

Phrasal verbs: go



Match the phrasal with its meaning

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- The diagram shows a matching exercise with seven phrasal verbs on the left and seven meanings on the right. Colored arrows connect them as follows: a pink arrow from 'Go after' to 'to follow or chase'; a blue arrow from 'Go off' to 'to become too bad to eat'; a yellow arrow from 'Go with' to 'to match'; a blue arrow from 'Go without' to 'to not have something that you usually have'; a green arrow from 'Go up' to 'to increase in price, amount, level'; a red arrow from 'Go down with' to 'to experience a difficult or unpleasant situation, feeling'; and a green arrow from 'Go through' to 'to become ill'.
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|----|--------------|----|--|
| a) | Go after | 1) | to not have something that you usually have |
| b) | Go off | 2) | to follow or chase |
| c) | Go with | 3) | to become too bad to eat |
| d) | Go without | 4) | to experience a difficult or unpleasant situation, feeling |
| e) | Go up | 5) | to become ill |
| f) | Go down with | 6) | to match |
| g) | Go through | 7) | to increase in price, amount, level |

Fill in with: down with, off, without, with, up, after, through

1. Do you think this shirt will go with the skirt I bought?
2. Half the team had gone down with flu.
3. The milk's gone off.
4. When you're going through a crisis, it often helps to talk to someone.
5. The prices have gone up.
6. It is possible to go without food for a few days.
7. Joe went after her to make sure she was unhurt.

Make your own sentences with

Go down with
go off
go without
go with
go up
go after
go through



Word Formation: Negative Prefixes

Mis

shows the opposite meaning

describes actions or things that
had been done wrongly or badly

Dis

misbehave - плохо вести себя, misbelief - ложное мнение;
заблуждение

disorder - беспорядок, dislike - испытывать неприязнь,
нерасположение, не любить

Complete the sentences with words derived from the words in bold

1. It's clear to me that they acted **dishonestly**
HONEST

2. Cat's **dislike** getting their fur wet.
LIKE

3. One of the **disadvantages** of the job is the long ours I work. **ADVANTAGE**

4. The sentence contained a **misplaced** comma. **PLACE**

5. We had a little **misunderstanding** yesterday.
UNDERSTAND

Dependent Prepositions

(to be) **in** great demand - пользоваться большим спросом

(to be) **out** of stock - отсутствовать (на складе)

(to pay) **by** cheque

(to pay) **by/with** credit card

(to pay) **in** cash - наличными

Fill in: in, by, out

- 1) He was a successful lecturer, much in demand.
- 2) I'm sorry, that swimsuit is completely out of stock in your size.
- 3) Can I pay by cheque or by credit card?
- 4) The traffic police will accept fines in cash immediately.

Present Perfect/Present Perfect Continuous

Present Perfect Have/has +Ved(V3)

1. a complete action (finished)

She has painted the room.

2. the stress is on how much, how many or how many times (fact(s)):

How long have you been reading that book?

3. a permanent action (ПОСТОЯННОЕ)

I have lived here all my life.

Present Perfect Continuous Have/has +been Ving

1. an incomplete action (repeated activities)

She has been painting the room.

2. the stress is on how long (process): How many pages of that book have you read?

3. a temporary action (ВРЕМЕННОЕ)

I have been living here for two weeks.

NOTE:

state verbs are not used in the **Present Perfect Continuous**
(love, like, hate, see, hear, want, understand...)

e.g. I've known Joan for years.

Transform the sentences and use either Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Continuous

1. She has walked 10 km. –

She has been walking for 3 hours. (for 3 hours).

2. I have been talking to Ann on the phone since 2 o'clock.

– I've just talked to Ann. (just).

3. Nick has learned this poem by heart! –

Nick has been learning this poem all morning!
(all morning)!

4. Mummy has been cooking for 2 hours. –

Mummy hasn't cooked lunch yet. (yet)