

30. FOCUS ON: participle adjectives formed from phrasal verbs, 2

As we saw in Section 14, the past participles of many phrasal verbs can be used as participle adjectives. The adverb **all** is sometimes used to emphasize participle adjectives with the meaning of **very** or **completely**. But the sentence must be logical — **all** is used only to emphasize a participle adjective that describes a condition that can be partial, less than complete, and so on. Look at this example with **very** and two ordinary adjectives:

makes sense: **He's very sick.** does not make sense: **He's very dead.**

The first sentence above makes sense because it is possible to be very sick, but the second does not make sense because it is not possible to be very dead.

makes sense: **The man is all spaced-out.** does not make sense: **The man is all locked in.**

The first sentence makes sense because it is possible to be slightly **spaced-out**, but it is not possible to be slightly **locked in** (a door is either locked or it isn't).

When **all** is used with the meaning of **very** or **completely** in a sentence with a plural subject, it is identical in appearance to **all's** more common meaning of **all the people, all the things**, and so on.

The men are a// **spaced-out**.

This sentence is ambiguous: it could be understood to mean that every man is **spaced-out** or that the men are **completely spaced-out**.

Infinitive

	present tense	-ing form	past tense	past
lock in	lock in & locks in	locking in	locked in	locked in

1. lock... in p.v. When you **lock** people **in**, you lock a door or gate so that they cannot leave a room, building, or other place.

Seven people died because they were **locked in** the burning building.

It's dangerous to **lock** children **in** a car.

locked in part.adj. When people cannot leave a room, building, or other place because the door or gate is locked, they are **locked in**.

We're **locked in** — we'll have to break a window.

2. lock... in p.v. When you **lock in** an interest rate, price, time slot, and so on, you make it definite so that it will not change in the future.

/ met with the loan officer at the bank and **locked in** a mortgage rate.

If you want to use the condo at the beach this weekend, you need to pay a deposit to **lock it in**.

locked in part.adj. After you make an interest rate, price, time slot, and so on, definite so that it will not change in the future, it is **locked in**.

The farmer isn't worried about what happens to the price of soybeans because the price of his crop is **locked in**.

Lock out

**lock out & locks out
locked out**

locking out

locked out

1. lock... out (of) p.v. When you **lock** people **out** or **lock** people **out** of a place, you lock a door or gate so that they cannot enter a room, building, or other place.

The Youngs got home and found that their son had **locked** them **out** of their house.

I hide an extra key under the bumper of my car so that I won't get **locked out**.

locked out part.adj. When people cannot enter a room, building, or other place because the door or gate is locked, they are **locked out**.

We're **locked out**; we'll just have to wait outside until someone comes home.

2. lock... out p.v. When a business **locks out** workers, the workers are prohibited from working by the business management.

Management **locked** the workers **out** after they refused to sign the new contract.

When the owners heard talk of a strike, they **locked** the employees **out**.

locked out part.adj. After a business **locks out** workers in order to prohibit them from working, the workers are **locked out**.

We're **locked out**. How can we earn a living?

lockout n. When a business **locks out** workers in order to prohibit them from working, it is a **lockout**.

The **lockout** lasted for three months.

Infinitive

	present tense	-ing form	past tense	past participle
punch in	punch in & punches in	punching in	punched in	punched in

1. punch... in p.v. When you come to your workplace and put your time card in the time clock to record the time you have arrived, you **punch in**.

Don't forget to **punch in** as soon as you get to work.

Mark was late, so I **punched** him **in**.

punched in part.adj. When you are **punched in**, you are at your workplace, on duty, and being paid.

If you're **punched in**, you shouldn't be sitting down smoking a cigarette. punch out

punch out & punches out

punching out

punched out

punched out

1. punch ... out p.v. When you leave your workplace and put your time card in the time clock to record the time you have left, you **punch out**.

Sally's not at work; she **punched out** at 5:08. Jim usually forgets, so his boss **punches** him **out**.

punched out part.adj. When you are **punched out**, you are not at your workplace, or if you are there, you are off duty and not being paid.

The manager asked why I wasn't working, and I told him I was **punched out**.
put out

put out & puts out

putting out

put out

put out

1. put... out p.v. When you extinguish a fire or something that is burning, you **put** it **out**.

Put that cigarette **out** immediately.
It was two hours before the fire was **put out**.

2. put ...out p.v. When you take something from inside a building or storage place and leave it outside for someone to take, use, or deal with, you **put it out**.

The garbage truck comes early tomorrow morning, so **put** the trash bags **out** tonight.
Judy put some clothes **out** for her daughter to wear the next day.

3. put... out p.v. When you **put out** your hand, arm, foot, or leg, you extend it front of your body.

Mike **put out** his leg and tripped me.
I **put** my hand **out**, but she refused to shake it.

4^ut... out p.v. When you **put** yourself **out**, you try very hard to help someone.
Sofia really put herself out to make her new daughter-in-law feel welcome.
Don't put yourself out. I can make my own dinner.

5. put ...out p.v. When you **put** people out, you inconvenience them.

Erik really put Bill **out** when he asked him for a ride to the airport at 3:00 in the morning.
You've done so much to help me. I'm sorry to have put you **out**.

6. put out p.v. When you are **put out** by people, you are annoyed by something they have said or done.

/ was really put **out** by having to take a taxi to work because Mike hadn't returned my car.
Dan was **put out** by Sam's ungrateful attitude.

put out part.adj. When you are annoyed by something that someone has said or done, you are **put out**.

Maria's **put out**; the manager thanked everyone who worked on the project except her.

7. put... out p.v. When a book, magazine, newspaper, or musical recording is published or issued, it is **put out**.

The publisher is planning to **put** a new magazine **out** that will appeal to teenage girls.
Frank Sinatra **put out** several classic recordings in the 1950s.

Infinitive

	present tense	-ing form	past tense	past participle
sort out	sort out & sorts out	sorting out	sorted out	sorted out

1. sort... out p.v. When you **sort** a group of things **out**, you separate them into smaller groups according to one or more characteristics.

After you take the laundry out of the dryer, you have to **sort it out**.
The mail arrives at the post office all mixed together, and it has to be **sorted out** before it can be delivered.

sorted out *part.adj.* After you separate things into smaller groups according to one or more characteristics, they are **sorted out**.

The mail is **sorted out** and ready to be delivered.

2. sort... out *p.v.* When you do something to solve a problem or to correct a misunderstanding, you **sort it out**.

Janice was angry with me about what happened last night, but I called her and we **sorted everything out**.

Everyone is confused about the new plan. We ought to talk to Mrs. Taylor and **sort everything out**.

sorted out *part.adj.* After you do something to solve a problem or to correct a misunderstanding, it is **sorted out**.

Mike and Tom had a big fight, but everything is **sorted out** now.

Infinitive

	present tense	-ing form	past tense	past participle
space out	space out & spaces out	spacing out	spaced out	spaced out

1. space... out *p.v.* [informal—used mostly by young people] When you space out or when something **spaces you out**, something or someone confuses you and causes you to forget what you were saying or doing at that moment.

This place is really weird — it's **spacing me out**. Sorry, what did you say? I wasn't listening — I **spaced out**.

spaced-out *part.adj.* When something or someone confuses you and causes you to forget what you were saying or doing at that moment, you are **spaced-out**.

Half of what Jerry says doesn't make any sense; he's all **spaced-out**.

wash up

wash up & washes up	washing up	washed up	washed up
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1. wash up *p.v.* When you **wash up**, you wash your hands thoroughly.

Go and **wash up** — it's time for dinner.

The surgeon **washed up** before the operation.

2. wash up *p.v.* When something in a lake, a river, or the sea **washes up**, it is carried by the water to the land and left there.

The police were called when a dead body **washed up** on the beach.

Pieces of the sunken boat continued to **wash up** for weeks.

EXERCISE 30a — Complete the sentences with phrasal verbs from this section. Be sure the phrasal verbs are in the correct tense.

1. I had to break a window when I _____ myself _____ of my car.
2. Judy was _____ by her brother's criticism of the way she's raising her children.
3. The guard _____ the prisoner _____ her jail cell.
4. The Bakers organized a nice party for their daughter's birthday. They really _____ themselves _____.
5. My brown socks are mixed with my black socks. I have to _____ them _____.
6. Joe was late to work, so the manager _____ him _____.
7. The forest fire was _____ by the rain.
8. The restaurant manager told the cook to _____ before handling food.
9. The factory workers finished their shifts and _____.
10. Thanks for helping me move my piano. I'm sorry to _____ you _____.
11. We got a fixed-rate mortgage so we could _____ a low rate,
12. The workers were _____ by management during a labor dispute.
13. I totally _____ and forgot about the cake in the oven,
14. Sally and her brothers had a big argument, but they got everything _____.
15. As I was falling, I _____ my arm _____ to protect my head.
16. Wreckage from the crashed airplane _____ on the coast.
17. Jim _____ bowls of peanuts _____ for his guests.
18. The band hasn't _____ a CD in three years.

EXERCISE 30b — Write three sentences using the objects in parentheses. Be sure to put the objects in the right place.

1. He **locked in**. (the crazy guy, him)

2. Jim **locked out**. (his wife, her)

3. Did you **punch in**? (Rosa, her)

4. Would you punch **out**? (Linda and Erik, them)

5. They couldn't **put out**. (the fire, it)

6. The bright lights **spaced out**. (Janice, her)

EXERCISE 30c — Complete the sentences with participle adjectives from this section.

1. Mark isn't working; he's taking a break. He must be _____.
2. You can't leave the building because you're _____.
3. The clothes were all mixed together, but now they're _____.
4. I forgot my key, and I can't get in my office. I'm _____.
5. We had a big misunderstanding, but it's all _____ now.
6. Joe went to the store, but when he got there, he couldn't remember what he wanted. He was _____.
7. Nancy invited her father-in-law for dinner, and after dinner he told Nancy that his other daughter-in-law was a better cook. Nancy was really _____.
8. The manager asked, "If you're _____, why aren't you working?"

EXERCISE 30d — Write answers to the questions using phrasal verbs and participle adjectives from this section. Be sure the phrasal verbs are in the correct tense.

1. There was a fire in the wastebasket, so I got some water to extinguish it. What did I do?
2. I don't want the children in here while I'm working, so I'm going to push the button on the doorknob to lock the door. What am I going to do to the children?
3. In Question 2, how would you describe the children after I lock the door?
4. David forgot what he was going to say. What did David do?
5. In Question 4, how would you describe David when he forgot what he was going to say?
6. Sally told me to use soap and water to get my hands clean before I handle food. What did Sally tell me to do?
7. The newspaper is published only once a week. What is done to the newspaper only once a week?
8. Lydia put Jim's time card in the time clock when Jim was late for work. What did Lydia do for Jim?
9. In Question 8, how would you describe Jim after Lydia put his time card in the time clock?
10. Your books are all mixed together and you ought to separate them into different groups. What should you do to your books?
11. In Question 10, how would you describe your books after you separate them into different groups?
12. I made the thief stay until the police came by putting him in the closet and using a key to prevent him from leaving the closet. What did I do to the thief?

13. In Question 12, how would you describe the thief after I used the key to prevent him from leaving the closet?
14. It really annoyed Erik when Jane told him that he needed to lose weight. How was Erik affected by Jane's remark?
15. In Question 14, how would you describe Erik after Jane told him he needed to lose weight?
16. The employees can't put their time cards in the time clock and go home before 4:30. What can't the employees do?
17. In Question 16, after the employees put their time cards in the time clock, how would you describe them?
18. Jane didn't try very hard to make her brother and his family comfortable when they stayed with her. What didn't Jane do?

EXERCISE 30e, Review — Complete the sentences with these participle adjectives from previous sections. To check their meanings, review the section number given after each one.

beefed up, 28	lit up, 13	shut off, 26	worn off, 27
broken off, 27	made out, 29	torn off, 27	
closed off, 13	made-up, 23	washed off, 27	
dried off, 27	messed up, 28	wiped off, 27	

1. The children baked cookies this morning, and they left the kitchen all _____.
 2. The _____ security force can handle any terrorist attack.
 3. Charles didn't pay his bill, and now his electricity is _____.
 4. I can't read the sign because the paint is all _____.
 5. There aren't any tags on this mattress. They're all _____.
 6. Those apples aren't _____, so don't eat them.
 7. You can't drive down that street; it's _____.
 8. This check isn't blank; it's _____.
 9. The Christmas tree isn't _____ now, but when it is it'll be beautiful.
 10. I put the coffee cup with the _____ handle downstairs. I'm going to fix it later.
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11. The kitchen counter isn't _____, so don't put those papers on it — they might get grease on them.
12. That was quite a rain we just had. I don't think I'll drive to work until the roads have _____.
13. I didn't believe a word he said. It was just a lot of _____ nonsense.

EXERCISE 30f, Review — Complete the sentences with these phrasal verbs from previous sections. Be sure the phrasal verbs are in the correct tense. To check their meanings, review the section number given after each one.

ask for, 29	fill out, 14	make out, 29	wipe off, 27
butt in, 14	have on, 25	open up, 26	work out, 11
carry out, 28	head into, 17	stand up, 28	
drop in, 29	hurry up, 25	trade in, 24	
drop out, 23	knock over, 25	wash off, 27	

- _____ of school was the dumbest thing I ever did.
- The loan application was rejected because it hadn't been _____ properly.
- I'm going to ask the car dealer how much I can _____ my car _____ for.
- My feet are killing me. I've been _____ all day.
- Did you see what Sally was wearing yesterday? She _____ a green dress and purple shoes _____.
- Mike _____ the bartender _____ a gin martini, but she made a vodka martini instead.
- We'll have to _____ if we're going to get to the theater before the movie starts.
- Don't leave that glass there — the baby might _____ it _____.
- Dad's hardware store went out of business after a huge discount store _____ across the street.
- You won't be able to _____ that paint _____ with water; you'll have to use turpentine.
- It was raining, so I had to _____ the water _____ my glasses after I came inside.
- Sergeant Jones has always _____ his orders without fail.
- If you're ever in my neighborhood, _____; you're always welcome.
- Things aren't _____ at my new job, and I think I'm going to quit soon.
- Judy left her home in the suburbs and _____ the city.
- When I met Jim I was surprised at how nice he was. Everyone always _____ him _____ to be a real jerk.
- I would have been next, but then some jerk _____ line.