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# Phrasal Verbs

<b>Wake up</b>	Stop sleeping, or make someone stop sleeping	They often <b>wake up</b> at 7 am.
<b>Ask after</b>	To ask for information about someone	Tell your mother I was <b>asking after</b> her.
<b>Come across</b>	Discover by Accident	I <b>came across</b> a car I'd never seen before.
<b>Let on</b>	Make clear, evince	You don't want to <b>let on</b> how rich you really are.

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## PHRASAL VERBS WITH PUT

<p><b><u>Put away</u></b></p> <p>Place out of the way, clean up E.g. I put the clothes away so as to neaten the room</p>	<p><b><u>Put across</u></b></p> <p>Explain or state something clearly and understandably E.g. All good communicators try to use popular, well-understood examples to put across complex ideas</p>	<p><b><u>Put aside</u></b></p> <p>Save (money) E.g. I try to put a few dollars aside each week, just in case I need money in an emergency</p>
<p><b><u>Put back</u></b></p> <p>Return something to its original place E.g. He carefully put the vase back on the shelf</p>	<p><b><u>Put forward</u></b></p> <p>Propose for consideration E.g. The Prime Minister put forward new plans to tackle corruption</p>	<p><b><u>Put by</u></b></p> <p>Preserve food by canning, freezing, drying, etc. E.g. Our family has been putting food by for generations</p>
<p><b><u>Put down</u></b></p> <p>Insult, belittle, or demean E.g. They frequently put down their little sister for walking slowly</p>	<p><b><u>Put in</u></b></p> <p>Place inside E.g. Just put in the key for the ignition and turn it</p>	<p><b><u>Put off</u></b></p> <p>Procrastinate E.g. Don't put off your homework to the last minute</p>
<p><b><u>Put down to</u></b></p> <p>State the cause of a situation E.g. I put the high crime rate down to the high unemployment</p>	<p><b><u>Put in practice</u></b></p> <p>Make (something) a practical reality E.g. But there remain two problems to resolve before the plan can be put into practice</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p>	<p><b><u>Put down as</u></b></p> <p>Assume someone has a particular character from very little information E.g. I put him down as ignorant, but then discovered he is, in fact, a university professor!</p>

Pay	Save	Keep
pay a fine	save electricity	keep a diary
pay attention	save energy	keep a promise
pay by credit card	save money	keep a secret
pay cash	save one's strength	keep an appointment
pay interest	save someone a seat	keep calm
pay someone a compliment	save someone's life	keep control
pay someone a visit	save something	keep in touch
pay the bill	save space	keep quiet
pay the price	save time	keep someone's place
pay your respects	save yourself the trouble	keep the change
Come	Go	Get
come close	go abroad	get a job
come complete with	go astray	get a shock
come early	go bad	get angry
come first	go bald	get divorced
come into view	go bankrupt	get drunk
come last	go blind	get frightened
come late	go crazy	get home
come on time	go dark	get lost
come prepared	go deaf	get married
come right back	go fishing	get nowhere
come second	go mad	get permission
come to a compromise	go missing	get pregnant
come to a decision	go on foot	get ready
come to an agreement	go online	get started
come to an end	go out of business	get the impression
come to a standstill	go overseas	get the message
come to terms with	go quiet	get the sack
come to a total of	go sailing	get upset
come under attack	go to war	get wet

# Time Expressions



Past	Present	Future
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yesterday</li> <li>• Last week</li> <li>• Last month</li> <li>• Last year</li> <li>• A little while ago</li> <li>• An hour ago</li> <li>• This morning</li> <li>• In the past</li> <li>• A long times ago</li> <li>• Recently</li> <li>• In 1991</li> <li>• The day before yesterday</li> <li>• When I was born</li> <li>• When I was young</li> <li>• One week ago</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Today</li> <li>• This week</li> <li>• This month</li> <li>• This year</li> <li>• At the moment</li> <li>• Now</li> <li>• At this time</li> <li>• Nowadays</li> <li>• These days</li> <li>• Right now</li> <li>• As we speak</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tomorrow</li> <li>• Next week</li> <li>• Next month</li> <li>• Next year</li> <li>• In an hour</li> <li>• Soon</li> <li>• In the near future</li> <li>• Later this evening</li> <li>• In the future</li> <li>• Way off in the future</li> <li>• The day after tomorrow</li> <li>• Eventually</li> </ul>



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## PHRASAL VERBS WITH "BACK"

<p><b>Back down</b></p> <p>Take a less aggressive position in a conflict than one previously has or has planned to do</p> <p>E.g. I was about to sue them, but I had to back down.</p>	<p><b>Back into</b></p> <p>Rely upon another team's loss in order to advance to the post-season</p> <p>E.g. The 2006 St. Louis Cardinals backed into the playoffs.</p>
<p><b>Back off</b></p> <p>Move backwards away from something</p> <p>E.g. I tried to back off slowly from the tiger in my path.</p>	<p><b>Back off</b></p> <p>Become less aggressive, particularly when one had appeared committed to act</p> <p>E.g. You need to back off, or the situation could turn ugly.</p>
<p><b>Back off</b></p> <p>Lower the setting of</p> <p>E.g. Could you back off the volume a bit? It's really loud.</p>	<p><b>Back onto</b></p> <p>Reverse a vehicle onto something</p> <p>E.g. The car backed onto my toe.</p>
<p><b>Back onto</b></p> <p>Overlook something from the rear</p> <p>E.g. My house backs onto the canal.</p>	<p><b>Back out</b></p> <p>Reverse a vehicle from a confined space</p> <p>E.g. He backed out of the garage.</p>
<p><b>Back out</b></p> <p>Withdraw from something one has agreed to do</p> <p>E.g. She backed out of organizing the fund-raising.</p>	<p><b>Back up</b></p> <p>Move backwards, especially for a vehicle to do so</p> <p>E.g. That beeping sound indicates that the truck is backing up.</p>
<p><b>Back up</b></p> <p>Undo one's actions</p> <p>E.g. I couldn't see how to finish the project, so I backed up and tried it another way.</p>	<p><b>Back up</b></p> <p>Copy (data) as a security measure</p> <p>E.g. Back up your documents folder before applying the update.</p>

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Common phrases in english. What are verb phrases in english. Most common verb phrases in english. Common phrases in english list.

Verb phrase deletion is the omission of a verb phrase (VP)—or part of a verb phrase—that is identical to a verb phrase in a nearby clause or sentence. The words that remain after VP deletion must include at least one auxiliary verb and often include an adverb such as too, also, or as well. "The following sentences are examples of sentences in which a deletion rule has applied: Alfie is riding his motorcycle across the desert, and Ziggy is [], too. ([]) = riding his motorcycle) Sally said she would get a llama, and she did []. ([]) = get a llama) Even though she shouldn't [], Violet stays out late every night. ([]) = stays out late every night) The missing constituent in every case is a VP. This phenomenon, very common in English, is called VP deletion. VP deletion involves deleting a VP when it is identical to another VP somewhere close by, not necessarily in the same sentence." (Kristin Denham and Anne Lobeck, *Linguistics for Everyone*. Wadsworth, 2010) "Come on,' said he, with a jerk of his head towards the tables. He sat down at one, and she did too, in a helpless, lethargic way, but as if she was about to leap up again." (Doris Lessing, "The Real Thing," *The Real Thing: Stories and Sketches*. HarperCollins, 1992) "Pastry chefs always use unsalted butter in their baking, and you should, too." (Cindy Mushet, *The Art and Soul of Baking*. Andrews McMeel Publishing, 2008) "He reached up and hit me one on the shoulder, and says: "Land, but it's good! It's im-mensely good! George, I never heard it said so good in my life before! Say it again." "So I said it again, and he said his again, and I said mine again, and then he did, and then I did, and then he did, and we kept on doing it, and doing it, and I never had such a good time, and he said the same." (Mark Twain, "What Paul Bourget Thinks of Us." "How to Tell a Story, and Other Essays, 1897") "[T]ransformational rules were meant to operate on sentences, but VP deletion appears not to respect sentence boundaries, utterance boundaries, or even speaker boundaries, witness the following natural dialogue between A and B. A: John can waltz. B: I know. It's a shame Mary can't. This would appear to show that the simplest transformational account of VP deletion is in trouble, at least on a standard account of what transformational rules are, that the phenomenon is a discourse phenomenon, albeit one that is grammatically constrained. As May (2002:1095) succinctly puts it, to the extent that VP deletion can be thought of a rule, it would appear to be more of a rule of discourse grammar than sentence grammar." (Stephen Neale, "This, That, and The Other." *Descriptions and Beyond*, ed. by Marga Reimer and Anne Bezuidenhout. Oxford University Press, 2004) "[S]upport for children's knowledge of the constituent structure of VP-deletion sentences has recently come from [Claire] Foley and others, who tested young English-speaking children between 2;10 and 5;8 years of age (Foley, Nuñez del Prado, Barbier, & Lust, 1992). They tested these children using sentences that involved either inalienable or alienable possession, like (18) and (19): (18) Big Bird scratches his arm and Ernie does too. (19) Scooter moves his penny and Bert does too. These children also showed that they understood the underlying representations of these structures. . . . "All in all, it can be concluded that children do have the grammatical competence necessary for understanding VP-deletion sentences." (Charlotte Koster, "Problems With Pronoun Acquisition." *Syntactic Theory and First Language Acquisition: Cross-Linguistic Perspectives: Binding, Dependencies, and Learnability*, ed. by Barbara Lust, Gabriella Hermon, and Jaklin Kornfilt. Lawrence Erlbaum, 1994) In the dictionary "idea" is a noun. Idea really should be a verb, because an idea is not real until you turn your inspiration into action. I should know. I've had lots of ideas, but I've acted on very few of them. For example, when I was graduating from college the fitness boom was still in its infancy. (Save the old jokes.) When companies like Nautilus introduced the first commercial weight training machines, strength training started to appeal to the average person. Layer in aerobics classes and Easter egg spandex combinations and millions of people started to work out. I saw an early Nautilus demo in New York and thought, "Hey, there's a real opportunity here. I should open a gym." I thought about it a lot, scouted locations, talked to manufacturers and lenders... but thinking and planning is all I did. Thirty years later I still feel a twinge of regret whenever I see a Gold's or Crunch or Bally. The same is true with computers. I owned one of the first Kaypro II "portables." (It weighed about 25 pounds but was technically portable.) I was hardly a programmer but I did know more about computers than many people... and when IBM-compatible computers started to hit the market I thought seriously about opening a retail store. (Remember, this was pre-Dell.) One manufacturer was even willing to front most of the capital because they wanted to quickly establish storefront distribution channels. While in retrospect the opportunity would have been relatively short-lived, for about 10 years that business might have thrived... if I had done more than just think about it, that is. The list goes on. Years ago a friend decided the home healthcare industry was on the verge of exploding. He asked me to go into business with him. I thought about it a lot and helped him flesh out his financials and refine his start-up plan... but I never pulled the trigger. Today he has locations in 15 cities. The only connection I have with the business is that I will probably be a customer someday. Sure, I can console myself by thinking that hindsight is perfect and that I had no way of knowing how those opportunities would turn out. But that's only partly true. Even at the time I felt sure those ideas were great. Instead of acting, though, I let "idea" stay a noun and didn't make it a verb. Fitness and computers and home healthcare weren't really ideas, because ideas without action aren't ideas. Every day, would-be entrepreneurs let hesitation and uncertainty stop them from acting on an idea. Fear of the unknown and fear of failure are what stopped me, and may be what stops you, too. Think about a few of the ideas you've had, whether for a new business, a new career, or even just a part-time job. In retrospect, how many of your ideas could have turned out well, especially if you had given the opportunity your best effort? Would a decent percentage have turned out well? My guess is, probably so... so try trusting your analysis, your judgment, and even your instincts a little more. You certainly won't get it right all the time, but if you let "idea" stay a noun, you will always get it wrong. 50% OFF MarketBeat All Access Just \$199 for a limited time (normally \$399). In English grammar, a helping verb is a verb that comes before the main verb (or lexical verb) in a sentence. Together the helping verb and the main verb form a verb phrase. (A helping verb is also known as an auxiliary verb.) A helping verb always stands in front of a main verb. For example, in the sentence, "Shyla can ride her sister's bicycle," the helping verb can stands in front of ride, which is the main verb. More than one helping verb can be used in a sentence. For example, in the sentence, "Shyla could have walked to school," there are two helping verbs: could and have. Sometimes a word (such as not) separates the helping verb from the main verb. For example, in the sentence, "Shyla does not want a new bicycle," the negative particle not comes between the helping verb does and the main verb want. am, is, arewas, werebe, been, beingdo, does, didhave, has, hadmay, can, must, mightshall, willshould, would, could ("Some") helping verbs (forms of have, be, and do) may also function as main verbs. In addition, nine modal verbs (can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will, would) function only as helping verbs. Have, be, and do change form to indicate tense; the nine modals do not," according to Writing That Works. Donkey in Shrek "We can stay up late, swapping manly stories." Ralph Waldo Emerson "Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm." Antoine de Saint-Exupéry "Life has taught us that love does not consist in gazing at each other, but in looking outward together in the same direction." Isaac Bashevis Singer "A pigeon landed nearby. It hopped on its little red feet and pecked into something that might have been a dirty piece of stale bread or dried mud." Stinky Pete "I have always hated those upstart space toys." According to the book *Basic Grammar and Usage*, "Helping verbs indicate shades of meaning that cannot be expressed by a main verb alone. Consider the differences in meaning in the following sentences, in which the helping verbs have been italicized: I may marry you soon. I must marry you soon. I should marry you soon. I can marry you soon. As you can see, changing the helping verb changes the meaning of the entire sentence. These differences in meaning could not be expressed simply by using the main verb, marry, alone." According to grammar expert C. Edward Good, "Helping verbs... enable us to express various conditions: If he could type, he would write the next great American novel. Helping verbs help us express permission: You may go to the movie. Helping verbs help us express one's ability to do something: She can play golf extremely well. Helping verbs enable us to ask questions: Do you think he cares? Will he win the race?" Susan J. Behrens explains in *Grammar: A Pocket Guide*. "If the active sentence is in the past tense, then the full verb in the passive version will be as well: Monica groomed the poodle → The poodle was groomed by Monica. 1. Monica moves to the end of the sentence; add by, so the prepositional phrase is by Monica. 2. The poodle moves to the front into the subject slot. 3. Helping verb be is added in front of the main verb. 4. Past tense marker jumps off groomed and onto helping verb be. 5. Helping verb agrees with new subject (third person singular) = was. 6. Main verb groomed converts to its past participle form = groomed." Behrens, Susan J. *Grammar: A Pocket Guide*. Routledge, 2010. Choy, Penelope and Dorothy Goldbart Clark. *Basic Grammar and Usage*. 7th ed, Thomson, 2006. Good, C. Edward, *A Grammar Book for You and I—Oops, Me!* Capital Books, 2002. Singer, Isaac Bashevis. "The Key." *The New Yorker*, 1970. Stinky Pete. *Prospector in Toy Story 2*, 1999.

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