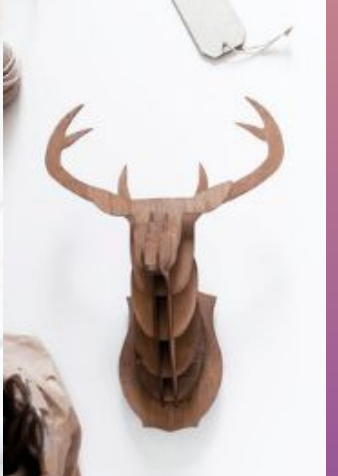


English time



1

make away

убежать, ускользнуть, убить, устранить, растратить,
разрушить

2

make back

возвращаться

3

make up

составлять, составить, компенсировать, возместить, наверстывать,
помириться

4

make out

разглядеть, понять, разбирать, различить, увидеть,
уяснить

5

make over

переделывать, жертвовать,
зарабатывать

It's kind of hard to make out the judge's signature, but...
I'm telling you, within a couple of months, they make over a million dollars.

And we have to make back everything we put into it.
Too slow to make away with the money.
Foreign workers make up 30% of his company.

Phrasal verbs

give away:	<i>1) reveal, 2) give sth for free</i>
give in:	<i>admit defeat or that one cannot do sth</i>
give off:	<i>emit</i>
give out:	<i>1) give freely, 2) come to an end, 3) emit</i>
give up:	<i>1) stop, 2) decide that one cannot do sth and stop trying</i>

13 Fill in the correct particle(s).

- 1 Linda has given work so she can look after her children.
- 2 Someone gave the secret plans and now the boss is angry.
- 3 The factory gives a lot of smoke, causing pollution.
- 4 Although they were losing the match, the team refused to give
- 5 When our supplies give, we'll have to turn back.
- 6 The shop is giving free gifts to anyone who spends more than £30.

take aback:	<i>(usu passive) surprise</i>
take after:	<i>look or behave like a relative</i>
take down:	<i>remove</i>
take in:	1) <i>(usu passive) deceive,</i> 2) <i>make clothes narrower</i>
take off:	1) <i>(of a plane) leave the ground,</i> 2) <i>remove (clothes, etc.)</i> <i>(opp: put on), 3) take time from work as a holiday</i>
take over:	<i>take control of</i>
take to:	<i>like</i>
take up:	1) <i>begin a hobby, activity, etc.</i> 2) <i>make clothes shorter</i>

20 Fill in the correct particle(s).

- 1 We took the curtains before painting the room.
- 2 That skirt is too wide, so I'm going to take it
- 3 I'm going to take two weeks work in December.
- 4 Clive has just taken fishing.
- 5 He was taken when he heard the news.
- 6 Sam has really taken his new school — he loves it!
- 7 Many people were taken by the conman.
- 8 A large company is taking that small business.
- 9 If those trousers are too long, I'll take them for you.
- 10 My sister takes my father in every way.
- 11 It was hot indoors, so she took her jacket.
- 12 Despite the bad weather, the plane took on time.
- 13 Paul is such an amusing young man. He really takes his mother.
- 14 Debbie took her medals from the top shelf to show them to her friends.
- 15 He can't fool me! I won't be taken by his lies.

get away:	1) <i>go on holiday</i> , 2) <i>avoid capture</i>
get away with:	<i>escape without being punished</i>
get by:	<i>survive</i>
get down to:	<i>start doing sth seriously</i>
get on with:	1) <i>have a good relationship with</i> , get along with , 2) <i>continue after an interruption</i>
get over:	1) <i>recover from</i> , 2) <i>overcome</i>
get round:	(news) spread

15 Fill in the correct particle(s).

- 1 He got the crime because there were no witnesses.
- 2 After I put down the phone I got my work.
- 3 They earn just enough money to get
- 4 He's got some problems, but I'm sure he can get them.
- 5 I'd love to get to an exotic country for a while.
- 6 We get our neighbours very well.
- 7 It took Sharon two months to get her illness.
- 8 The thieves got, even though the police had surrounded the building.
- 9 I'll have to get work soon — I've got lots to do.
- 10 The news of the party got the office very quickly.

Phrasal Verbs

cut down: *make sth fall by cutting it
(eg a tree)*

cut down on: *reduce consumption of*

cut in: *interrupt sb while speaking*

cut off: *1) (usu passive) isolate,
2) disconnect*

cut out: *remove*

18 Fill in the correct preposition.

- 1 During the meeting he cut and asked some questions.
- 2 If you don't pay the bill, the electricity supply will be cut
- 3 Don't cut that beautiful oak tree — it's very old.
- 4 After the snowstorm the village was cut for several days.
- 5 They cut some scenes from the film to make it shorter.
- 6 I'm trying to cut the amount of sugar I put in my coffee.

Phrasal Verbs

be/get carried

away: *be/get excited*

carry on with: *continue*

carry out: *fulfil (a threat, promise, plan, etc.)*

**carry sth
through:** *complete (often in spite of
difficulties)*

12 Fill in the correct particle.

- 1 They may carry the threat if you don't do as they say.
- 2 They got so carried with the game that they didn't realise the time.
- 3 Carry your work while I answer the telephone.
- 4 He is determined to carry the project, despite the problems involved.

Phrasal Verbs

turn down:	1) <i>reduce volume, etc.</i> (opp: turn up) 2) <i>reject; refuse an offer</i>
turn into:	<i>become; change into</i>
turn off:	<i>switch off (opp: turn on)</i>
turn out:	<i>prove to be in the end</i>
turn to:	<i>go to sb for advice, help, etc.</i>
turn up:	<i>appear or arrive, usu. unexpectedly</i>

18 Fill in the correct particle.

- 1 We're planning to turn the spare bedroom
..... a study.
- 2 The play turned to be a complete success.
- 3 John turned the job they offered him.
- 4 Turn the light now and go to sleep.
- 5 Some guests turned unexpectedly.
- 6 Who would you turn if you had a problem?
- 7 Please turn the volume on the TV – it's too loud!

Phrasal Verbs

break down:	<i>stop working (for engines, etc.)</i>
break in (int)/	
break into (tr):	<i>enter a place illegally</i>
break off:	<i>separate; cause to come apart</i>
break out	
(of a place):	<i>escape (from)</i>
break up:	<i>end a relationship</i>

11 Fill in the correct particle.

- 1 Thieves broke and stole a valuable painting.
- 2 Tom and Mary broke last month and Mary is still very upset.
- 3 The car broke so I called a mechanic.
- 4 Three prisoners broke of the prison early this morning.
- 5 Someone broke the post office last night.
- 6 He broke a piece of bread and fed it to the birds.

Phrasal Verbs

grow from:	<i>develop from; result from</i>
grow into:	<i>become big enough to fit into one's clothes</i>
grow out of:	<i>1) become too old to like or do sth, 2) become too big to wear sth</i>
grow up:	<i>become older; become an adult</i>

16 Fill in the correct particle(s).

- 1 This jumper is too big, but Jack will have grown it by next year.
- 2 When she grows, she wants to be a nurse.
- 3 He has grown his obsession with toy trains now that he's a teenager.
- 4 His interest in outer space grew a film he had seen as a child.
- 5 My boots are too small. I've grown them since last year.

Phrasal Verbs

put in:	<i>devote (time or effort)</i>
put off:	1) <i>postpone</i> , 2) <i>discourage sb from liking, doing, etc. sth</i>
put on:	1) <i>dress oneself in</i> (opp: = take off) 2) <i>increase (in weight)</i>
put out:	<i>extinguish</i>
put up:	1) <i>raise, increase (prices)</i> 2) <i>offer a room in one's home (to sb)</i>
put up with:	<i>tolerate, bear</i>

13 Fill in the correct particle(s).

- 1 Charles put his boots and went into the garden.
- 2 It took them two hours to put the fire.
- 3 I can't put this toothache any more. I'm going to the dentist's.
- 4 The artist put a lot of time to finish the painting before the exhibition.
- 5 If you can't find a hotel, I'll put you for the night.
- 6 The price of the tie put me buying it.
- 7 I've put weight recently — I must go on a diet.
- 8 They have put the price of petrol again.
- 9 We can't put the meeting — it's very important.

Phrasal Verbs

bring about:	<i>cause to happen</i>
bring out:	<i>1) reveal, 2) produce sth new and sell it</i>
bring round:	<i>1) make sb regain consciousness, 2) persuade sb to change their opinion</i>
bring up:	<i>1) raise a child, 2) mention; introduce a subject</i>

13 Fill in the correct particle.

- 1 That computer company has just brought a new operating system.
- 2 The manager was able to bring the client to his point of view.
- 3 She brought the subject of money during the meeting.
- 4 They used smelling salts to bring her after she'd fainted.
- 5 The strike brought a change of management in the company.
- 6 It's difficult to bring a child nowadays.
- 7 This job brings the best qualities in people.

Phrasal Verbs

go in for:	<i>enter; take part in (a competition)</i>
go off:	1) (of a bomb, etc.) <i>explode</i> ; 2) (of an alarm) <i>ring</i> , 3) (of food) <i>go bad</i>
go on:	1) <i>continue</i> , 2) <i>happen</i>
go out:	<i>stop burning; be extinguished</i>
go through:	1) <i>examine</i> , 2) <i>experience</i>
go up:	<i>rise; increase (opp: go down)</i>

17 Fill in the correct particle(s).

- 1 The alarm goes every morning at 7 o'clock.
- 2 The price of first-class stamps has gone again.
- 3 The fire has gone Would you like me to light it again?
- 4 What's going there? There's a huge crowd.
- 5 Go the contract very carefully before you sign it.
- 6 The cheese I bought last week is mouldy. It must have gone
- 7 Although she had a headache, she went playing with her son.
- 8 Lots of people go the cooking competition every year.
- 9 A bomb went in the city centre last weekend. Fortunately, no one was seriously injured.
- 10 She went a difficult time last winter when she lost her job.

Prepositions

arrive at (a small place)	prefer sth to sth else
arrive in (a town/city)	serious about sth
decide on sth	socialise with sb
limit to sth	succeed in sth
live with sb	think of/about sb/sth
pleased with sb/sth	warn sb about sb/sth
popular with sb	worried about sb/sth

14 Fill in the correct preposition.

- 1 John is serious starting his own business.
- 2 There is a limit the amount you can spend with your credit card.
- 3 Having a barbecue is a great way to socialise our new neighbours.
- 4 Many people were worried the reports they saw on television.
- 5 The doctor warned him the dangers of eating too much fat.
- 6 When you arrive the hotel, you will be shown to your room.
- 7 The teacher was pleased the exam results.
- 8 They can't decide who to invite to the party.
- 9 We're thinking buying a new car.
- 10 Stanley lives his parents and his brothers.

Prepositions

ask about sth (inquire)	far away from sth
ask for sth (request)	(be) on a bike
be transformed into	on foot
boast about/of sth	provide for sth
(travel) by plane, taxi,	variety of sth
etc. (but: be on/in a	well-known for sth
plane, in a taxi)	worry about sb/sth
example of sth	

21 Fill in the correct preposition.

- 1 The old cinema has been transformed a nightclub.
- 2 Graham often boasts his achievements.
- 3 This is a good example the artist's recent work.
- 4 The government provides money unemployed people.
- 5 I asked at the university the courses they offer.
- 6 He doesn't live far away the airport.
- 7 You should always wear a helmet when you are a bike.
- 8 She is well-known her charity work.
- 9 John asked some time off work next month.
- 10 Lots of people travel taxi when they're in a hurry.

Prepositions

blame sb for sth	married to sb
blame sth on sb/sth	occur to sb
bored with sb/sth	on the train
fall in love with sb	put the blame on sb/sth
fed up with sb/sth	typical of sb
head for	unsure of sth
in disbelief	

16 Fill in the correct preposition.

- 1 Tracey is bored her job, so she's looking for another one.
- 2 It didn't occur me to look under the bed.
- 3 Sam shook his head disbelief when he saw the mess.
- 4 They blamed Darren breaking the window.
- 5 I usually read a magazine the train in the mornings.
- 6 Susie fell in love the man who lived next door to her.
- 7 It is typical him to arrive late.
- 8 They were heading shore when the storm began.
- 9 He blamed the problem the computer breakdown.
- 10 She's unsure what to wear for the wedding.
- 11 Simon is married a very creative woman.
- 12 I'm fed up staying in every night. Let's go out.
- 13 Don't put the blame me when something goes wrong.

Prepositions

cling onto/to sb/sth

deal with sb/sth

get rid of sth

lead to sth

restricted to (an area)

result in sth

terrified of sth

19 Fill in the correct preposition.

- 1 After washing this shirt three times I still can't get rid the stains.
- 2 The climber had to cling the rocks until help arrived.
- 3 He is terrified spiders and snakes.
- 4 Non-members are restricted the swimming pool area only.
- 5 I've got lots of work to deal at the office today.
- 6 The path leads a children's play area.
- 7 The fight resulted the boys being sent to the headmaster.

Prepositions

at midnight	on 9th March (date)
at noon	remind sb of sth
combination of sth	search for sb/sth
combine sth with sth else	throw sth at sb/sth (in order to hit)
compete with sb	throw sth to sb (in order to catch)
in September (month)	
in the streets	

13 Fill in the correct preposition.

- 1 We always eat lunch noon.
- 2 Mark reminds me my father.
- 3 First, combine the flour the beaten eggs.
- 4 He threw the ball John, who caught it.
- 5 I usually go to bed midnight.
- 6 The sauce was a delicious combination chocolate and cream.
- 7 It's my birthday 27th July.
- 8 He threw a ball the coconut and won a prize.
- 9 The race takes place October every year.
- 10 He is searching a solution to the problem.
- 11 They will compete students from another college.
- 12 The people celebrated by dancing the streets.

Prepositions

associated with sb/sth	loss of sb/sth
aware of sth	miss out on sth
deal with sb/sth	popular with sb
high in (calories, fat, sugar, etc.)	prefer sb/sth to sb/sth else
lacking in sth	suffer from sth

19 Fill in the correct preposition(s).

- 1 Many breakfast cereals are high sugar.
- 2 I prefer riding a bicycle riding a horse.
- 3 Your diet is lacking iron and fibre.
- 4 A healthy lifestyle is associated healthy food and exercise.
- 5 He's suffering a terrible cold at the moment.
- 6 This type of music is very popular young people.
- 7 Today's problems are a result of the loss family values.
- 8 He is aware the dangers of the expedition.
- 9 They missed the party because they were on holiday.
- 10 I'll deal those contracts tomorrow morning.

Prepositions

at regular times

at risk

behind bars

care about sb/sth (be concerned about)

care for sb/sth (look after, like)

complain about sb/sth

hear about sb/sth (be told about sb/sth)

hear of sb/sth (know about sb/sth)

hear from sb (receive a letter or phone call from sb)

in danger of sth

(a) photo of sb/sth

proud of sb/sth

12 Fill in the correct preposition.

- 1 He doesn't care what anyone says — he always does what he wants to do.
- 2 I haven't heard James for almost two months.
- 3 She is very proud her achievements.
- 4 Many species of animals are risk these days.
- 5 They showed me a photo their grandson.
- 6 They hired a nanny to care the baby while they're at work.
- 7 I've never heard this writer, have you?
- 8 I don't like to see animals bars in zoos.
- 9 They complained the service at the restaurant.
- 10 Have you heard Alison's party? Everyone is invited.
- 11 Buses to London leave here regular times throughout the day.
- 12 The Giant Panda is danger of becoming extinct.

Prepositions

at the right moment	in action
dream about sth (while sleeping)	in any weather
dream of sth (= desire sth)	in search of sth
from one place to another	mile after mile
	protect oneself from sb/sth
	without (any) difficulty

17 Fill in the correct preposition.

- 1 From here you can see mile mile of beautiful countryside.
- 2 Joseph dreams becoming a pilot one day.
- 3 He enjoys hiking in the mountains any weather.
- 4 You should wear sunblock cream to protect yourself the sun.
- 5 When you do a parachute jump you must open the parachute the right moment.
- 6 John likes to watch racing drivers action.
- 7 The team reached the summit difficulty because the storm was over.
- 8 Last night I dreamt my old primary school teacher.
- 9 Travelling salesmen spend their lives moving one place to another.
- 10 They went on an adventure in search the lost treasure.

Prepositions

attractive to sb	prevent sb from doing sth
dependent on sb/sth	protect sb from sb else/sth
fight for sth	suffer from sth
in a sense	threatened with sth
invest in sth	

14 Fill in the correct preposition.

- 1 a sense, Greg is right about the decision.
- 2 The animals in the zoo are dependent the keepers for food.
- 3 The policemen prevented the crowd breaking down the doors.
- 4 He invested some shares in a very large company.
- 5 He suffers allergies every spring.
- 6 Many species are threatened extinction nowadays.
- 7 It is worth fighting one's freedom.
- 8 We must protect him the men who are chasing him.
- 9 These types of souvenirs are very attractive tourists.

Prepositions

alien to sb	in detail
all in all	on one's own
be the key to sth	participate in sth
concentrate on sth	responsible for sb/sth
discuss sth with sb	share sth with sb
feed sb with sth	suitable for sb/sth
important to sb/sth	

14 Fill in the correct preposition.

- 1 He is concentrating his studies at the moment.
- 2 She examined the problem detail before trying to solve it.
- 3 Doing everything on a computer is alien me.
- 4 Children must learn to share things each other.
- 5 Enjoyment is the key constructive learning.
- 6 The teacher feeds the students the information they need.
- 7 He likes to do things his own.
- 8 Emily is responsible checking the fire alarm.
- 9 All all, the play was a disaster.
- 10 This film is suitable the whole family.
- 11 He discussed the problem his boss.
- 12 His family is very important him.
- 13 Every child in the school participated Sports Day.

Prepositions

ask for sth	on average
be confined to (a place)	pay for sth
cater for sb/sth	rely on sb/sth
depend on sb/sth	test sb on sth

18 Fill in the correct preposition.

- 1 This department store caters customers of all ages.
- 2 He goes to the gym three times a week average.
- 3 He was confined bed for a week because he had the measles.
- 4 She relies public transport to get to and from work.
- 5 Students will be tested everything they have learned this year.
- 6 The type of car you need depends your lifestyle.
- 7 I went to the station and asked a ticket to London.
- 8 David paid the meal we had last night because it was his birthday.

