Advanced Unit 6a (2)

Phrasal verbs (2): three-part verbs



Presentation

Some phrasal verbs have three parts – a verb and two particles:

*We just want to **get on with** our work.*

***Stand up for** your rights!*

*We're **looking forward to** using the new road.*

*We won't **put up with** the noise.*

Three-part phrasal verbs with one object

All three-part phrasal verbs are transitive, i.e. they have an object. When the verb has only one object, the object comes after the second particle:

*They soon got **on with their work**.*

*I think you stood **up to him** very well.*

Other verbs that follow this pattern include: *come up with, come down with, face up to, get away with, get down to, go through with, live up to, look up to.*

Three-part phrasal verbs with two objects

A few three-part phrasal verbs have two objects. The first object comes after the verb and the second object comes after the two particles:

*She played **one boy** off against **the other**.*

*I've decided to take **you** up on **your offer**.*

Other verbs that follow this pattern include: *put (something) down to (something), put (somebody) up to (something), talk (somebody) round to (something).*

Two-part phrasal verbs + dependent preposition

Some phrasal verbs can be both intransitive (i.e. have no object) and transitive (i.e. have an object).

Intransitive: *We **get on**.*

Transitive: *I don't **get on** with my brother.*

When there is no object, they have two parts:

*He says he's going to **drop out**.* (*drop* + *out* = leave school or college without finishing your course of studies)

When there is an object, you need to add a dependent preposition (*drop* + *out* + *of*).

*He says he's going to **drop out of** school.*

Other verbs that follow this pattern include: *catch up (on/with), go out (with), keep up (with), move out (of), run out (of).*

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1 Put the lines (a–g) in the correct order. Then listen and check.

a The authorities seem to think they can talk us round ..1..

b through our village. We're ready to stand up .....

c to accepting the situation. We don't seem to be able to get it through .....

d with their plans to ruin our countryside and run a road straight .....

e to them and fight for our rights. They're certainly not going to get away .....

f to them that we are not going to put up .....

g with it that easily! .....



2 Write the words in italics in the correct order.

1 Hey! I've just come *a brilliant idea with up* for the end-of-term party! ..up with a brilliant idea..

2 I think I'm going to take *on you up* your invitation to stay the night. .....

3 I really need to catch *up some work on* tonight. .....

4 Have you got any idea who might have put *up to him* this? .....

5 Jamie's come *the flu with down* again, I'm afraid. .....

6 I really used to look *to my maths teacher up.* .....

7 How do you get *with Fiona on?* .....

8 It was Steff who brought *in up his name* the conversation, not me. .....

3 Add the preposition in brackets to the sentences.

1 I'm really not sure if I can go through with this. (with)

2 He's going to have to learn to face up his responsibilities. (to)

3 I put their success to hard work and good organisation. (down)

4 Have you heard? Will's dropped of university. (out)

5 Is that the girl you went out last night? (with)

6 She's really going to find it hard to live to their expectations. (up)

7 It's not going to be an easy situation to put up. (with)

8 He very cleverly played them off each other. (against)

4 Complete these sentences so that they are true for you.

1 I get on really well with .....

2 I've always looked up to .....

3 I'm really looking forward to .....

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