

PHRASAL VERBS

CHỈ CHÚ:

- *Vị trí của danh từ làm tân ngữ có thể đứng cuối hay ngay sau động từ, hoặc có trường hợp đặc biệt chỉ có thể có một vị trí. Chú ý những ví dụ được cho.*
- *Khi tân ngữ là một động từ thì thường các động từ này ở dạng danh động từ, tuy nhiên cũng có những trường hợp đặc biệt. Chú ý những ví dụ được cho.*

VERB + PREPOSITION + ADVERB

ACCOUNT FOR (tr) = *give a good reason for, explain satisfactorily (some action or expenditure)*

- *A treasurer must account for the money he spends.*
- *He has behaved in the most extraordinary way; I can't account for his actions at all/I can't account for his behaving like this.*

ALLOW FOR (tr) = *make provision in advance for, take into account (usually some additional requirement, expenditure, delay, etc.)*

- *It is 800 kilometers and I drive at 100 k.p.h., so I'll be there in eight hours. But you'll have to allow for delays going through towns and for stops for refueling.*
- *Allowing for depreciation your car should be worth \$2,000 this time next year.*

ANSWER BACK (intr) = *answer somebody back = answer a reproof impudently*

- *Father: Don't answer me back! Answer my question!*

ASK AFTER/FOR SOMEBODY = *ask for news*

- *I met Tom at the party; he asked after you. (asked how you were/how you were getting on)*

ASK FOR = a) *ask to speak to*, b) *request, demand*

- *Go to the office and ask for my secretary. b) The men asked for more pay and shorter hours.*

ASK SOMEONE IN = *invite someone to enter house*

- *He didn't ask me in; he kept me standing at the door while he read the message.*

ASK SOMEONE OUT = *invite someone to an entertainment or to a meal (usually in a public place)*

- *She had a lot of friends and was usually asked out in the evenings, so she seldom spent an evening at home.*

BACK AWAY (intr) = *step or move back slowly ('coz confronted by some danger or unpleasantness)*

- *When he took a gun out everyone backed away nervously.*

BACK OUT (intr) = *withdraw (from some joint action previously agreed on), discontinue or refuse to provide previously promised help or support*

- *He agreed to help but backed out when he found how difficult it was.*

BACK SOMEBODY UP = *support morally or verbally*

- *The headmaster never backed up his staff (back them up). If a parent complained about a teacher he assumed that the teacher was in the wrong.*

BE AGAINST (tr) = *be opposed to (often used with gerund)*

- *I am for doing nothing till the police arrive./I am against doing anything till the police arrive.*

BE AWAY (intr) = *be away from home/this place for at least a night*

BE BACK (intr) = *have returned after a long or short absence*

- *She's away for the weekend and will be back next week.*

BE FOR (tr) = *be in favour of (often used with gerund)*

- *I am for self-studying.*

BE IN FOR (tr) = *be about to encounter (usually something unpleasant)*

- *I am afraid we're in for a bumpy flight.*
- *If you think she loves you you're in for a shock.*

BE OVER (intr) = *be finished*

- *The storm is over now; we can go on.*

BE OUT (intr) = *be away from home/from this building for a short time – not overnight*

BE UP (intr) = *be out of bed*

- *Don't expect her to answer the doorbell at eight o'clock on Sunday Morning. She won't be up.*

BE UP TO (tr) = *be physically or intellectually strong enough (to perform a certain action. (Object is usually “IT” but sometimes gerund is possible)*

- *After his illness the Minister continued in office though he was no longer up to the work/up to doing the work.*

BE UP TO SOMETHING/SOME MISCHIEF/SOME TRICK/NO GOOD = *be occupied or busy with some mischievous act*

- *Don’t trust him; he is up to something/some trick.*
- *The boys are very quite. I wonder what they are up to.*
- *(Notice: object of “up to” seldom mentioned clearly as seen in the two examples above)*

IT IS UP TO SOMEONE = *It is one’s responsibility or duty (often followed by an infinitive with to)*

- *It is up to the government to take action on violence*
- *I have helped you as much as I can. Now it is up to you. (You must continue by your own efforts)*

BEAR OUT (tr) = *confirm*

- *This report bears out my theory. (bears my theory out/bear it out)*

BEAR UP (intr) = *support bad news bravely, hide feelings of grief*

- *The news of her death was a great shock to him but he bore up bravely and none of us realized how much he felt it.*

BLOW OUT (tr) = *extinguish (a flame)*

- *The wind blew out the candle. (blew the candle out/blew it out)*

BLOW UP (tr or intr) = *a) destroy by an explosion, explode, be destroyed, b) fill with air, inflate, pump up*

- *They blew up the bridges so that the enemy couldn’t follow them. (blew the bridges up/blew them up)*
- *Just as we got to the bridge it blew up.*
- *The children blew up their balloons and threw them into the air.*

BOIL AWAY (intr) = *be boiled until all (the liquid) has evaporated*

- *I put the kettle on the gas ring and then went away and forgot about it. When I returned, the water had all boiled away and the flame had burnt a hole in the kettle.*