

8 C

G word order of phrasal verbs

V phrasal verbs

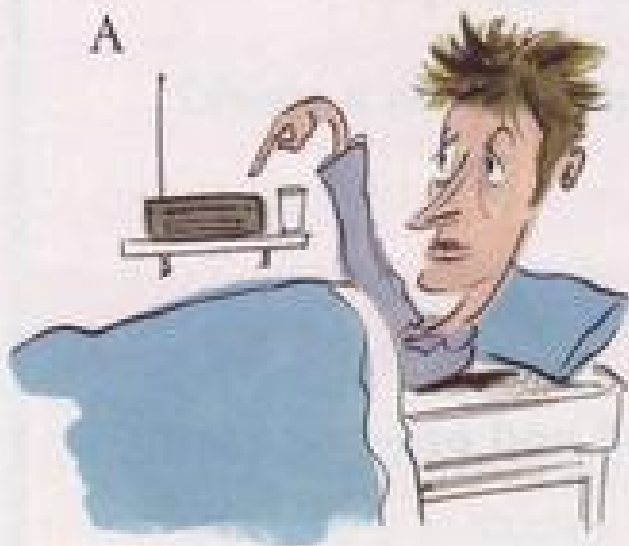
P /g/ and /dʒ/

I wake up and I turn on the radio.

Waking up is hard to do

1 VOCABULARY phrasal verbs

a Match the questions 1–7 with the pictures A–G.



- 1 What time do you **wake up** in the morning?
- 2 Do you use an alarm clock to **wake up**?
- 3 Do you **turn off** the alarm clock immediately?
- 4 What's the first thing you **turn on** after you **wake up**?
- 5 Do you **get up** immediately after you **wake up**?
- 6 How do you feel when you first **get up**?
- 7 When you get dressed, what's the last thing you **put on**?

b Cover the questions and look at the pictures. Try to remember the questions.

c In pairs, use the pictures to ask and answer the questions.

d **p.153 Vocabulary Bank Phrasal verbs.**

2 GRAMMAR word order of phrasal verbs

a Look at the pictures 1–3 and underline the object of the phrasal verb in each sentence.

b Complete the rules about separable phrasal verbs with *noun* or *pronoun*.

- 1 If the object of a phrasal verb is a _____, you can put it **after** the verb + *up*, *on*, etc.
OR **between** the verb and *up*, *on*, etc.
- 2 If the object of a phrasal verb is a _____, you **must** put it **between** the verb and *up*, *on*, etc.

c **p.140 Grammar Bank 8C.** Read the rules and do the exercises.

d Match the sentences. Then cover the sentences on the right. Try to remember them.

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Your mobile's ringing. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E | A You need to give it up. |
| 2 This is an important rule. | <input type="checkbox"/> | B Put them away. |
| 3 I can't hear the music. | <input type="checkbox"/> | C Turn it up. |
| 4 If you don't know what the words mean, | <input type="checkbox"/> | D Throw it away. |
| 5 This is an immigration form. | <input type="checkbox"/> | E Turn it off. |
| 6 Coffee is bad for you. | <input type="checkbox"/> | F Please fill it in. |
| 7 Your clothes are on the floor. | <input type="checkbox"/> | G Write it down. |
| 8 That's rubbish. | <input type="checkbox"/> | H look them up. |



3 READING

a Do you know what these scientific words and expressions mean?

a gene DNA your 'body clock' research

b Read the article about morning and evening people. Choose a, b, or c.

- Scientists say that if we are bad at getting up in the morning, this is because
 - we are born like that.
 - we go to bed too late.
 - we drink too much coffee.
- Researchers asked people questions about
 - the way they lived.
 - science.
 - sport and exercise.
- They discovered that people who have a short 'clock' gene
 - are better in the morning than in the evening.
 - get tired very early.
 - are better in the evening than in the morning.
- They recommend that people who have a long 'clock' gene
 - should only work in the afternoon and evening.
 - should start work early and finish early.
 - should start work late and finish late.

Are you allergic to mornings?

Are you somebody who can't wake up in the morning? Do you need two cups of coffee before you can start a new day? Do you feel awful when you first wake up?

Scientists say it's all because of our genes. How did they find this out? Researchers from the University of Surrey interviewed 500 people. They asked them questions about their lifestyle, for example what time of day they preferred to do exercise and how difficult they found it to wake up in the morning. Scientists then compared their answers to the people's DNA.

They discovered that we all have a 'clock' gene, also called a Period 3 gene. This gene can be long or short. People who have the long gene are usually people who are very good in the morning, but who get tired quite early at night. People who have the short gene are usually people who are more active at night but who have problems waking up early in the morning. How does it help us to know if we have the long or short gene? Scientists say that, if possible, we should try to change our working hours to fit our 'body clock'. If you are a 'morning person' then you could start work early and finish early. But if you are bad in the mornings, then it might be better to start work in the afternoon and work until late at night. So maybe, instead of nine to five it should be seven to three or twelve to eight.

Adapted from a British newspaper

4 LISTENING & SPEAKING

- a **8.6** Listen to David being interviewed by a researcher. Is he a morning or evening person?
- b Listen again and write down David's answers.


- | |
|--|
| 1 What do you do? |
| 2 When do you work? |
| 3 What time do you get up in the morning? |
| 4 If you have an exam, do you study best in the morning, afternoon, or at night? |
| 5 If you do exercise, when do you prefer to do it? |
| 6 Do you like your working hours? (school/university timetable)? |
| 7 Why (not)? |
| 8 Would you like to change them (it)? How? |

- c Interview your partner using the questions in b. Is he / she a morning or evening person?

5 PRONUNCIATION /g/ and /dʒ/

a How is the letter g pronounced in these words? Put five words in each column.

gene get go change energetic
gym good give hungry age

	
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

- b **8.7** Listen and check. Practise saying the words.
- c Now practise saying the sentences.
- She gets up early to go to the gym.
 - George and Greta are good at German.
 - I'm allergic to mornings. It's in my genes.
 - I generally feel hungry and energetic.

6 **8.8** SONG 🎵 Say a little prayer

8A something, anything, nothing, etc.

	+	? and - verb	✗ Short - answer
people	somebody someone	anybody anyone	nobody no one
things	something	anything	nothing
places	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere



- Use *somebody, something, someone, etc.* when you don't say exactly who, what, or where.
Somebody broke the window.
I went somewhere nice at the weekend.
- Use *anything, anybody, anywhere* in questions or with a $-$ verb.
I didn't do anything last night. NOT ~~I didn't do nothing.~~
- Use *nobody, nothing, nowhere* in short $-$ answers or in a sentence (with a $+$ verb).
Who's in the bathroom?
Nobody. Nobody's in the bathroom.
NOT ~~Anybody is in the bathroom.~~
- *Somebody, Nobody, etc.* are the same as *Someone, No one, etc.*

8B quantifiers

too, too much, too many

I'm stressed. I have **too much** work.
My diet is unhealthy. I eat **too many** cakes and sweets.
I don't want to go out. I'm **too** tired.

- Use *too, too much, too many* to say 'more than is good'.
- Use *too* + an adjective NOT ~~I'm too much tired.~~
- Use *too much* + uncountable nouns (e.g. coffee, time).
- Use *too many* + countable nouns (e.g. cakes, people).

enough

Do you eat **enough** vegetables?
I don't drink **enough** water.
This dress isn't big **enough**.

- Use *enough* before a noun to mean 'all that is necessary'.
- Use *enough* after an adjective.

a little, a few

A Do you take sugar? B Yes. Just a little.
A Do want some chips? B Yes, but just a few.
I eat a little meat. Can you buy a few bananas?
I drink very little coffee. He has very few friends.

- Use *a little / very little* and *a few / very few* to talk about small quantities.
- Use *a little / very little* with uncountable nouns and *a few / very few* with countable nouns.

8C word order of phrasal verbs

Every morning I **get up** at 8.00.
Then I **turn on** the radio.
I always have to **look for** my glasses.

- A phrasal verb = verb + particle (preposition or adverb) *get up, turn on, look for*.
- 1 Some phrasal verbs don't have an object.
Come in and sit down.
What time do you get up?
- 2 Some phrasal verbs have an object and are separable.
Put on your coat.
Turn off the TV.

- With these verbs you can put the particle (*on, off, etc.*) before or after the object.
Put on your coat OR *Put your coat on.*
Turn off the TV OR *Turn the TV off.*
 - When the object is a pronoun (*me, it, him, etc.*) it always goes between the verb and particle.
Here's your coat. Put it on. NOT ~~Put on it.~~
I don't want to watch TV. Turn it off. NOT ~~Turn off it.~~
 - 3 Some phrasal verbs have an object and are inseparable.
I'm looking for my keys.
I'm looking for them.
- With these phrasal verbs, the verb (*look*) and the particle (*for*) are never separated.
I looked after my little sister. NOT ~~I looked my little sister after.~~
I looked after her. NOT ~~I looked her after.~~

8D so, neither + auxiliaries

A I love football.
B So do I.
A I went to university.
B So did I.
A I'm not married.
B Neither am I.
A I don't smoke.
B Neither do I.

- Use *So do I / Neither do I, etc.* to say that you have something in common with somebody.
- Use *So* + auxiliary + *I* with positive sentences.
A *I'm happy.* B *So am I.* NOT ~~So I am.~~
- Use *Neither* + auxiliary + *I* with negative sentences.
A *I'm not hungry.* B *Neither am I.*
NOT ~~Neither I am.~~
- The auxiliary you use depends on the tense.
I love football. So **do** I.
I didn't like the film. Neither **did** I.
I can swim. So **can** I.
I wasn't very tired. Neither **was** I.
I've been to Spain. So **have** I.
I wouldn't like to go there. Neither **would** I.

8A

a Complete with *something, anything, nothing, etc.*

- Did you meet anybody last night?
- Are you doing _____ tonight?
 - _____ phoned when you were out. He said he'd call back later.
 - I've seen your car keys _____ but I can't remember where.
 - Did _____ come while I was out?
 - Did you go _____ exciting last night?
 - I've bought you _____ for your birthday.
 - I knocked at the door but _____ answered.
 - We went shopping but we didn't buy _____.

b Answer with *Nobody, Nowhere, or Nothing.*

- What did you do last night? _____
- Where did you go yesterday? _____
- Who did you see? _____

c Answer the questions in b with a full sentence.

- I didn't do _____
- _____
- _____

8B

a Cross out the wrong form.

How **much** / **many** meat do you eat?

- I drink **too** / **too much** coffee.
- I eat **too much** / **too many** biscuits.
- I don't drink **enough water** / **water enough**.
- I can't go. I am **too** / **too much** busy.
- You work **too much** / **too many**.
- I only drink **a few** / **a little** coffee.
- I don't have **enough time** / **time enough**.
- He has **a few** / **a little** good friends.

b Complete the sentences with *too, too much, too many, or enough.*

You eat too much red meat. It isn't good for you.

- My father's not very fit. He doesn't do _____ exercise.
- I can't walk to work. It's _____ far.
- There are _____ cars on the roads today.
- I don't sleep _____ – only five or six hours, but I really need eight.
- I was _____ tired to go out last night.
- There were _____ people at the party, so it was impossible to dance.

8C

a Complete the sentences with a particle from the box.

after away back down (x2) / for off on up

Turn off your mobile before you come into class. ✓

- Turn _____ the radio. It's too loud.
- What time do you usually get _____ in the morning?
- John phoned when you were out. He'll call _____ later.
- My brother is looking _____ a new job.
- I think you should throw _____ those old jeans.
- I always try _____ new clothes before I buy them.
- I have to look _____ my little sister tonight.
- You should write _____ new words in your book.

b Tick the sentences in a where the particle (*on, off, etc.*) could also go after the object.

c Complete the sentences with *it* or *them* and a particle.

away off (x2) on up (x3)

- I can't hear the radio. Turn _____.
- Your clothes are all over the floor. Pick _____.
- Here's your coat. Put _____.
- What does this word mean? Look _____.
- Your shoes are wet. Take _____.
- I don't need those papers. Throw _____.
- Don't watch the TV now. Turn _____.

8D

a Complete B's answers with an auxiliary verb.

A I like coffee

B So do I.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 A I'm really hungry. | B So _____ I. |
| 2 A I didn't go out last night. | B Neither _____ I. |
| 3 A I was born in Liverpool. | B So _____ I. |
| 4 A I don't smoke. | B Neither _____ I. |
| 5 A I've been to Bangkok. | B So _____ I. |
| 6 A I can't swim. | B Neither _____ I. |
| 7 A I'd like to go to India. | B So _____ I. |
| 8 A I saw a film last night. | B So _____ I. |

b Respond to A. Say you are the same.

Use *So...I* or *Neither...I*

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| A I don't like whisky. | <u>Neither do I.</u> |
| 1 A I live near the school. | _____ |
| 2 A I'm not afraid of snakes. | _____ |
| 3 A I went to bed early. | _____ |
| 4 A I haven't been to China. | _____ |
| 5 A I don't have any children. | _____ |
| 6 A I can speak three languages. | _____ |
| 7 A I always have breakfast. | _____ |

a Match the sentences and the pictures.

- We often **stay up** late at the weekend.
- The match will **be over** at about 5.30.
- I don't **get on with** my father.
- I need to **give up** smoking.
- Please **put away** your clothes.
- Don't **throw away** that letter!
- Turn down** the music! It's very loud.
- Turn up** the TV! I can't hear.
- I **looked up** the words in a dictionary.
- Could you **fill in** this form?
- I want to **find out** about hotels in Madrid.
- Please **pick up** that towel.

b Cover the sentences and look at the pictures. Remember the phrasal verbs.

c Look at these other phrasal verb from Files 1–7. Can you remember what they mean?

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| get up | turn on (the TV) |
| come back | turn off (the TV) |
| go back | put on (clothes) |
| hurry up | take off (clothes) |
| go away | try on (clothes) |
| go out | give back (something you've borrowed) |
| come in | take back (something to a shop) |
| sit down | call back (later) |
| stand up | pay back (money you've borrowed) |
| wake up | write down (the words) |

Green = no object. The verb and the particle (*on, up, etc.*) are **never separated**.

I get up at 7.30.

Blue = + object. The verb and the particle (*on, up, etc.*) are **never separated**.

Look for your keys. NOT *Look your keys for.*

Red = + object. The verb and the particle (*on, up, etc.*) **can be separated**.

Turn the TV on. OR *Turn on the TV.*



- look after** (a child)
- look for** (something you've lost)
- look forward to** (the holidays)