

14. FOCUS ON: participle adjectives formed from phrasal verbs, 1

The past participles of many English verbs can also be used as adjectives. You will see that sentences with adjectives formed from past participles are very similar to sentences with verbs in the passive voice: in both cases a form of *be* is used with the past participle. For this reason, it is not always easy to say whether a sentence contains an adjective formed from a past participle or a verb in the passive voice:

The door was closed. (Is this a passive sentence or is *closed* an adjective?)

Sometimes, whether a sentence contains an adjective formed from a past participle or a verb in the passive voice is clear from the sentence structure:

The door was closed by the secretary, (passive)

The door was closed when I came home last night, (adjective)

or the context:

question: What happens if the health inspector finds rats in a restaurant?

answer: It's closed. (passive)

question: Is the window open?

answer: It's closed. (adjective)

But in some cases it is not possible to say absolutely whether a sentence contains an adjective formed from a past participle or a verb in the passive voice. Fortunately, it is usually not very important because the meaning is often essentially the same. For that reason, throughout this book true adjectives formed from past participles and past participles functioning as adjectives are both classified as *participle adjectives*.

Much more important than the difference between adjectives formed from past participles and past participles functioning as adjectives is what the words mean.

Some participle adjectives are written with a hyphen (*make-up*), some without a hyphen (*fixed up*), and some as one word (*rundown*). Because not everyone agrees which participle adjectives should be hyphenated/which should not, and which should be written as one word, you will occasionally see the same participle adjective written with or without a hyphen or written as one word. Also, British English hyphenates many participle adjectives that are not normally hyphenated in American English; many of the participle adjectives shown unhyphenated in this book are hyphenated in British English.

Infinitive				
	present tense	-ing form	past tense	past participle
butt in	butt in & butts in	butting in	butt in	butt in

1. butt in p.v. When you enter a conversation, situation, or place (especially a line) aggressively, rudely, and without invitation/you **butt in**.

/ was trying to talk to Mm at the party, but Bob kept **butting in**.

My father taught me that it's not polite to **butt in** line; you have to go to the back and wait your turn.

dress up

dress up & dresses up

dressing up

dressed up

dressed up

1. dress... up p.v. When you **dress up**, you wear very nice clothes, often for a special occasion. When you **dress** people up, you put very nice clothes on them/ often for a special occasion.

You should always **dress up** for a job interview.

The Taylors **dressed** their children **up** so they could take some pictures.

dressed up part.adj. When you are **dressed up**, you are wearing very nice clothes, often for a special occasion.

Where are Tom and Nancy going? They're all **dressed up**.

I felt like an idiot at the party — everyone was really **dressed up** except me.

2. dress up (like/as) p.v. When people wear old-fashioned clothes or costumes, they **dress up**, **dress up** like someone, or **dress up** as someone.

Did you see Charles at the Halloween party? He **dressed up** like a cowboy.

At Jane's costume party, everyone has to **dress up** as a clown.

dry up

dry up & dries up

drying up

dried up

dried up

1. dry... up p.v. When something **dries up** or something **dries** it **up**, all the water or other liquid in it goes away.

The sun came out and **dried up** all the rain. The Great Salt Lake is slowly **drying up**.

dried up part.adj. After all water or other liquid in something goes away, it is **dried up**.

The cowboys reached the river only to find that it was **dried up**.

These leaves will burn okay now that they're **dried up**.

2. dry up p.v. When the amount or supply of something gets smaller and then disappears completely, it **dries up**.

The factory switched to synthetic rubber after the supply of natural rubber **dried up**.

The small grocery store's business **dried up** after a huge supermarket opened across the street.

Infinitive	present tense	-ing form	past tense	past participle
fill out	fill out & fills out	filling out	filled out	filled out

1. **fill... out p.v.** When you **fill out** a form, you put information in the correct spaces. **Fill in** is the same as **fill out**.

The personnel director asked Sofia to **fill out** an application.

Fill the withdrawal slip **out** and give it to the teller.

filled out partadj. After all the information is in the correct spaces of a form, the form is **filled out**.

Here's my application; it's all **filled out**. Are these forms blank or **filled out**?

2. **fill... out p.v.** When slender people gain weight, they **fill out**.

Jake was really thin when he got out of prison, but he has really **filled out** since then.

Nicole started to **fill out** after she started working at the candy shop.

put away

put away & puts away putting away put away put away

1. **put... away p.v.** When you return something to the place where it is usually stored while it is not being used, you **put it away**.

/ told you to **put away your** toys before you go outside.

Todd always dries the dishes, and I **put** them **away**.

put away part.adj. If something is in the place where it is usually stored while it is not being used, it is **put away**.

Where is my tool kit? I looked in the closet, and it's not **put away**.

The dishes are **put away**. Now let's watch TV.

2. **put... away p.v.** When people are **put away**, they are sent to prison or a mental institution.

/ hope they **put** that maniac **away** and throw away the key.

Jake was **put away** for ten years after he was convicted of murder.

3. **put.. .away p.v. [informal]** When you consume large quantities of food or drink (especially alcoholic drink), you **put it away**.

Be sure to buy plenty of beer if David is coming to the party. He can really **put it away**.

I don't feel well. I **put away** four hot dogs and a bag of cookies.

stick up

stick up & sticks up sticking up stuck up stuck up

1. **stick... up p.v.** When you use a gun or other weapon to rob people, banks, or stores, you **stick them up**. **Hold up** is the same as **stick up**.

Call the police! They're **sticking up** the bank.
 If we need some money, we can always **stick up** a liquor store.

stickup n. When someone uses a gun or other weapon to rob a person, bank, or store, there is a **stickup**. A **holdup** is the same as a **stickup**.

A man wearing a ski mask yelled, "This is a **stickup**!"

The detective was asking questions about **the stickup** last night.

2. stick... up p.v. When you put something, such as a picture, sign, or notice, in a place where people can see it, you **stick** it **up**.

Sam **stuck** a notice **up** about his lost dog.

I'm going to **stick** these "no smoking" signs **up** all over the school.

3. stick... up p.v. When you push something inside a container or space that is long and narrow, you **stick** it **up**.

We had to take Susie to the emergency room after she **stuck** a paper clip **up** her nose.

Mark **stuck** his hand **up** the chimney to try to find the hidden key.

4. stick up p.v. When something long and narrow is raised above the surface, it **sticks up**.

Be careful walking around a construction site — there might be a nail **sticking up**.

My hair was **sticking up** in the back after / woke up from my nap.

stuck-up part.adj. [informal — although the participle adjective **stuck-up** derives from **stick up**, the verb form is never used in this sense] When you think you are better than other people because you are more beautiful or more intelligent or because you come from a higher level of society, you are **stuck-up**.

Heather is the most popular girl in the school, but she isn't **stuck-up**.

They're so **stuck-up** — they'll never sit at our table.

Infinitive			
present tense	-ing form	past tense	past participle
use up			
use up & uses up	using up	used up	used up

1. use... up p.v. When you use up something, you use all of it.

After you **use** something **up**, be sure to write it on the grocery list.

I **used up** all the glue; we need to buy more.

used up part.adj. After all of something has been used, it is **used up**.

Do we have another tube of toothpaste in the house? This one's **used up**.

wind			
wind up & winds up	winding up	wound up	wound up

1. wind ...up p.v. When you turn the handle or key of a mechanical toy, watch, or clock to make it operate, you **wind** it **up**.

/ overslept because I forgot to **wind up** my alarm dock. This toy doesn't use batteries; you have to **wind it up**.

wound up part.adj. After someone turns the handle or key of a mechanical toy, watch, or clock, it is **wound up**.

The toy soldier is **wound up**. Just push the button to make it walk.

What is wrong with this watch? It's **wound up**, but it still doesn't work.

wound up part.adj. When you are nervous or tense, you are **wound up**.

Don't even talk to Joe today. He's really **wound up**.

I'm feeling really **wound up** — I need a drink.

2. **wind up** p.v. When you say that someone or something **winds up** a certain way or **winds up** doing something, you mean that this situation was the result of a series of decisions, actions, or unplanned and unexpected occurrences. **End up** is similar to **wind up**.

We got totally lost and **wound up** 100 miles from the campground.

If you don't start driving more carefully, you're going to **wind up** dead.

3. **wind ... up** p.v. When you **wind up** an activity or event, you finish it or get ready to finish it. **Wrap up** is similar to **wind up**.

The detective **wound up** her investigation and made several arrests.

We'd better **wind** things **up** here; it's getting late.

4. **wind ... up** p.v. When you wrap something long, such as an electrical cord, rope, string, or measuring tape, around and around so that it is in a ball or on a spool, you **wind** it **up**.

That's enough fishing for today. Let's **wind up** our lines and go home.

The firefighters **wound up** their fire hoses and went back to the station.

wound up part.adj. When you wrap something long, such as an electrical cord, rope, or measuring tape, around and around so that it is in a ball or on a spool, it **is wound up**.

This rope is a mess. You should keep it **wound up**.

This electrical cord is really **wound up** tight.

EXERCISE 14a — Complete the sentences with phrasal verbs from this section. Be sure the phrasal verbs are in the correct tense.

1. We couldn't decide where to go, so we _____ staying home.

2. Be sure you _____ this form _____ carefully.

3. My son loves to eat. He can _____ an extra large pizza in less than fifteen minutes.

A. I'll _____ this notice _____ on the wall.

5. We're going out to a nice restaurant tonight, so be sure to _____.

6. Business at the ski shop always _____ in summer.

7. When you're finished with your Monopoly game, _____ it _____.

8. Congress is _____ some unfinished business before the summer recess.

9. The firefighter _____ her hand _____ the drain pipe to try to reach the kitten.

10. The meeting's almost over _____ they're _____ it _____ now.

11. Janice went to the costume party _____ like Marie Antoinette.

12. The desert is so hot that rainwater _____ almost immediately.
13. I don't know what time it is. I forgot to _____ my clock _____.
14. Be careful when you sail your boat in this shallow water. Sometimes logs _____ from the bottom.
15. Lydia has _____ a little since she had the baby.
16. Aunt Kathy finished knitting the sweater and _____ her knitting needles.
17. Frank and Jesse James _____ a bank in Northfield, Minnesota, in 1876.
18. I hope they catch those crooks and _____ them _____ for a long time.
19. I _____ all my time _____ on the first half of the test and didn't have any time left for the second half.
20. My brother is so rude! Whenever I try to talk to my friend Karen, he _____ and won't let me talk.

EXERCISE 14b — Complete the sentences with participle adjectives from this section.

1. I hope it rains soon. Our lawn is really _____.
2. Why are you _____? Are you going to a party?
3. Some of these forms are blank and others are _____.
4. All the people who live in that neighborhood think they're better than everyone else in town.

There're so _____.

5. I can't use my printer. The toner cartridge is _____, and I need to buy a new one.
6. The clock isn't working because it isn't _____.
7. Tirrny, are your toys all over the floor where they were last night, or are they _____?

EXERCISE 14c — Write three sentences using the objects in parentheses. Be sure to put the objects in the right place.

1. Janice **dressed up**. (her son, him)

_____.
_____.
_____.

The sun quickly **dries up**. (the water, it)

_____.
_____.
_____.

Filling out isn't necessary, (the entire form, it)

_____.
_____.
_____.

Ed **put away** in an hour. (six beers, them)

_____.
_____.
_____.

They **stuck up**. (notices, them)

_____.
_____.
_____.

6. I'm **winding up**. (my clock, it)

_____.
_____.
_____.

EXERCISE 14d — 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. Jake was riding his motorcycle too fast and not being careful. Now he is in the hospital with a broken leg. What happened to Jake?
2. It was hard talking to my mother because my sister kept rudely interrupting our conversation. What did my sister keep doing?
3. A lot of rain fell and made a small lake in the field. Now, after a week, the water is not there anymore. What happened to the water?
4. Alex was playing with his toy trains. Now they are in the box where he keeps them when he is not playing with them. What did Alex do?
5. In Question 4, how would you describe Alex's toys?
6. It rained three hours ago, but now there is no more water in the streets. How would you describe the streets?
7. I turned the key in this grandfather clock, and now it is working. What did I do to the clock?
8. In Question 7, how would you describe the clock?
9. Daniela put on her best clothes for the dance. What did Daniela do?
10. In Question 9, how would you describe Daniela?
11. Luis wrote all the necessary information on the form. What did Luis do?
12. In Question 11, how would you describe the form?

EXERCISE 14e, Review — Complete the sentences with these participle adjectives from previous sections. To check their meanings, review the section number given after each one.

backed up, 11	cut off, 11	hooked up, 9	screwed up, 10
broken-down, 5	cut up, 7	hung up, 9	set up, 5
burned-out, 8	filled in, 10	paid for, 4	wake-up, 11
caught up, 9	grown-up, 10	piled up, 5	worked up, 9

1. The clothes are _____ in the closet.

2. I don't owe any money to the bank for my house. It's _____.
3. My VCR is connected to my TV. My VCR is _____.
4. We live far out in the country away from town, our friends, and our families. I don't like being so _____.
5. My car's _____, so I have to take the bus to work.
6. All the plans and arrangements for our vacation are ready; everything is _____.
7. All the spaces in this form have the necessary information in them. The form is _____.
8. Nancy's four-year-old son was playing with her computer, and now it's all _____.
9. I was sick and missed several homework assignments in school. But I worked hard and finished all the _____ homework I missed, and now I'm _____.
10. I'm very nervous and upset about something. I'm _____.
11. These videotapes aren't for children — they're _____ videotapes.
12. Timmy's mother used a knife to cut his meat into many small pieces. Timmy's meat is _____.
13. I'm tired all the time, I hate my job, and I need a vacation. I'm _____.
14. My computer crashed last night, but fortunately all my important files are _____.
15. The hotel forgot my _____ call, and I missed my plane.
16. The magazines are _____ in a big stack.