

28. FOCUS ON: passive phrasal verbs, 2

When separable phrasal verbs are in the passive, they cannot be separated by the object of the verb because the object of the active verb is the subject of the passive sentence — there is no object:

active	: Jim called back	Mike.	passive	Mike	was called back .
	subject	object		subject	
active	: Jim called Mike back .				
	subject	object			

Infinitive

	present tense	-ing form	past tense	past participle
beef up	beef up & beefs up	beefing up	beefed up	beefed up

1. beef... up p.v. When you **beef up** security or some other arrangement to prevent or deal with a problem, you make this arrangement stronger.

After the terrorist attack, security was **beefed up** at the embassy.

The hospital decided to **beef up** its emergency facilities.

The coach is planning to **beef** the defense **up**.

beefed-up part.adj. After security or some other arrangement to prevent or deal with a problem has been made stronger, it is **beefed-up**.

The ambassador is confident that the **beefed-up** security will prevent any further terrorist attacks.

break up

break up & breaks up	breaking up	broke up	broken
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1. break... up p.v. When you **break up** a fight, you stop the fight.

Two students were fighting, and the teacher **broke** them **up**.

There was no way I could **break up** the fight between the two dogs.

2. break... up p.v. When a gathering of people separates, it **breaks up**. When the police tell people who are gathered together in a crowd to separate and leave the area, the police **break** the gathering **up**.

The meeting should **break up** around 3:00.

The police ordered the gang members to **break it up**.

The demonstration was **broken up** by riot police.

3. break ...up (with) p.v. When two people end a romantic relationship, they **break up**. When you end a romantic relationship with another person, you **break up** with that person. When other people cause a couple to **break up**, they **break** the couple **up**.

I was sad to hear that Jim and Nancy had **broken**

up.

It was Jim's secretary who **broke** them **up**.

breakup n. When two people end a romantic relationship **breakup** occurs. Nancy is very upset about the **breakup**.

4. break... up p.v. When something breaks into smaller pieces, it **breaks up**. When you break something into smaller pieces, you **break it up**.

The meteor **broke up** when it entered Earth's atmosphere.

Sally **broke** the cookie **up** before giving it to her baby.

breakup n. When something breaks into smaller pieces, a **breakup** takes place.

The **breakup** of AT&T created several smaller telephone companies.

5. break... up p.v. When something **breaks up** the day or some other period of time, it interrupts that time and makes it less boring.

The bank guard likes to chat with the tellers once in a while to **break up** the day.

My day was **broken up** by a going-away party for one of my coworkers.

Infinitive

	present tense	-ing form	past tense	past
call	call back & calls back	calling back	called backed	called back

1. call ...back p.v. When you **call** someone back, you call a person on the telephone who has called you earlier.

Janice left a message asking me to **call** her **back**.

Bob was **called back** by the salesman.

2. call... back p.v. When you leave a place or walk away from a person and are then asked to return, you are **called back**.

/ remembered something after she walked away, and I **called** her **back**.

Mike handed his letter of resignation to his boss, but he was **called back** after he left the office.

call up

call up & calls up	calling up	called up	called up
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1. call ...up p.v. When you **call** people up, you call them on the telephone.

Nicole **called** me **up** and asked me to come to her party.

Every evening I'm **called up** by charities asking for money.

carry out

carry out & carries out	carrying out	carried out	carried out
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1. carry... out p.v. When you carry out a duty, task, assignment, or order, you do it.

Sean will carry your duties **out** while you're on vacation.

The boss was furious because his orders hadn't been **carried out**.

2. carry... out (of) p.v. When you **carry** something **out** of a place, you hold it in your hands and take it from that place.

It took four guys to **carry** the pool table **out**.
David was so drunk that we had to **carry** him **out** of the bar.

carryout n. Food that you take from a restaurant and eat in another place is **carryout** or **carryout** food. **Takeout** and **takeout** food are the same as **carryout** and **carryout** food.

We usually take **carryout** food when we go to visit Aunt Kathy.

Infinitive			
present tense	-ing form	past tense	past participle
give away			
give away & gives away	giving away	gave away	given away

1. give... away p.v. When you **give** something **away**, you give it to someone without asking for anything in return because you do not want it or because you want to help the person you are giving it to.

This old furniture isn't worth very much, so I think I'll just **give** it **away**.

He made nearly a billion dollars, but after he retired he **gave** most of his money **away**.

2. give... away p.v. When you **give** a secret **away**, you accidentally reveal that secret.

/ haven't seen that movie yet, so don't **give away** the ending.

You can trust me with the secret. I haven't **given** it **away**,

3. give... away p.v. When you **give** yourself **away**, you accidentally reveal something secret about yourself. When something **gives** you **away**, it accidentally reveals something secret about you.

Mark tried to keep his affair a secret, but he was **given away** by his credit card bills.

Toad claimed he didn't care about Sally anymore, but he **gave** himself away when he asked who she had gone to the party with.

giveaway n. A **giveaway** is a statement or action that reveals secret information.

/ knew I was going to be fired from my job when everyone stopped talking to me — that was the **giveaway**.

mess up

mess up & messes up	messing up	messed up	messed up
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1. mess... up p.v. [informal] When you **mess up** a place, you make it dirty or disorganized.

Jim made spaghetti sauce, and he really **messed up** the kitchen.

You kids can play in the living room, but don't **mess** it **up**.

messed up part.adj. After you **mess up** a place, it is **messed up**.

It looks like Timmy was the last one in the bathroom — it's really **messed up**.

2. mess... up p.v. [informal] When you **mess up** a situation, you create problems. When you **mess up** a plan or arrangement, you interfere with it and prevent it from happening as planned. **Mess up** is similar to **screw up**.

Everything was perfect until you **messed it up**.
 Our honeymoon was **messed up** by the airline strike.

messed up *part.adj.* When you interfere with a plan or arrangement and prevent it from happening as planned, it is **messed up**. **Messed up** is similar to **screwed up**.

Bob changed my plan, and now it's totally **messed up**.

Infinitive				
	present tense	-ing form	past tense	past
stand up	stand up & stands up	standing up	stood up	stood up

1. stand up *p.v.* When you **stand** up, you change from a sitting position to a standing position. **Get up** is similar to **stand up**.

Everyone **stands up** when the judge enters the courtroom.

When the students are sleepy, the teacher makes them **stand up**.

2. stand... up *p.v. [informal]* When you **stand** people up, you do not arrive at their house as you have promised or at a social event or meeting where you are expected.

Heather had a date with Jim last Saturday night, but she was **stood up**.

The senator was scheduled to speak at our meeting, but he **stood us up**.

EXERCISE 28a — Complete the sentences with phrasal verbs from this section. Be sure the phrasal verbs are in the correct tense.

- If you _____ a long airplane flight into two or three shorter flights, it isn't as boring.
- My workroom was clean and neat, but my brother did some work and he _____ it _____.
- It's going to be a surprise party, so don't _____ it _____.
- The neighborhood council asked the police to _____ their patrols in high crime neighborhoods.
- I haven't talked to Sam in a long time. I think I'll _____ him _____ tonight.
- The general expects his orders to be _____ immediately.
- In some countries, students always _____ when they speak in class.
- The huge iceberg _____ when it drifted into warmer water.
- Breaking my leg sure _____ my ski trip _____.
- Janice didn't come to my house last night as she promised. She _____ me _____.
- Timmy and his friend were fighting, and Timmy's mother _____ the fight _____.
- These boxes are really heavy. Can you help me _____ them _____ of the house?
- After the rally ended, the crowd quickly _____ and went home.
- I'm too busy to talk on the phone now. Can you _____ me _____ later?
- Bob claimed to have an excellent education, but he was _____ by his poor grammar.
- Mark is very upset. His girlfriend just _____ with him.
- Jim told the Girl Scouts that he didn't want to buy any cookies, but as they walked away he changed his mind and _____ them _____.
- Instead of charging for the software program, the company decided to _____ it _____ free.

EXERCISE 28b — Write three sentences using the objects in parentheses. Be sure to put the objects in the right place.

1. The White House **beefed up**. (security, it)

2. The police are **breaking up**. (the protest, it)

3. A trained technician ought to carry our. (the experiment, it)

4. The foundation **gave away**. (the money, it)

5. Susie always **messes up**. (the bathroom, it)

6. Todd **stood up**. (Heather, her)

EXERCISE 28c — Write answers to the questions using phrasal verbs and participle adjectives from this section. Make all the phrasal verbs passive.

1. Dr. Wood will do the test of the new drug. What will happen to the test?

2. The statue was smashed by thieves. What happened to the gold statue?

3. The children made the house dirty and disorganized. What happened to the house?

4. In Question 3, how would you describe the house?

5. Mike's friend promised to come to his house, but he didn't. What happened to Mike?

6. Karen called Sarah, but Sarah was at school. Sarah didn't call Karen later. What didn't happen to Karen?

7. A supermarket chain gave the food to charity and didn't receive any money for it. What happened to the food?

8. The palace is making security stronger. What is happening to security at the palace?

9. In Question 8, how would you describe the security now?

10. The personnel manager will call all the candidates for the job. What will happen to all the candidates for the job?

EXERCISE 28d, 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.

back up, 11	fix up, 15	rip up, 17	tear down, 8
blow away, 15	hand out, 10	stick up, 14	track down, 13
cut off, 11	hold up, 7	take in, 7	use up, 14
drop off, 11	lay off, 10	take out, 11	wake up, 11

1. The hard disk is _____ by the computer operator every day.
2. The old buildings are being _____ to make room for a new office building.
3. There isn't any paper in the copier. Someone _____ it _____.
4. Last night I was _____ by a loud noise.
5. I can't believe I was naive enough to be _____ by him.
6. The library book I wanted had already been _____.
7. Something amazing happened yesterday. You are going to be _____ when I tell you about it.
8. After the old house had been _____, it looked a lot better.
9. Many employees are really worried that they're going to be _____.
10. I was talking to my brother on the phone when I was suddenly _____.
11. My shirt was _____ when I fell off my bicycle.
12. The entire building is _____ by these four steel beams.
13. The pamphlets will be _____ in train stations and airports.
14. The liquor store was _____ again last night.
15. The film was _____ at the photo lab.
16. The escaped prisoner was easily _____ by the FBI agents.