## Phrasal verbs: go

ухудшаться, оff with СВОЛИТЬСЯ С, заболеть чем-TO go BWHHBSITH, u **Awith** СПРАВЛЯТЬС подходить об одежд go go предлехова порышать ΤЬ увеличиват прикомерини

# Match the phrasal with its meaning

- a) Go after
- b) Go off
- c) Go with
- d) Go without
- e) Go up
- f) Go down with
- g) Go through

to not have something that you usually have to follow or chase to become too bad to eat to experience a difficult or unpleasant situation, feeling

to become ill

to match

to increase in price, amount, level

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

- I. Do you think this shirt will go <u>with</u> the skirt I bought?
- 2. Half the team had gone <u>down with</u>flu.
- 3. The milk's gone <u>off</u>.
- When you're going <u>through</u> a crisis, it often helps to talk to someone.
- 5. The prices have gone <u>up</u>
- 6. It is possible to go  $\underline{without}$  food for a few days.
- 7. Joe went <u>after</u> 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

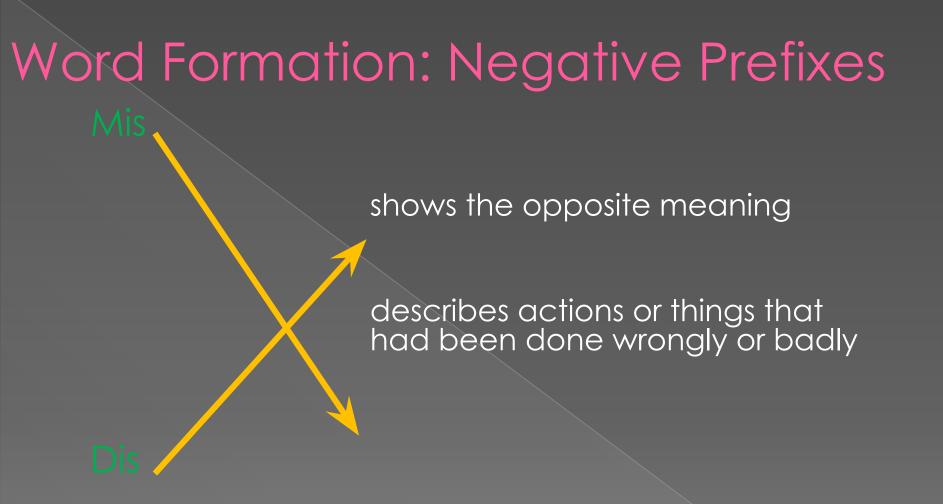












misbehave - плохо вести себя, misbelief -ложное мнение; заблуждение disorder – беспорядок, dislike - испытывать неприязнь, нерасположение, не любить Complete the sentences with words derived from the words in bold

- 1.It's clear to me that they acted .dishonestly HONEST
- 2. Cat's .dislike.. getting their fur wet.
- 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.

## 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

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

Present Perfect/Present Perfect Continuous	
Present Perfect	<b>Present Perfect Continuous</b>
Have/has +Ved(V3)	Have/has +been Ving
1. <u>a complete action (finished)</u>	1. an incomplete action (repeated
She has painted the room.	<u>activities)</u>
	She has been painting the room.
2. the stress is on how much, how many	2 <u>. the stress is on how long (process):</u>
or how many times (fact(s)):	How many pages of that book have you
How long have you been reading that	read?
book?	
<u>3. a permanent action (постоянное )</u>	<u>3.a temporary action (временное)</u>
I have lived here all my life.	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)