

Explanations

1

Verbs with two parts: transitive and separable

These verbs take an object, and the object (especially *it* and *them*) can be put between the verb and the preposition. Object phrases tend to be put after the preposition. The pronouns *him*, *her*, *it*, *us*, *them* are put after the verb. Verbs marked * have an intransitive form with a different meaning.

We brought up this child. We brought her up.

Call back and show around always put the object between the verb and the preposition.

Other meanings of the verbs listed here are included in the activities.

Bring up

We brought up this child. (look after and educate)

Carry out

You haven't carried out my instructions. (act upon)

Call off

We have decided to call off the match. (cancel)

Clear up*

Could you clear up your room please? (make tidy)

The weather is clearing up.* (improve)

Fill in*

Can you fill in this form please? (complete)

Our teacher was ill, so Mrs Frost filled in.* (take someone's place)

Find out

I want to find out what happened. (learn about)

Give away

The millionaire gave all his money away. (make a gift of)

Jill asked me not to give her secret away. (make something known)

Give up*

I've decided to give up eating meat. (stop)

After trying hard, George finally gave up. (stopped trying)

Hold up

Two masked men held up the bank. (rob)

Knock out

The blow on the head knocked me out. (make unconscious)

Leave out

I always leave out the difficult exercises. (not include)

Look up*

I have to look this word up in my dictionary. (locate)

Things are looking up.* (appear better)

Make up*	<i>I think you made this story up.</i>	(invent)
	<i>The couple quarrelled but then made up.</i>	(become friends again)
Pick up	<i>I'll pick you up at six.</i>	(collect)
Put aside	<i>Harry puts money aside every week for his holiday.</i>	(save)
Put off	<i>They put the meeting off until Thursday.</i>	(postpone)
	<i>The smell of fish put me off my tea.</i>	(discourage from)
Put up	<i>If you come to Florence I can put you up.</i>	(provide accommodation)
Show around	<i>Let me show you around the new building.</i>	(give a guided tour)
Take over*	<i>A German company took us over last year.</i>	(buy a company)
	<i>If you are tired, I'll take over*.</i>	(take someone's place)
* Take up	<i>I've decided to take up tennis.</i>	(start a hobby)
Tear up	<i>Wendy tore up Alan's letters.</i>	(tear into pieces)
Think over	<i>Please think over our offer.</i>	(consider)
Try out	<i>Have you tried out the new computer?</i>	(use for the first time)
Turn down	<i>Paul was offered the job but he turned it down.</i>	(refuse an offer)
Wear out	<i>All this work has worn me out.</i>	(make tired)
Work out	<i>This is a difficult problem. I can't work it out.</i>	(find a solution)

2

Verbs with two parts: intransitive

These verbs have no object. Verbs marked * have a transitive form with a different meaning. There are other meanings, not included here.

Break down	<i>The car broke down on the motorway.</i>	(stop working)
Break out	<i>The war broke out unexpectedly.</i>	(begin suddenly)
Come out	<i>Her new book came out last week.</i>	(be published)
Draw up*	<i>Suddenly an ambulance drew up outside.</i>	(come to a stop)
	<i>My lawyer is drawing up a contract for us*.</i>	(write a legal document)

