

# LESSON GOALS



By the end of this lesson, you will be able to:



Recognize and explain common phrasal verbs.



Use them in natural spoken English.



Distinguish literal vs. figurative meanings.



Choose between informal and formal alternatives.

# WHAT ARE PHRASAL VERBS?



**Verb + preposition/adverb  
= new meaning.**



Example: *look up* = search  
for information.

# WHY LEARN THEM?



Used every day by native speakers.



Essential in listening and conversation.



Appear in newspapers, TV, and social media.

# TYPES OF PHRASAL VERBS

**Intransitive:** no object (*The car broke down.*)

**Transitive:** needs object (*Look up the word.*)

**Separable:** object can split (*Turn off the light / Turn the light off.*)

**Non-separable:** cannot split (*Look after the children.*)

# LITERAL VS. FIGURATIVE MEANING

Literal: *sit down* =  
*take a seat.*

Figurative: *break  
down* = *lose control  
emotionally.*

# COMMON EVERYDAY PHRASAL VERBS

Give up

- Give up = stop trying.

Set up

- Set up = start something (e.g., a business).

Run

- Run into = meet unexpectedly.

Look

- Look after = take care of.

# PHRASAL VERBS IN CONVERSATION

A: "Why are you late?"

B: "My car broke down."

A: "How did the meeting go?"

B: "We set up a new plan for the project."

# PHRASAL VERBS IN REAL LIFE

*“Many families set up small businesses in their communities.”*

*“Students often run into difficulties during exams.”*



# PHRASAL VERBS IN WRITING

## Writing

- Informal writing:  
“People put up  
with stress daily.”

## Writing

- Formal writing:  
“People endure  
stress daily.”

# MISTAKES TO AVOID

## Using

- Using phrasal verbs in very formal essays.

## Mixing

- Mixing literal and figurative meaning incorrectly.

## Overusing

- Overusing the same few phrasal verbs.

# PRACTICE ACTIVITY 1 (MATCHING)

Match phrasal verbs  
with meanings:

- *Give up*
- *Run out of*
- *Look after*
  - a) Take care of
  - b) Stop trying
  - c) Have none left