

# Aula 2

## PHRASAL VERBS

### META

Apresentar algumas Phrasal Verbs

### OBJETIVOS

Ao final da aula o(a) aluno(a) deve ser capaz de: possuir conhecimento de algumas Phrasal Verbs com UP, saber seus significados, e saber usá-las adequadamente.

### PRERREQUISITOS

Ter conhecimento das *Phrasal Verbs* apresentadas na disciplina de Compreensão e Expressão Oral em Língua Inglesa I.

Izabel Silva Souza D'Ambrosio

### INTRODUÇÃO

Nesta aula daremos continuidade ao assunto sobre Phrasal Verbs iniciado na disciplina de Compreensão e Expressão Oral em Língua Inglesa I. Anteriormente estudamos alguns casos da partícula ON e agora estudaremos a partícula UP.

Relembrando, um Phrasal Verb é uma combinação de um verbo e uma partícula, podendo essa partícula ser uma preposição ou um advérbio. A partícula poderá mudar o significado do verbo ou acrescentar a ele um outro significado. (Harrison,2008)

Vamos lá!!

### PHRASAL VERBS



**sb = somebody**

(Fonte: <http://www.easypacelearning.com>).

The basic meaning for UP is an upward movement, however there are many other meanings of UP, like INCREASING AND IMPROVING, PREPARING, APPROACHING, COMPLETING AND ENDING, HAPPENING AND CREATING, DISRUPTING AND DAMAGING, COLLECTING AND BEING TOGETHER and onther meanings. Here we will be working on a few of them like INCREASING AND IMPROVING, APPROACHING, COMPLETING AND ENDING.

Under each of the headings you will see a list of the Phrasal Verbs which you are going to practice

INCREASING AND IMPROVING		COMPLETING AND ENDING		APPROACHING
Back up Bring up Brush up Build up Cheer up Do up Dress up Go up	Grow up Pick up Push up Save up Speak up (two meanings) Speed up Stir up Turn up	Check up Clear up (two meanings) Cover up Do up Drink up End up Follow up	Give up Pull up Sum up Tidy up Use up Weigh up Wind up	Catch up Come up against Face up to Keep up Live up to Drive up Walk up
HAPPENING AND CREATING		PREPARING	DISRUPTING AND DAMAGING	OTHER MEANINGS
Bring up Come up Come up with Make up Pick up (two meanings) Think up Turn up	Draw up Fix up Set up Soften up Warm up	Blow up Break up Hold up Mess up Mix up Slip up	Look up Make up for Put up with Take up Turn up	

Look at some examples:

### UPWARD MOVEMENT:

Suzan **put up** her hand to ask the teacher a question.  
I'm glad you **brought up** that point. It's very important.  
I'm not tall enough to reach. Can you **put up** this poster for me?

### INCREASING AND IMPROVING:

Children **build up** resistance to germs as they grow older.  
Bad housing and poverty **speed up** the breakdown of Family life.  
Why are you so miserable? **Cheer up!** Things can't be that bad!  
They are **saving up** Money for a Holiday.  
**Turn up** the radio – I can't hear what you're saying.

## COMPLETING AND ENDING:



(Fonte: <https://renatto.files.wordpress.com>).

Inspector Standish was trying to **clear up** a tiresome problem.

**Drink up.** Here comes another bottle of wine.

Why don't you **give up** smoking? I gave up last year.

He **used up** his travellers cheques to pay for the car.

## APPROACHING

She stood still, allowing him to **catch her up**.

The first time I did this I **came up against** an unforeseen problem.

Penny tended to work through her lunch hour in an effort to **keep up with** her work.

A man in a mask **drove up** to the bank.

Run up against means almost the same as come up against.

## HAPPENING AND CREATING

I may **pick up** a couple of useful ideas for my book.

Protein **turns up** in almost everything.

My little brother **came up** with a great idea.

## PREPARING

The committee **drew up** a five-point plan to revive the economy.

Have you done anything about **fixing up** a meeting place?

The first thing to do in a crisis is to **set up** a committee.

**Formulate** is a formal word for draw up.

**Arrange** is a more formal word for fix up; line up means almost the same.

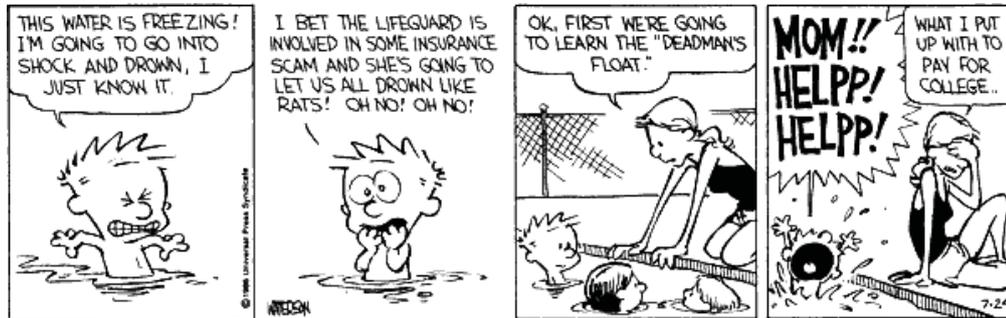
## DISRUPTING AND DAMAGING

Mary **broke up** with her boyfriend. He's feeling down.

I have somehow **mixed up** two events.

My niece was hosted in our house this weekend and **messed up** the bedroom.

### OTHER MEANINGS



(Fonte: <http://blog.cellep.com>).

You should **look up** the dictionary the meaning of 'commitment'.

She decided **to take up** medicine as a career.

If it's a boring game the crowds won't **turn up** next time.

**Show up** means almost the same as turn up.



### ATIVIDADE

#### EXERCISE 1.

Let's put into practice some Phrasal Verbs with UP. Choose only one answer.

- To go faster and faster is the same as to \_\_\_ up.
  - shoot
  - call
  - speed
- If a problem suddenly happens, it is the same as a problem has just \_\_\_ up.
  - lit
  - beat
  - cropped
- To divide into groups is the same as to \_\_\_ up.
  - screw
  - split
  - beat
- To admit you have done something wrong is the same as to \_\_\_ up.
  - own
  - dig
  - lighten

5. To fasten your coat is the same as to \_\_\_\_ up your coat.
- sum
  - tighten
  - do
6. To make or create trouble is the same as to \_\_\_\_ up trouble.
- try
  - stir
  - liven
7. To try to find some information or thing from the past is the same as to \_\_\_\_ up something.
- try
  - hold
  - dig
8. To redo your lipstick and tidy up your hair and appearance is the same as to \_\_\_\_ up.
- pull
  - freshen
  - kick
9. To make something louder is the same as to \_\_\_\_ up the volume.
- turn
  - polish
  - call
10. If you hit, punch or kick someone, it's the same as to \_\_\_\_ up someone.
- pull
  - bottle
  - beat
11. To finish your drink quickly because you are leaving is the same as to \_\_\_\_ up.
- keep
  - kick
  - drink
12. If you form a queue to get something, it is the same as to \_\_\_\_ up.
- line
  - hold
  - call
13. To not share your feeling with anyone is the same as to \_\_\_\_ up your feelings.
- bottle
  - sum
  - pile

14. To not be able to speak or move because of fright or worry is the same as to \_\_\_ up.

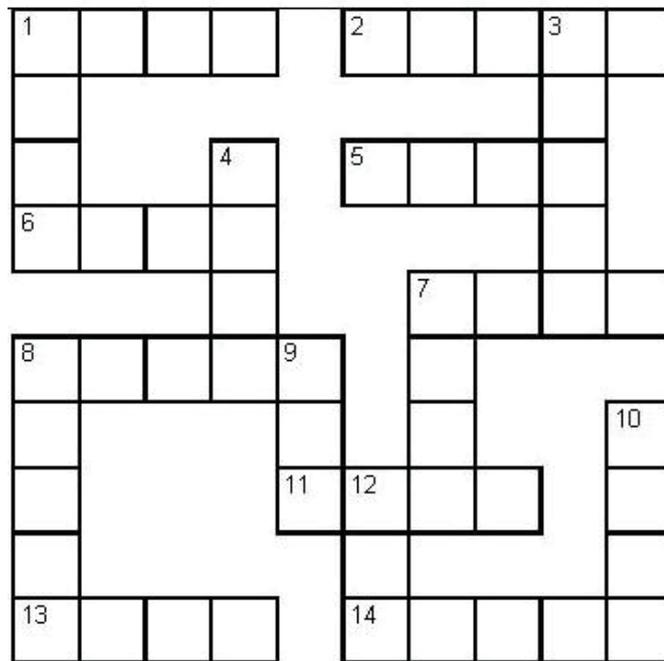
- a. keep
- b. freeze
- c. hang

15. To appear uninvited is the same as to \_\_\_ up.

- a. draw
- b. hold
- c. turn

Fonte: <http://a4esl.org/q/h/vm/pvup2.html>

EXERCISE 2:  
PHRASAL VERBS WITH UP



Across →

- 1. Did you \_\_\_\_\_ up for the course yet?
- 2. I really have to \_\_\_\_\_ up on my sleep.
- 5. If it continues to be too difficult, he might \_\_\_\_\_ up.
- 6. We've been rehearsing for 6 hours. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ it up.
- 7. We had to \_\_\_\_\_ up to get tickets.
- 8. It's difficult for a single mother to \_\_\_\_\_ up three children.
- 11. Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ up painting or tennis?
- 13. \_\_\_\_\_ up the good work.
- 14. I was so sick I felt like I was going to \_\_\_\_\_ up.

Down ↓

- 1. If you \_\_\_\_\_ up late again, I won't wait for you.
- 3. This room is a mess! \_\_\_\_\_ it up.

4. I wonder when the new restaurant will \_\_\_\_\_ up.
7. If you don't know what it means, \_\_\_\_\_ it up in the dictionary
8. She decided to \_\_\_\_\_ up with her boyfriend.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ up at six every morning.
10. When I \_\_\_\_\_ up, I want to be a scientist.
12. If the children \_\_\_\_\_ up, put them to bed earlier.

Fonte: [www.bogglesworldesl.com](http://www.bogglesworldesl.com)

### EXERCISE 3:

Answer the following questions:

1. What time do you usually **get up**? Do you wish you could **get up** earlier or later?
2. How do you **pick out** the clothes you are going to buy? How about the clothes you are going to wear for the day?
3. When do you usually **wake up**? When would you prefer to wake up?
4. Have you ever been **picked up** by a crazy taxi driver?
5. Can you **set up** a computer?
6. When was the last time you had to dress up for a party?
7. The last time you made up an excuse in order not to go somewhere.
8. Talk about somebody you look up to.

**OBS: The answers from the questions above must be recorded.**

### EXERCISE 4:

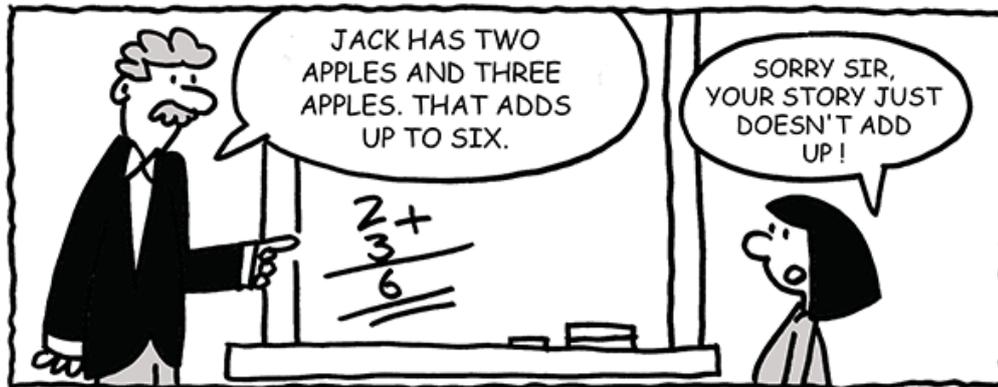
Based on the cartoons below guess the phrasal verbs meaning in each dialogue. What are they talking about? What's the main idea of each context?



(Fonte: <http://www.ecenglish.com>).



Fonte: <http://www.ecenglish.com/learnenglish//userfiles/image/cartoondec.jpg>



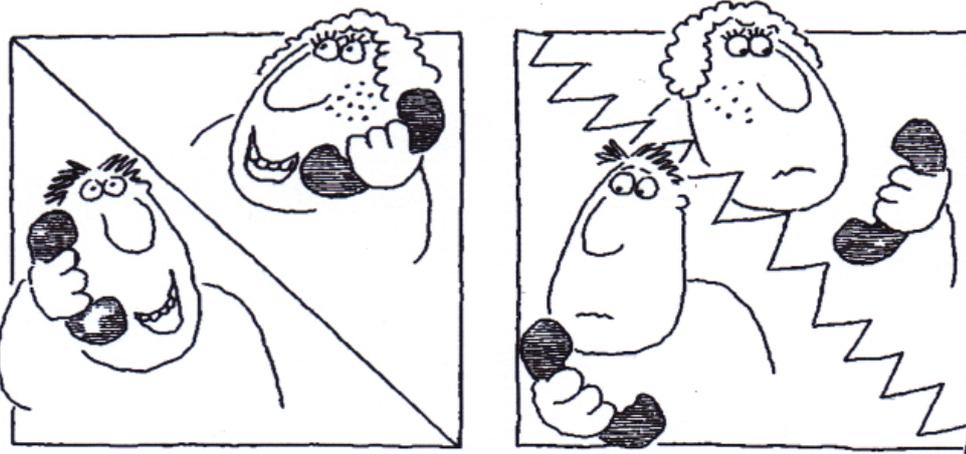
(Fonte: <http://www.adirferreira.com.br>).

**OBS:** The answers from the exercise above must be recorded.

#### EXERCISE 5:

Based on the example below answer the questions:

#### EXAMPLE: CUT OFF



Fonte: SHOVEL, Martin. Making Sense of Phrasal Verbs.1989.

Questions:

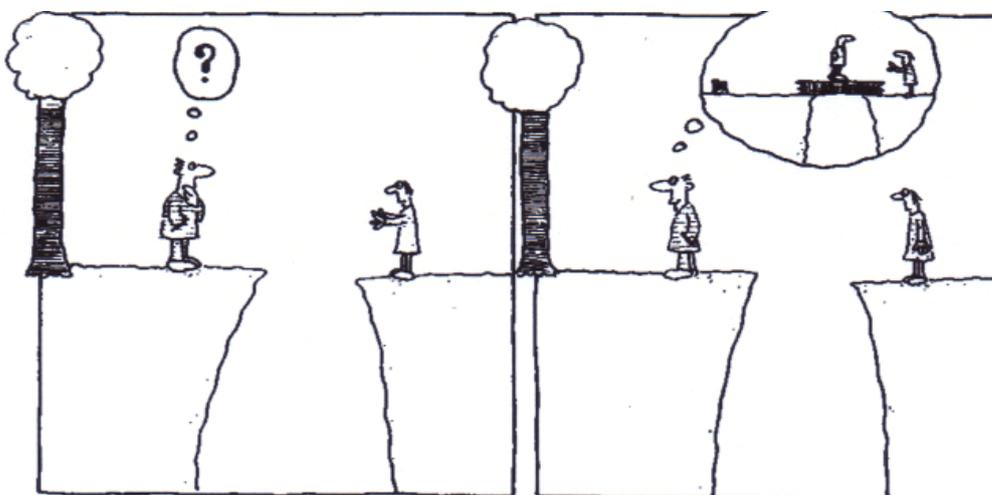
1. Are they still talking?
2. Why not?

3. Make a sentence describing why they can't continue their conversation.
4. Think of another way of saying CUT OFF.

Answers:

1. No
2. The line was interrupted.
3. Paul was talking to Anna on the telephone. Suddenly they couldn't hear each other. Paul phoned Anna again immediately. 'What happened?' Anna asked him. 'We were cut off,' replied Paul.
4. The operator cut them off. The operator cut off their call. They were cut off. (passive)

EXERCISE 5.1:



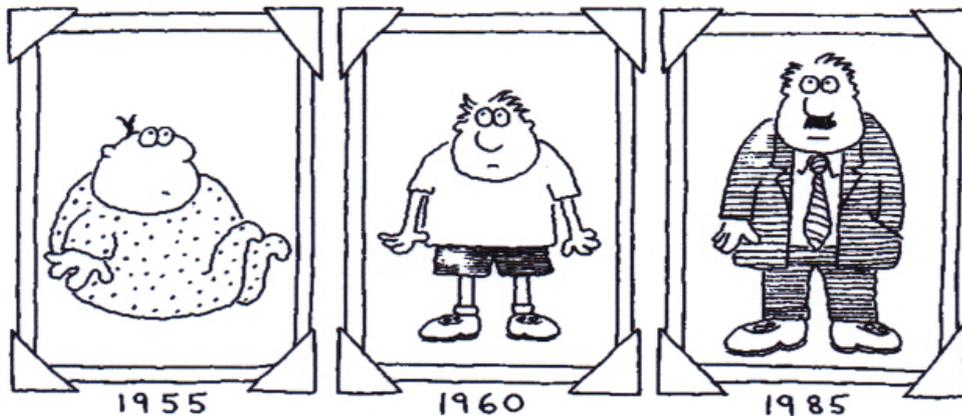
Fonte: SHOVEL, Martin. Making Sense of Phrasal Verbs. 1989.

Questions:

1. Can the man and the woman be together?
2. What's the problem?
3. Does the man know how to solve the problem? What is his idea?
4. Make a sentence describing how the man found a solution to the problem.
5. Think of another way of saying COME UP WITH.

Answers:

## EXERCISE 5.2



Fonte: SHOVEL, Martin. Making Sense of Phrasal Verbs, 1989.

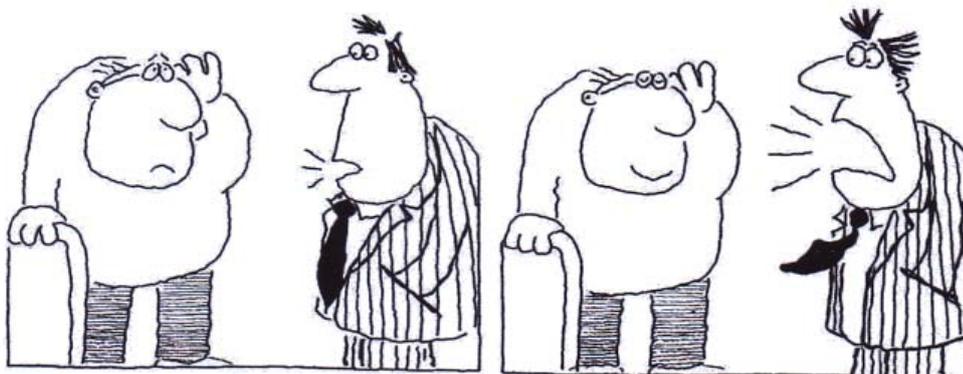
Questions:

1. What can you see in the Picture?
2. How old is he in Picture two?
3. Is he still a baby in Picture three?
4. Make a sentence describing what is happening to him in the three pictures between 1955 and 1985.
5. Think of another way saying GROW UP.

Answers:

**OBS: The answers from the exercise above must be recorded.**

## EXERCISE 5.3



Fonte: SHOVEL, Martin. Making Sense of Phrasal Verbs, 1989.

Questions:

1. Describe the 2 people.
2. What's the old man doing? Can the old man hear him?
3. Is the young man talking more quietly now? Why not?
4. Can the old man hear him now?
5. Make a sentence describing why the old man can hear the young man now.
6. Think of another way of saying **SPEAK UP**.

Answer:

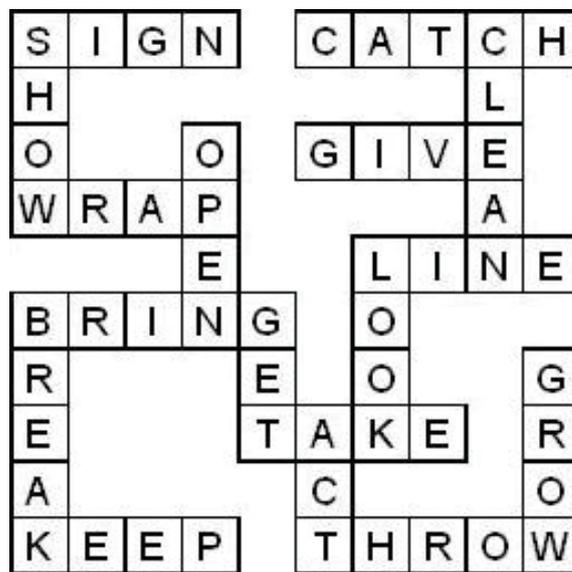


**ATIVIDADE**

EXERCISE 1 - ANSWER KEY:

1.C 2.C 3.B 4.A 5.C 6.B 7.C 8.B 9.A 10.C 11.C 12.A.  
13.A 14.A 15.C

EXERCISE 2 - ANSWER KEY



**CONCLUSÃO:**

Finalizando nossa segunda aula com o estudo das *Phrasal Verbs with UP*, percebemos os variados significados que são acrescentados com o acompanhamento da preposição UP com um verbo diferente. Fiquem atentos a estas variações que darão um sentido diferente a cada frase. Caso não estejam cientes do seu significado, podem dar uma interpretação diferente a frase e mudar o contexto.

Fiquem atentos!

**RESUMO:**

Ter o conhecimento de *Phrasal Verbs*, enriquece a produção da Língua Inglesa no uso das quatro habilidades, assim como a propriedade na comunicação da língua. *Os Phrasal Verbs* são muito utilizados na conversação e saber o significado e quando utilizá-los é muito importante.

Nesta unidade e na disciplina de Compreensão e Expressão Oral 1 vocês vivenciaram algumas Phrasal Verbs, contudo para um progresso na

Língua Inglesa é preciso que a pesquisa continue. O referencial bibliográfico contém algumas produções que servem de base para pesquisa.

É muito importante continuar este estudo. Vamos lá!



## AUTO-AVALIAÇÃO

1. Já conhecia algumas *Phrasal Verbs* em inglês? Quantas e quais?
2. Sou capaz de aplicar as *Phrasal Verbs* corretamente?
3. Estou fazendo as atividades aqui propostas?



## PRÓXIMA AULA

Para a próxima aula estudaremos Describing People: Appearance and Personality

## REFERÊNCIAS

- FLOWER, John. **Phrasal Verb Organiser**. LTP Language, 1993.
- GOODALE, Malcolm. **Phrasal Verbs: Collins Cobuild**, 1995.
- HARRISON, Jeremy. **Phrasal Verbs: Explicações Gramaticais em Português e Exercícios em Inglês**. São Paulo: Special Book Services Livraria, 2008. Font Line English Grammar Series.
- SHAVEL, Martin. **Making Sense of Phrasal Verbs**, 1989.