 'I don't understand this algebra equation, dad.' 'OK. Let me TAKE you _____ it.'
- 'The way that Helen spoke to the director really TOOK me _____.'
- Alison's tutor TOOK her _____ to tell her that she had failed the end of course exam.
- 'Could you just go to my jacket and TAKE _____ my wallet? It's in the right side, I think.'
- 'I hadn't thought about TAKING _____ hang-gliding, until my niece invited me to try it.'
- Paul's mother-in-law TOOK _____ him after his vulgar antics at the wedding reception.
- 'You haven't TAKEN _____ many people this year, Chris.' 'I'd rather keep costs down.'
- 'I'm not sure about the pattern on this dress. Do you think I should TAKE it _____?'
- 'The plot of *Kiss Me Kate* was TAKEN _____ Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*.'
- 'Did you enjoy meeting your son's girlfriend.' 'Oh yes! We TOOK _____ her immediately!'
- 'My six-year-old spent the whole day TAKING _____ his toy fire engine.'
- 'We were so fortunate that the artist found time to TAKE us _____ his exhibition.'
- 'If you had TAKEN _____ forty-eight from eighty-nine, you would have got forty-one.'
- Since IT didn't have time to install the firewall, Sarah TOOK it _____ herself to do it.
- Lisa is TAKING _____ from Charles in accounts, and Charles is moving back to sales.
- 'Can I help you?' 'Oh, sorry! I TOOK you _____ my neighbour. You have similar jackets.'
- 'Standing beside the Jeep, gazing at Victoria Falls – it was a lot to TAKE _____.'
- 'Yes, I think your son really TAKES _____ your husband.' 'Yes. Especially in character.'

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Answers:

A.

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

B.

1.	down	8.	against	15.	away
2.	off	9.	on	16.	upon
3.	through	10.	back	17.	over
4.	aback	11.	from	18.	for
5.	aside	12.	to	19.	in
6.	out	13.	apart	20.	after
7.	up	14.	round		

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? f) How do you learn phrasal verbs? g) 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: 'Joey takes after his dad' rather than: 'Joey resembles his dad.'
- SS find and discuss phrasal verbs that have **two** particles after TAKE, e.g.

take away from = detract from
take up on = accept

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

take back = return, but also means accept: She has taken Gary back after his affair.
take off = rise, but also means disrobe: Kirsty took off her coat and sat down.

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