

## 23. FOCUS ON: two-word phrasal verbs that require an additional particle when used with an object, 2

As we saw in Section 9, many phrasal verbs that can be used both **intransitively** and **transitively** require a second particle when they are used transitively, which makes them three-word phrasal verbs.

Although these phrasal verbs have a three-word version, they remain classified as two-word verbs because the two-word and three-word phrasal verbs have the same meaning — they are variations of the same verb:

**He filled in.** **He filled in**  
**for Mike.**

There are, however, three-word phrasal verbs that share the same verb and first particle as another two-word phrasal verb but have an entirely different meaning. These are two different phrasal verbs and are classified separately:

**He put up a poster.**

**He put up with** her rudeness.

Infiniti				
	present tense	-ing form	past tense	past
<b>crack down</b>				
	crack down & cracks down	cracking down	cracked down	cracked down

**1. crack down** (on) **p.v.** When you **crack down** or **crack down** on someone or something, you enforce rules and laws more than you enforced them before or you make new, stronger rules and laws.

The chief of police said he was going to **crack down** on car theft.

The students have been coming to class later and later everyday. It's time to start **cracking down**.

**crackdown** **n.** When you enforce rules and laws more than you enforced them before, this is a **crackdown**.

The FBI is planning a major **crackdown** on organized crime.

After the **crackdown**, the crime rate plunged.

<b>cut down</b>	cut down & cuts down	cutting down	cut down	cut down
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**1. cut... down** **p.v.** When you **cut down** a tree, you use a saw or an axe to cut it and make it fall to the ground.

You should **cut** that dead tree **down** before it falls on your house.

The builder was criticized for **cutting down** so many trees when he built the house.

**2. cut... down** **p.v.** [informal — always separated] When you **cut** people **down** to size, you do or say something to make them feel less important or less powerful.

I'm tired of that jerk. I'm going to **cut** him **down** to size.

Hank thinks he's such a tough guy. Someone ought to **cut** him **down** to size.

**3. cut down** (on) **p.v.** When you **cut down** or **cut down** on something that you consume, you use it less. When you **cut down** or **cut down** on something you do, you do it less. **Cut back** is similar to **cut down**.

If you can't quit smoking, you should at least **cut down**.

My doctor said **cutting down** on fat in my diet would lower my cholesterol.

#### Infinitive

	present tense	-ing form	past tense	past participle
<b>drop out</b>	drop out & drops out	dropping out	dropped out	dropped out

**1. drop out** (of) **p.v.** When you **drop out** or **drop out** of a school, a training course, or other program, you leave before completing it.

The program is very difficult, and about 70 percent of the students **drop out**.

Linda's father was very disappointed when she **dropped out** of college.

**dropout n.** A **dropout** is someone who has left school, usually high school or college, before graduating.

Many successful people are college **dropouts**.

#### get away

get away & gets away away	getting away	got away	gotten/got
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**1. get away** (from) **p.v.** When you escape from people who are chasing you because they want to hurt you or because you have committed a crime, you **get away** or **get away** from them.

When he took the knife out of his pocket, I **got away** from him fast.

By the time the police arrived, the robbers had already **gotten away**.

**getaway n.** When you escape from people who want to capture or hurt you, you make a **getaway**.

The robbers made their **getaway** in a blue Ford.

The car used for the **getaway** was found abandoned in the next town.

**2. get away** (with) **p.v.** When you do something that is sneaky or wrong and you are not punished or criticized for it because no one knows or cares about it, you **get away** with it.

Jake has been cheating on his taxes for years, and he always **gets away** with it.

He **got away** with killing his ex-wife even though everyone knew he was guilty.

**3. get away** (from) **p.v.** When you **get away** from people or places, you leave them even though it may be difficult.

I'm tired of this town. I need to **get away**.

Frank was talking and talking, and I couldn't **get away** from him.

4. **get away** p.v. When you **get** away, you go on vacation.  
/ have a lot of work to do, but I'll try to **get away** for a week or two.  
We always try to **get away** in January and go skiing.

#### Infinitive

	present tense	-ing form	past tense	past participle
<b>hold out</b>	<b>hold out &amp; holds out</b>	<b>holding out</b>	<b>held out</b>	<b>held out</b>

1. **hold ... out** p.v. When you **hold out** your hand, you extend it in front of your body so that someone can shake hands with you or put something in your hand. **Hold out** is similar to **put out**.

Maybe Mr. Young is mad at me. I **held out** my hand, but he didn't shake it.

The street was filled with beggars **holding** their hands **out**.

2. **hold out** p.v. When a supply of something is enough for your needs, the supply **holds out**.

The beer **held out** until the end of the party, but we didn't have enough wine.

This is all the money I have, so it has to **hold out** until I get paid again.

3. **hold out** p.v. When you **hold** out, you resist an attack, pressure, or temptation or you continue to survive in a dangerous situation.

More than 1,000 enemy soldiers attacked the fort. There were only 98 of us inside, but we **held out** for two weeks.

I haven't had a cigarette in three days, and I don't know how much longer I can **hold out**.

**holdout** n. Someone who resists an attack, pressure, or temptation is a **holdout**.

The enemy soldiers are in control of the country, but there are some **holdouts** hiding in the mountains.

There are still a few **holdouts** who don't have credit cards.

4. **hold out (for)** p.v. When you **hold out** or **hold out** for something, you refuse to compromise in a negotiation and accept anything less than your original demands.

The basketball player is **holding out** for a million dollars a game.

The union spokesman said the union members would **hold out** until their demands were met.

**holdout** n. When you refuse to compromise in a negotiation and accept anything less than your original demands, you are a **holdout**.

All the players have signed contracts except for two **holdouts**.

#### make up

make up & makes up	making up	made up	made up
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1. **make... up** p.v. When you invent a story to entertain or fool people, you **make** the story **up**. When you invent a lie to deceive people, you **make** the lie **up**.

My son asked me to **make up** a story about monsters.  
Hank told his boss he was late for work because he had to go to the doctor, but he just **made** that excuse **up**.

**made-up** part.adj. When a story is invented or fictional, it is **made-up**.

There's no truth to any of this — it's just a **made-up** story.

**2. make up** (of) p.v. [often passive] When people or things **make up** a larger thing, they together form that larger thing. When a larger thing is **made up** of people or things, they together form that larger thing.

Children under fifteen **make up** 50 percent of the population.

An airplane is **made up** of thousands of parts.

**3. make... up** p.v. When you **make up** your mind, **make up** your mind about something, or **make up** your mind about doing something, you decide which choice to make or which action to take.

I / like both the blue dress and the red dress. I can't **make up** my mind.

My daughter still hasn't **made up** her mind about which college to attend.

Marsha **made** her mind **up** about quitting her job and joining the Navy.

**made up** part.adj. After you **make up** your mind or **make up** your mind to do something, your mind is **made up**.

Don't waste your time talking to Tom about it — his mind is **made up**.

**4. make... up** p.v. When you have an amount of money that is not enough for a certain requirement and you add more money so that it will be enough, you **make up** the difference between the amount you have and the amount you need.

The cashier was supposed to have \$755 at the end of her shift, but she had only \$735, so she had to **make** the shortage **up** with her own money.

I didn't have enough saved to pay for college, but my Uncle Fred **made up** the difference.

**5. make... up** p.v. When you do something that you were required to do earlier but did not, such as attend a class, take a test, or complete a homework assignment, you **make it up**.

Karen asked the teacher about **making up** the test that she missed.

The teacher told her she could **make it up** tomorrow after school.

**6. make... up** p.v. [the noun and adjectives derived from this verb are much more commonly used than the verb itself] When you **make yourself up**, you put lipstick, eye shadow, and so on, on your face.

She **made** herself up and went to the party.

**make-up** n. Make-up is cosmetics: lipstick, mascara, and soon.

Heather's father thinks she wears too much **make-up**.

**made-up** *part.adj.* After people have put on **make-up**, they are **made-up**.

Did you see Lydia? She's really beautiful when she's all **made-up**.

**7. make up** (with) *p.v.* When two people **make up** or **make up** with each other, they end an argument and resume friendly relations.

Sally and Jim had a big fight, but they **made up** the next day. Mr.

Baker said he won't **make up** with his wife until she apologizes.

Infinitive

	present tense	-ing form	past tense	past participle
<b>stay out</b>	stay out & stays out	staying out	stayed out	stayed out

**1. stay out** *p.v.* When you **stay out**, you do not return to your house.

Do you let your kids **stay out** past 7:00?

I **stayed out** late last night, and I'm really exhausted.

**2. stay out** (of) *p.v.* When you **stay out** of a place, you do not go inside it.

Your father's busy cooking dinner, so **stay out** of the kitchen.

You can't come in here. **Stay out!**

**3. stay out** (of) *p.v.* When you **stay out** of a situation, such as an argument, fight, battle, or war, you do not get involved in it.

This fight doesn't involve you, so **stay out**.

Jake has **stayed out** of trouble since he left prison.

**watch out**

**watch out & watches out**

**watching out**

**watched out**

**watched out**

**1. watch out** (for) *p.v.* When you **watch out** or **watch out** for something, you remain alert for someone or something that is dangerous or important. When you tell people to **watch out** or **watch out** for something, you are warning them of possible danger. **Watch out** is the same as **look out**.

**Watch out** when you're crossing a busy street.

Karen said she would meet us here at 12:00, so **watch out** for her.

**Watch out!** There's a snake in the grass.

I dropped a glass in the kitchen, so **watch out** for broken glass.

**EXERCISE 23a — Complete the sentences with phrasal verbs from this section. Be sure the phrasal verbs are in the correct tense.**

1. Are you telling me the truth, or did you \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_?
2. You're going to a dangerous area. \_\_\_\_\_ for muggers.
3. I have to \_\_\_\_\_ on salt in my diet because of my high blood pressure.
4. We had to \_\_\_\_\_ two trees to make room for the new swimming pool.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ of the water — someone saw a shark.
6. The soldiers in the fort couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ against such a huge and powerful army.
7. The United States is \_\_\_\_\_ of people from many different races and cultures.
8. It was too hard to work and go to school at the same time, so Todd had to \_\_\_\_\_ of college.
9. Carmen can pay only half of the money she owes me, but Luis promised to \_\_\_\_\_ the difference.
10. A group of concerned citizens is demanding that the police \_\_\_\_\_ on prostitution in their neighborhood.
11. The bank robbers \_\_\_\_\_ in a white sedan with Florida license plates.
12. When the President walks past you, \_\_\_\_\_ your hand \_\_\_\_\_ and maybe he'll shake it.
13. I really need a vacation. I haven't \_\_\_\_\_ in three years.
14. I told my son that if he can't \_\_\_\_\_ of trouble, I'm going to send him to military school.
15. The airline pilots are \_\_\_\_\_ for a 15 percent raise, and they will not accept anything less.
16. The store's closing in five minutes, so you need to \_\_\_\_\_ your mind about which pair of shoes you want.
17. After fourteen years he thought he had \_\_\_\_\_ with the murder, but he was wrong.
18. All Joe does is complain and criticize. I need to \_\_\_\_\_ from him.
19. Mike didn't come home until 4:30 in the morning, and his father was furious that he \_\_\_\_\_ so late.

20. He thinks he's so smart. I hope someone \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ to size someday.
21. Be careful about how much you spend — this money has to \_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_ until payday.
22. Bob and Marsha had a big argument, but they \_\_\_\_\_ with each other and now everything is okay.
23. The professor warned the students that if they missed the final examination, they could not \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_.

**EXERCISE 23b — Complete the sentences with the correct second particles.**

1. The principal is going to **crack down** \_\_\_\_\_ smoking in the bathroom.
2. If you want to lose weight, **cut down** \_\_\_\_\_ cake and cookies.
3. He **dropped out** \_\_\_\_\_ college before graduation.
4. After Jake robbed the liquor store, he was arrested and sent to jail. He didn't **get away** \_\_\_\_\_ robbing the liquor store.
5. The French workers are **holding out** \_\_\_\_\_ a 100 percent raise and a two-day workweek.
6. There are a lot of rattlesnakes around here, so **watch out** \_\_\_\_\_ them.
7. Timmy's mother told him to **stay out** \_\_\_\_\_ the cookie jar.

**EXERCISE 23c — Write answers to the questions using phrasal verbs, participle adjectives, and nouns from this section. Be sure the phrasal verbs are in the correct tense.**

1. The union members are on strike, and some will not go back to work unless they get the 10 percent raise they demanded in the beginning. What are the union members doing?
2. Some union members accepted a 7 percent raise and went back to work, but not the union members in Question 1. What would you call the union members in Question 1?
3. Jim and his sister had a big fight, but they apologized to each other, and now everything is okay. What did Jim and his sister do?

4. Jake stopped going to high school before he graduated. What did Jake do?
5. In Question 4, what is Jake?
6. You considered buying either a Toyota or a Nissan, and then you made your decision. What did you do?
7. My elbow is very sore, so my doctor told me to play less tennis. What did my doctor tell me?
8. Most of the Democrats will vote in favor of the new law, but a few are resisting pressure to vote yes. What are the Democrats who don't want to vote yes doing?
9. In Question 8, what are the Democrats who don't want to vote yes?
10. Mr. and Mrs. Ortega went to a party and didn't come home until 3:00 A.M. What did they do?
11. The explorer's supply of food and water has to last for three months. What does the explorer's supply of food and water have to do for three months?
12. Erik invented a funny story for his daughter. What did Erik do?
13. In Question 12, Erik's funny story wasn't true. How would you describe it?
14. Mr. Flores cheats on his taxes, but so far he hasn't been caught. What has Mr. Flores done so far?
15. There are a log of big trucks on the road, so when you drive, you have to be careful. What do you have to do when you drive?
16. The police are going to start working harder to prevent crime. What are the police going to do?
17. In Question 16, what can you call the plan to work harder to prevent crime?

**EXERCISE 23d, 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.**

aim at, 19	fall apart, 17	stand around, 18
believe in, 16	get through, 16	tell apart, 18
break through, 18	go for, 16	think about, 16
burn up, 22	grow out of, 17	wipe up, 22
come over, 17	hold off, 16	
count up, 22	put past, 16	

1. Do you want these baby clothes? My daughter has \_\_\_\_\_ them.
2. It's always a good idea to \_\_\_\_\_ installing a new software version until they get all the bugs out.

3. Get a paper towel and \_\_\_\_\_ the grape juice you spilled.
4. I'm not sure what I will do. I have to \_\_\_\_\_ it.
5. I have a lot of work to do, so I probably won't \_\_\_\_\_ until 4:00.
6. The twins look exactly like each other. How do you \_\_\_\_\_ them \_\_\_\_\_?
7. The walls of this fort are ten feet thick. No one could \_\_\_\_\_.
8. We finished our card game, and Sean \_\_\_\_\_ the points.
9. The new law is \_\_\_\_\_ reducing air pollution.
10. I need to fix this table. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Rac|tiel suggested moving to the suburbs, and her husband \_\_\_\_\_ the idea.
12. That guy's a lunatic. There's nothing I wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ him.
13. We \_\_\_\_\_ the old wood in the fireplace.
14. My niece is thirteen years old, but she still \_\_\_\_\_ Santa Claus.
15. The sign in the store window said they open at 10:00, but we had to \_\_\_\_\_ until 10:20 before they opened the doors.
16. Would you like to \_\_\_\_\_ to my house tonight and have dinner?