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Grammar – Phrasal Verbs

Practice 20 Phrasal Verbs with MAKE

A. Match the phrasal verbs to their meanings, e.g. MAKE OVER = remodel:

Phrasal Verb:		Definition:
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	MAKE AFTER MAKE FOR MAKE INTO MAKE OF MAKE OFF MAKE OFF WITH MAKE OUT MAKE OUT MAKE OUT MAKE OVER	a) abscond b) invent c) chase d) write e) move f) flatter g) steal h) kiss i) cause j) reconcile
12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	MAKE OVER MAKE TOWARDS MAKE UP MAKE UP MAKE UP MAKE UP MAKE UP FOR MAKE UP TO MAKE WITH	 k) remodel l) compensate m) prepare n) transfer o) convert p) bring q) think r) comprise s) decipher t) imply

B. Complete each sentence with a particle:

AFTER	OFF	OUT	TOWARDS	UP
FOR	OFF WITH	OUT	UP	UP FOR
INTO	OUT	OVER	UP	UP TO
OF	OUT	OVER	UP	WITH

1.	What's that word? I can't quite M	AKE it
2.	I wish you wouldn't MAKE	such ridiculous lies, Brian!
3.	'Has grandpa MADE	with grandma yet?' 'No, not yet.'
4.	We're hoping to MAKE the attic	another bedroom.
5.	We hope this refund will MAKE	us having to cancel.
6.	After the divorce, all the property	was MADE to me.
7.	Alice and Joe had been MAKING	in his car for far longer than Kathy liked.
8.	Two of the new prison's inmates	have already MADE
9.	This company is MADE	of a number of different branches.
10.	Look! That seagull is MAKING _	Sarah's ice cream!
11.	We MADE	the burglars as fast as we could, but we couldn't catch them.
12.	I feel Jane was trying to MAKE _	that I hadn't been working hard enough.
13.	We're planning to completely MA	KE our master bedroom.
14.		delity MADE a rather unpleasant dinner.
15.	Don't worry – I'll have the room M	IADE ready for your arrival.
16.	What do you MAKE	the news that Colin is quitting?
17.	Jessie was MAKING	the MD like that because she wants to get a promotion.
18.	John MADE	the injured deer gingerly, but it took fright and ran away.
19.	Please send a cheque MADE	to Jamesgate Restaurant Partners Ltd.
20.	'Waiter – !' 'Yes, sir?' 'MAKE	the beers – and make it snappy!'

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A.					
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	c) i) o) q) a) g) s)	8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14.	t) d) h) k) n) e) b)	15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	r) j) m) l) f) p)
В.					
1.	out	8.	off	15.	up
2.	up	9.	up	16.	of
3.	up	10.	off with	17.	up to
4.	into	11.	after	18.	towards
5.	up for	12.	out	19.	out
6.	over	13.	over	20.	with
7.	out	14.	for		

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: 'The gang made off with the stolen goods' rather than: 'The gang absconded with the stolen goods.'
- SS find and discuss phrasal verbs that have **two** particles after MAKE, e.g.

make off with	=	abscond
make up for	=	compensate

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

make out	= decipher, but also means imply: The shop assistant made out that I was a thief.
make up	= comprise, but also means invent: He made up a lovely bedtime story for Alannah.

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