

## Breaking news

## 1 GRAMMAR reporting verbs

- a Read the headline of this news story. What do you think it's about? Then read the story. What do you think of Mr Ivanov?

## Man leaves wife at petrol station



A Macedonian man drove six hours across Italy at the start of his holiday before he noticed that he had forgotten something – his wife. Ljubomir Ivanov left her at a petrol station when he stopped to fill up with petrol, and didn't realize his mistake until he got a call from the police on his mobile phone.

'Are you Ljubomir Ivanov?' they asked.

'Yes, I am,' he said. 'What's the matter?'

'Where are you?'

'I'm in Germany.'

'Well your wife is waiting for you at a petrol station near Pesaro in central Italy.'

'I was very tired and not thinking,' Ivanov told reporters later. 'She usually sits in the back seat so I didn't notice that she wasn't there.'

Mr Ivanov immediately drove back to Pesaro to pick up his wife so that they could continue their holiday.

'I'll have to apologize a lot when I see her,' he said.

- b Check what you know. Re-read the conversation between the policeman and Ivanov. Then complete the sentences in reported speech.

- The police asked the man if \_\_\_\_\_  
Ljubomir Ivanov and he said that \_\_\_\_\_
- Then they asked him \_\_\_\_\_ and he told  
\_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_ in Germany.
- He later told police that he \_\_\_\_\_ that his wife  
wasn't there because she usually sat in the back seat.
- He said that he \_\_\_\_\_ to apologize a lot when  
he saw her.

Any problems? Workbook p.50

- c New grammar. Read four more news stories. Three of them are true but one has been invented. Which do think is the invented one?

## No, you can't have your ball back!



A football team have threatened to sue a neighbour because he refused to give back their balls.

Appledore FC have kicked 18 balls over Paul Vose's garden wall, and they are now all locked inside his shed. Gary Ford, the coach of the team, says: 'His garden is eight metres from the back of the goal. Some balls are bound to go over the wall.' But Vose says, 'They should learn to shoot better.'

**sue** take somebody to court, usually to get money from them  
**shed** a small building in a garden where people keep e.g. tools  
**bound to** certain to, very likely to  
**shoot** kick a ball towards the goal

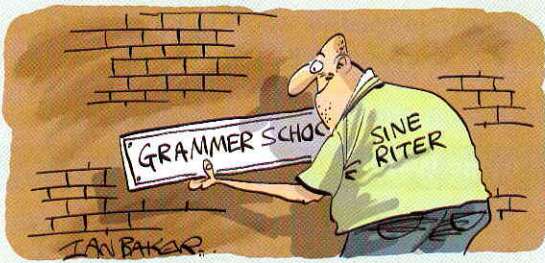
## Locked out of her life



When Andy Barker from Huddersfield forgot his wife's birthday for the third year running she decided she had had enough and locked him out of the house. Sue Barker had reminded her husband several times to book a table for a romantic meal, and she was hoping for a nice present too. Andy promised not to forget, but when the day came, it went right out of his mind. He was working late and when he got home the door was locked and a suitcase with his things in it was on the doorstep. Since then Andy has been living in a tent in the garden. He says, 'I'm hoping that if I stay here for a few days, she will forgive me.'



# Back to school for red-faced council



Local council officials have apologized for misspelling the word 'grammar' on a new road sign outside a school in Stockton in north-east England. Council workers had to come back to take down the sign, which should have said 'Grammar School Road.' Children at the school (aged between four and eleven) immediately noticed that the sign said 'Grammer School' and told their teacher. A spokesman for Stockton council blamed the manufacturers for making the mistake. 'Our order for the sign was correct, but the manufacturers got it wrong. They have offered to make us a new sign free of charge.' Teacher, Mrs Taylor said: 'If they want someone to check the spelling, I'm sure the children can help!'

d Read the stories again and match sentences A–I with the people who said them. Then underline the words in the text where these sentences are reported.

- |                                    |                                     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 The football team                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 The angry neighbour              | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 3 Sue Barker                       | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 4 Andy Barker                      | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 5 Stockton council officials       | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 6 A spokesman for Stockton council | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 7 The sign manufacturers           | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 8 The police                       | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 9 The negotiators                  | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

- A 'Don't jump! It's not worth it.'  
 B 'I'm not going to give them back.'  
 C 'Please talk to this man.'  
 D 'It was their fault.'  
 E 'We'll make you a new one for free.'  
 F 'Don't forget to phone the restaurant.'  
 G 'We're going to take you to court!'  
 H 'We're terribly sorry. We spelt it wrong.'  
 I 'I'll remember this time. I really will.'

e p.140 Grammar Bank 5C. Read the rules and do the exercises.

## 2 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Look at all the two-syllable reporting verbs in the list. All except three are stressed on the second syllable. Circle the three exceptions.

accuse admit advise agree convince deny insist invite  
 offer persuade promise refuse regret remind suggest threaten

b 5.13 Listen and check.

If a two-syllable verb ends in consonant–vowel–consonant, and is stressed on the **second** syllable, the final consonant is doubled before an *-ed* ending, e.g. *regret* > *regretted*, *admit* > *admitted*.

c Complete the sentences below with the right reporting verb in the past simple. Practise saying the reported sentences.

- |                               |                                   |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 'You sit down. I'll do it.' | He <u>offered</u> _____ to do it. |
| 2 'No, I won't do it.'        | He _____ to do it.                |
| 3 'OK, I'll do it.'           | He _____ to do it.                |
| 4 'I'll do it, believe me.'   | He _____ to do it.                |
| 5 'Don't forget to do it!'    | He _____ me to do it.             |
| 6 'I think you should do it.' | He _____ me to do it.             |
| 7 'Would you like to do it?'  | He _____ me to do it.             |
| 8 'I didn't do it!'           | He _____ doing it.                |
| 9 'Yes, it was me. I did it.' | He _____ doing it.                |
| 10 'I wish I hadn't done it.' | He _____ doing it.                |
| 11 'Let's do it.'             | He _____ doing it.                |
| 12 'You did it!'              | He _____ him of doing it.         |

d 5.14 Now listen to the sentences in a different order. Respond with the reported sentence.

# Builder mistaken for jumper



A German builder is expecting a big bill after emergency services mistook him for a potential suicide jumper. When police saw the man on the roof of a five-floor building, they closed off a busy main road and called the fire brigade. They then asked negotiators to talk to Dieter Holmblutter. The negotiators tried to convince him not to jump by shouting to him. But the builder was so busy talking on the phone to his girlfriend that he didn't realize what was happening below, until she asked him what the sirens were for. A police spokesman said that Dieter would be given a bill for wasting police time.

**sirens** the noise made by a police car, fire engine, etc.



### 3 VOCABULARY the media

news *noun* [u].

- 1 new information about anything, information previously unknown
- 2 reports of recent happenings, especially those broadcast, printed in the newspaper, etc.
- 3 **the news** a regular television or radio broadcast of the latest news

a Look at the dictionary extract for the word *news*. Then correct the mistakes in sentences 1–3.

- 1 The news on TV are always depressing.
- 2 I have a really exciting news for you!
- 3 It's 9.00. Let's watch news.

b  p.154 Vocabulary Bank *The media*.

c Talk in small groups.

## The media and you

What kind of news stories do you find most / least interesting? Write 1–6 (1 = most interesting).

- celebrity gossip
- politics
- sport
- science /technology
- business
- health

What stories are in the news at the moment?

How do you normally find out...?

- what the weather's going to be like
- the sports results
- what's on at the cinema
- the news headlines

Do you ever...? Where?

- read your horoscope
- do crosswords, sudoku, or other games
- look at cartoons
- read advertisements, e.g. jobs, flats

Do you have a favourite...?

- newsreader
- film critic
- journalist
- sports writer or broadcaster

Which newspapers / TV channels / radio stations in your country do you think are...?

- biased
- reliable
- sensational

### 4 READING & LISTENING

- a With a partner discuss what you think would be the good side and bad side of being a theatre critic and a sports writer.
- b Now read the articles by two journalists who write for *The Times* newspaper and see if your ideas are there.

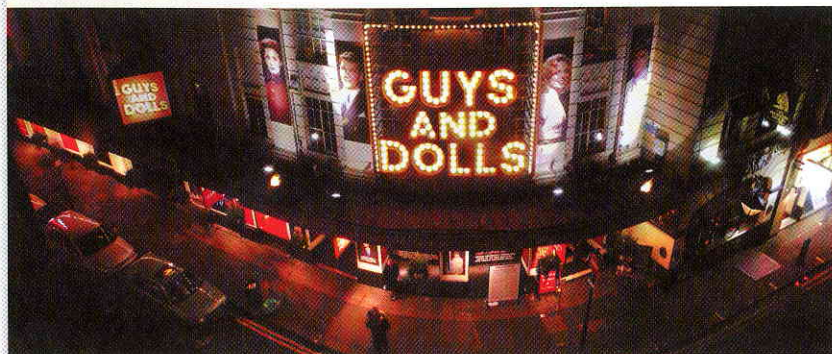


#### Irving Wardle, theatre critic

The positive side of the job is <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ getting to see a lot of plays and shows which I love. But the really great thing about being a theatre critic is that, as theatre is an ongoing thing, something that's going to be repeated night after night for some time, there's also the

feeling that you may have a <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ impact on the work. If the producer or the actors read what you've written and agree with you, they might actually change something and improve the performance. That's not something that film or book critics can do. Some critics also like making friends with the stars and all that – but personally I don't.

For me the worst part of the job is all the travelling. Getting there on time, parking, getting back to the office to write for a nightly deadline. That all gets really stressful. Another awful thing is that editors <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ bits from your review without you knowing. You learn as a critic that if you've got anything <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, say it straight away because it might not get printed. I once wrote a review of a play by Julian Mitchell called *Another Country*. I didn't like it much, but there was a new young actor who I thought was great, called Kenneth Branagh. That was in the last paragraph and it got cut, so it looked as if I'd never <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ this great new talent.

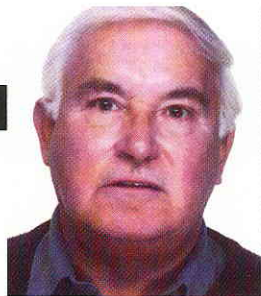


c Read the two articles again. Choose the best option a, b, or c.

- |                       |                        |                    |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 a apparently        | b gradually            | c obviously        |
| 2 a positive          | b harmful              | c negative         |
| 3 a change            | b add                  | c cut              |
| 4 a to complain about | b that isn't important | c worth saying     |
| 5 a noticed           | b spoken to            | c criticized       |
| 6 a permission        | b opportunity          | c wish             |
| 7 a more exciting     | b harder               | c easier           |
| 8 a holidays          | b routine              | c unpredictability |
| 9 a drop              | b throw                | c lose             |
| 10 a monotonous       | b exciting             | c frightening      |

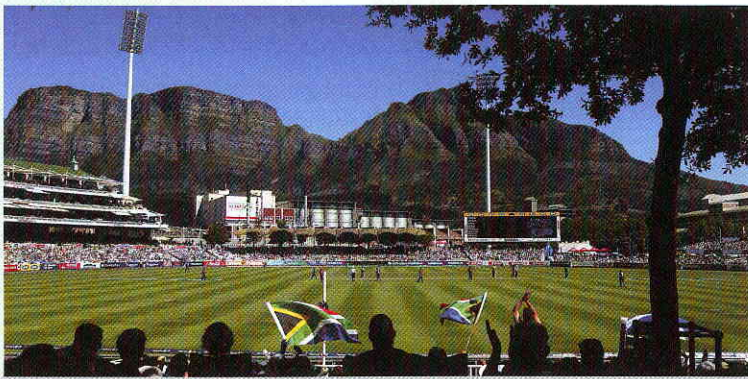


## Pat Gibson, sports journalist



The plus sides – I must have seen some of the most spectacular moments in cricket and football over the past forty years. I've also had the <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ to travel to places I wouldn't have seen otherwise, like India, Australia, New Zealand, the Caribbean, South Africa and Fiji. There are much <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ ways to make a living and it's great to get away from Britain as much as you can during the winter.

One of the main downsides is the <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. You don't work regular hours – you can spend a couple of days not working, but you never relax because you're waiting for the phone to ring. And then, when a story breaks – it might be on your day off, it might be in the middle of the night – you just have to <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ everything and go. And you never know what time you're going to be home. Another thing is the constant travelling. It's been fantastic visiting the Taj Mahal or spending Christmas Day on the beach in Australia, but it does get lonely and it can also be very <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. I've spent a large proportion of the last forty years driving up and down the motorways of Britain, which I can assure you isn't much fun.



d You're going to listen to Alice, a freelance restaurant critic, and Tim, a war reporter, talking about the good and bad sides of their jobs. Before you listen, predict some of the things they might say.

e **5.15** **5.16** Listen and check. Then listen again and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Correct the false sentences.

### The restaurant critic

- 1 She sometimes reviews restaurants in other countries.
- 2 She never orders the most expensive things on the menu.
- 3 She often misses having company when she's eating out.
- 4 She used to be slimmer than she is now.
- 5 She goes back to restaurants she has criticized.
- 6 She never feels like eating out at weekends.

### The war reporter

- 1 Most war reporters would prefer regular hours.
- 2 They choose the job partly because it's dangerous.
- 3 The job can be quite lonely.
- 4 He has problems getting used to normal life when he comes home.
- 5 Being a war reporter is more dangerous than it used to be.
- 6 One of his best friends was kidnapped last year.

f From what you've read and heard, which person's job would you most like to have? Which one would you least like to have?

## 5 SPEAKING

a You are going to debate the following topic in small groups.

Celebrities have to accept that the media publishes stories about their private lives. That is the price they pay for being rich and famous.

- Divide into groups of four, two As and two Bs.
  - The As are going to defend the right of newspapers to publish stories about famous people's private lives.
  - The Bs are going to defend the celebrities' right to keep their private lives private.
  - Prepare at least four arguments, and give examples.
- b Hold the debate. The As begin, each making two of their points. The Bs take notes. Then the Bs speak and the As take notes.
- c Now, each side try to argue against the points made by the other side.



## MINI GRAMMAR as

It's great to get away from Britain **as** much **as** you can during the winter.

I work **as** part of a team.

We can use *as* in many different ways:

- 1 to give a reason: *As it was raining, we didn't go out.* (*as* = because)
- 2 to compare people or things: *She's as tall as me.*
- 3 to describe somebody or something's job or function: *She works as a nurse. We had to use a handkerchief as a bandage.*
- 4 to say that something happened while something else was happening: *As they were leaving the postman arrived.* (*as* = when)

Decide how *as* is used in each sentence and write 1–4 in the box.

- A The review in *The Times* wasn't as good as the one in *The Guardian*.
- B You can use that glass as a vase for the flowers.
- C I got to the airport really quickly as there was hardly any traffic.
- D As he was driving home it started to rain.
- E My son's hair got darker as he got older.
- F He got a job with the BBC as a programme researcher.

**Phrasal verbs in context p.157.**



## 5A gerunds and infinitives

## verbs followed by the gerund and verbs followed by the infinitive

- 1 I **enjoy listening** to music. I **couldn't help laughing**.
- 2 I **want to speak** to you. They **can't afford to buy** a new car.
- 3 It **might rain** tonight. I **would rather eat in** than go out tonight.

- When one verb follows another, the first verb determines the form of the second. This can be the gerund (verb + *-ing*) or the infinitive (with or without *to*).
- 1 Use the **gerund** after certain verbs and expressions, e.g. *admit, avoid, can't help, can't stand, carry on, deny, enjoy, fancy, finish, give up, keep on, imagine, involve, mind, miss, postpone, practise, risk, stop, suggest*.
- 2 Use the **infinitive (with to)** after certain verbs and expressions, e.g. *agree, appear, be able to, can't afford, can't wait, decide, expect, happen, have (got), help, learn, manage, offer, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, seem, teach, tend, threaten, want, would like*.
- 3 Use the **infinitive (without to)** after modal verbs, e.g. *can, may, might, must, should, had better, would rather*, and after the verbs *make* and *let*.

- ⚠ In the passive, *make* is followed by the infinitive with *to*. Compare *My boss makes us work hard. At school we were made to wear a uniform.*
- ⚠ Some verbs can be followed by the gerund or infinitive (with *to*) with no change of meaning, e.g. *begin, start, continue*.
- ⚠ *like, love, hate*, and *prefer* can also be used with either, but the gerund is more common when you are talking generally, and the infinitive when you talk about a specific occasion. Compare *I like skiing* (in general). *I like to go skiing in February or March* (specific).

## verbs that can be followed by either gerund or infinitive with a change of meaning

- 1 **Remember to lock** the door.  
I **remember going** to Venice as a child.
- 2 Sorry, I **forgot to do** it.  
I'll never **forget seeing** the Taj Mahal.
- 3 I **tried to open** the window.  
**Try calling** Miriam on her mobile.
- 4 You **need to clean** the car.  
The car **needs cleaning**.

- Some verbs can be followed by the gerund or infinitive (with *to*) with a change of meaning.
- 1 *Remember* + infinitive = you remember first, then you do something. *Remember* + gerund = you do something then you remember it.
- 2 *Forget* + infinitive = you didn't remember to do something. *Forget* + gerund = you did something and you won't forget it. It is more common in the negative.
- 3 *Try* + infinitive = make an effort to do something. *Try* + gerund = experiment to see if something works.
- 4 *Need* + gerund is a passive construction, e.g. *The car needs cleaning* = The car needs to be cleaned. NOT *needs-to-clean*.

## 5B used to, be used to, get used to

## used to / didn't use to + infinitive

I **used to drink** five cups of coffee a day, but now I only drink tea.  
When I lived in France as a child I **used to have** croissants for breakfast.  
I didn't recognize him. He **didn't use to have** a beard.

- Use *used to / didn't use to* + infinitive to talk about past habits or repeated actions or situations / states which have changed.
- ⚠ *used to* doesn't exist in the present tense. For present habits, use *usually* + the present simple, e.g. *I usually walk to work*. NOT *I use to walk to work*.
- You can also use *would* to refer to repeated actions in the past. *When I lived in France as a child I would always eat croissants for breakfast*. But you can't use *would* with non-action verbs. NOT *I didn't recognize him. He wouldn't have a beard*.

## be used to / get used to + gerund

- 1 Carlos has lived in London for years. He's **used to driving** on the left.  
I'm **not used to sleeping** with a duvet. I've always slept with blankets.
- 2 A I can't **get used to working** at night. I feel tired all the time.  
B Don't worry. You'll soon **get used to it**.

- 1 Use *be used to* + gerund to talk about a new situation which is now familiar or less strange.
- 2 Use *get used to* + gerund to talk about a new situation which is **becoming** familiar or less strange.
- You can't use the infinitive after *be / get used to*. NOT *He's used to drive on the left*.

## 5C reporting verbs

## structures after reporting verbs

- 1 Jude **offered to drive** me to the airport.  
I **promised not to tell** anybody.
- 2 The doctor **advised me to have** a rest.  
I **persuaded my sister not to go out** with George.
- 3 I **apologized for being** so late.  
The police **accused Karl of stealing** the car.

- To report what other people have said, you can use *say* or a specific verb, e.g. *I'll drive you to the airport.*  
Jude **said** he would drive me to the airport.  
Jude **offered** to drive me to the airport.

- After specific reporting verbs, there are three different grammatical patterns.

1 + to + infinitive	2 + person + to + infinitive	3 + -ing form
agree	advise	apologize for
offer	ask	accuse sb of
refuse (not) to do	convince somebody	admit (not) doing
promise something	encourage (not) to do	blame sb for something
threaten	invite something	deny
	persuade	insist on
	remind	recommend
	tell	regret
	warn	suggest

- In negative sentences, use the negative infinitive (*not to be*) or the negative gerund (*not being*), e.g. *He reminded me not to be late. She regretted not going to the party.*



## 5A

a Complete with the gerund or infinitive of a verb from the list.

call not come do get go go out know talk tidy wait work

I suggested calling a taxi so we wouldn't be late.

- I'm exhausted! I don't fancy \_\_\_\_\_ tonight.
- If you carry on \_\_\_\_\_, you'll have to leave the room.
- We'd better \_\_\_\_\_ some shopping if we want to cook tonight.
- I'm very impatient. I can't stand \_\_\_\_\_ in queues.
- She tends \_\_\_\_\_ angry when people disagree with her.
- My parents used to make me \_\_\_\_\_ my room every morning.
- I'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ tonight. I need to study.
- I can't wait \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday!
- I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ late tonight if I can leave early tomorrow.
- Do you happen \_\_\_\_\_ her phone number?

b Circle the correct form.

Your hair needs (cutting) / to cut. It's really long!

- I'll never forget to see / seeing the Grand Canyon for the first time.
- He needs to call / calling the helpline. His computer has crashed.
- Have you tried to read / reading a book to help you sleep?
- I must have my keys somewhere. I can remember to lock / locking the door this morning.
- We ran home because we had forgotten to turn / turning the oven off.
- Their house needed to paint / painting so they called the painters.
- Did you remember to send / sending your sister a card? It's her birthday today.
- We tried to learn / learning to ski last winter but we were hopeless!

## 5B

a Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong phrases.

She isn't used to have a big dinner in the evening. ✗  
*isn't used to having*

- Nowadays I use to go to bed early.
- When we visited our friends in London we couldn't get used to drink tea with breakfast.
- Sorry, I'm not used to staying up so late. I'm usually in bed by midnight.
- There used to be a cinema in our village, but it closed down three years ago.
- Paul used to having a beard when he was younger.
- A I don't think I could work at night.  
B It's not so bad. I use to it now.
- Did you used to wear a uniform at your school?

b Complete with *used to*, *be used to*, or *get used to* and the verb in brackets.

He's Spanish so he 's used to driving on the right. (drive)

- When Nathan started his first job, he couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ at 6 a.m. (get up)
- If you want to lose weight, then you'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ less. (eat)
- I don't like having dinner at 10.00 – I \_\_\_\_\_ a meal so late. (not / have)
- When we were children we \_\_\_\_\_ all day playing football in the park. (spend)
- Jasmine has been a nurse all her life so she \_\_\_\_\_ nights. (work)
- I've never worn glasses before, but I'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ them. (wear)
- I didn't recognize you! You \_\_\_\_\_ long hair, didn't you? (have)
- Amelia is an only child. She \_\_\_\_\_ her things. (not / share)

## 5C

a Complete with the gerund or infinitive of the verb in brackets.

They advised me to buy a new car. (buy)

- Jamie insisted on \_\_\_\_\_ for the meal. (pay)
- Lauren agreed \_\_\_\_\_ with him at the weekend. (go out)
- I warned Jane \_\_\_\_\_ through the park at night. (not walk)
- Jacob admitted \_\_\_\_\_ the woman's handbag. (steal)
- The doctor advised Lily \_\_\_\_\_ coffee. (give up)
- Our boss persuaded Megan \_\_\_\_\_ the company. (not leave)
- Freya accused me of \_\_\_\_\_ her pen. (take)
- I apologized to Evie for \_\_\_\_\_ her birthday. (not remember)

b Complete using a reporting verb from the list and the verb in brackets.

deny invite offer remind refuse suggest threaten

She said to me, 'I'll take you to the station.'

She offered to take (take) me to the station.

- Ryan said, 'Let's go for a walk. It's a beautiful day.'  
Ryan \_\_\_\_\_ (go) for a walk.
- 'I won't eat the vegetables,' said my daughter.  
My daughter \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) the vegetables.
- Sam's neighbour told him, 'I'll call the police if you have any more parties.'  
Sam's neighbour \_\_\_\_\_ (call) the police if he had any more parties.
- The children said, 'We did not write on the wall.'  
The children \_\_\_\_\_ (write) on the wall.
- Simon said to me, 'Would you like to have dinner with me on Friday night?'  
Simon \_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner with him on Friday night.
- Molly said to Jack, 'Don't forget to go to the dentist.'  
Molly \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the dentist.



# The media

## 1 Journalists and people in the media

Match the words and definitions.

commentator critic editor freelance journalist newsreader paparazzi /,pæpə'rætsi/  
presenter press photographer reporter

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ photographers who follow famous people around to get good photos of them to sell to a newspaper
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ a person who writes about the good / bad qualities of books, concerts, theatre, films, etc.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ a person who describes a sports event while it's happening on TV or radio
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ a person who collects and reports news for newspapers, radio or TV
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ a person in charge of a newspaper or magazine, or part of one, and decides what should be in it
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ a person who introduces the different sections of a radio or TV programme
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ a person who writes articles for different papers and is not employed by a single newspaper
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ a person who reads the news on TV or radio
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ a person who takes photos for a newspaper

## 2 Sections of a newspaper or news website

Match the words and pictures.

- advertisement
- cartoon
- crossword
- front page
- horoscope
- review /rɪ'vjuː/
- small ads
- weather forecast



## 3 Adjectives to describe the media

Match the sentences. Then look at the way the bold adjectives are used in context, and guess their meaning.

- 1 The reporting in the paper was very **sensational**.
- 2 The news on that TV channel is really **biased** /'bi:əst/.
- 3 I think *The Observer* is the most **objective** of the Sunday papers.
- 4 The film review was quite **accurate** /'ækjərət/.
- 5 I think the report was **censored**.

- A It said the plot was poor but the acting good, which was quite true.
- B It bases its stories just on facts, not on feelings or beliefs.
- C The newspaper wasn't allowed to publish all the details.
- D It made the story more shocking than it really was.
- E You can't believe anything you hear on it. It's obvious what political party they favour!

Can you remember the words on this page?  
Test yourself or a partner.



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## 4 The language of headlines

Match the highlighted 'headline phrases' with its meaning.

- 1 **Famous actress in restaurant bill row**
- 2 **United boss to quit after shock cup defeat**
- 3 **Thousands of jobs axed by UK firms**
- 4 **Stock market hit by oil fears**
- 5 **Prince to wed 18-year-old TV soap star**
- 6 **Police quiz witness in murder trial**
- 7 **Prime minister backs Chancellor in latest scandal**
- 8 **Tarantino tipped for Oscar win**

- A argument
- B have been cut
- C question, interrogate
- D is going to leave
- E is going to marry
- F is predicted (to be successful)
- G has been badly affected
- H supports



# Phrasal verbs in context

## FILE 1

Complete the phrasal verbs from File 1 with the correct particle.

back down (x2) up (x3)

- 1 My brother and his girlfriend **broke** \_\_\_\_\_ last month.
- 2 I can't talk now, I'm driving. I'll **call** you \_\_\_\_\_ in fifteen minutes.
- 3 This club isn't a very good place to **chat** \_\_\_\_\_ girls. The music is too loud.
- 4 The doctor said that I had to **cut** \_\_\_\_\_ to one cup of coffee a day.
- 5 Don't **give** \_\_\_\_\_. If you keep trying, I'm sure find a good job soon.
- 6 **Slow** \_\_\_\_\_! There are speed cameras on this road.

## FILE 2

Complete the phrasal verbs from File 2 with a verb in the correct form.

burst knock leave put turn

- 1 Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ **out** laughing when Jimmy arrived wearing a large, white hat.
- 2 Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the TV **up**? I can't hear it with the children shouting in the kitchen.
- 3 Don't \_\_\_\_\_ anything **behind** when you get off the plane.
- 4 What a pity! They're going to \_\_\_\_\_ **down** our local cinema and build a car park.
- 5 If you take any of my things, please \_\_\_\_\_ them **back** when you've finished with them.

## FILE 3

Match the phrasal verbs from File 3 with a definition A–E.

- |  |                          |                        |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 <b>Watch out</b> , there are often pickpockets on this station.        | <input type="checkbox"/> | A continue             |
| 2 The company has been <b>going through</b> a bad period recently.       | <input type="checkbox"/> | B leave                |
| 3 The police told us to <b>get out</b> because the building wasn't safe. | <input type="checkbox"/> | C stop operating       |
| 4 If we <b>carry on</b> polluting the planet, we're going to destroy it. | <input type="checkbox"/> | D be careful           |
| 5 The restaurant wasn't popular and it <b>closed down</b> last year.     | <input type="checkbox"/> | E experience or suffer |

## FILE 4

Complete the phrasal verbs from File 4 with the correct particle.

down off (x2) on out

- 1 If there is an emergency, all passengers must **get** \_\_\_\_\_ of the plane as fast as they can.
- 2 It was an eight-hour journey so we **set** \_\_\_\_\_ early in the morning.
- 3 Jessica was getting really angry with Tom so I told her to **calm** \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 **Hold** \_\_\_\_\_ to me. It's very slippery and you might fall.
- 5 The teacher **told** me \_\_\_\_\_ because I hadn't done my homework.

## FILE 5

Complete the phrasal verbs from File 5 with the correct particle.

catch eat fall fill lie put

- 1 I'm exhausted. I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ **down** for half an hour.
- 2 I'm not very good at ice skating. I always \_\_\_\_\_ **over** at least twenty times!
- 3 We stopped at a petrol station to \_\_\_\_\_ **up** with petrol.
- 4 Let's meet for lunch next week and we can \_\_\_\_\_ **up on** all our news.
- 5 It's very easy to \_\_\_\_\_ **on** weight if you \_\_\_\_\_ **out** several times a week.

## FILE 6

Match the phrasal verbs from File 6 with a definition A–E.

- |   |                          |  |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| 1 The teacher <b>hurried through</b> the last part of the class.              | <input type="checkbox"/> | A collide with                               |
| 2 I'll only call you if something interesting <b>comes up</b> in the meeting. | <input type="checkbox"/> | B hit and knocked to the ground by a vehicle |
| 3 James has <b>thought up</b> a brilliant new idea for our new product.       | <input type="checkbox"/> | C invent                                     |
| 4 An old man was <b>run over</b> on the pedestrian crossing.                  | <input type="checkbox"/> | D complete quickly                           |
| 5 A lorry <b>crashed into</b> my car when it was parked outside my house.     | <input type="checkbox"/> | E occurs or appears unexpectedly             |

## FILE 7

Complete the phrasal verbs with the correct form of the verb.

end go pick take

- 1 I don't know what's \_\_\_\_\_ **on**. Can anyone tell me what's happening?
- 2 We got completely lost and we \_\_\_\_\_ **up** miles away from where we wanted to go.
- 3 I'll \_\_\_\_\_ you **up** at the station if you tell me what time your train arrives.
- 4 I've decided to \_\_\_\_\_ **up** a new hobby – I'm going to learn to dance salsa.