

Age: Teenagers/Adults

**Level:** Upper-intermediate-Advanced

Time: 1 hour +

**Objectives:** To learn/practise three-part phrasal

verbs

Key skills: Vocabulary, speaking

**Materials:** One copy of the worksheet per student;

one copy of the gap-fill and a projector (or gap-fill sentences can be written on the board instead); one copy of the discussion questions per student (optional activity, see stage 6); one copy of the cards, cut up, per three to five

students

**Note:** This game can be adapted for any set of three-part phrasal verbs. I have included a set here, which can be related by topic, but you can make your own if you want to use other phrasal verbs. It could also be used without the pre-teaching with a high-level group, to get them to review any phrasal verbs that they already know.

#### **Procedure**

- 1. Write on the board or elicit (depending on level) these three stages of life:
  - childhood (children)
  - adolescence (teenagers)
  - adulthood (adults)

Ask students to talk about the differences between these three stages. What is easy and difficult about each stage of life?

- Worksheet: Fold the worksheet in half and get students to look at the top half. Ask them to discuss whether each sentence refers to children, teenagers or adults (in their opinion). Check answers and discuss any differences of opinion.
- Ask students what each sentence contains
   (a three-part phrasal verb) and get students to underline each one.

**Key:** 1. fall out with; 2. make up with; 3. get away with; 4. put up with; 5. grown out of; 6. look down on; 7. get round to; 8. stand up for; 9. coming down with; 10. own up to; 11. make up for

4. Students can now unfold and do the second part of the worksheet, matching each phrasal verb with its meaning.

**Key:** a. stand up for; b. fall out with; c. grow out of; d. own up to; e. make up for; f. come down with; g. look down on; h. put up with; i. make up with; j. get away with; k. get round to

5. Project the gap-fill onto the board (or write the sentences on the board). Students form a queue in front of the board and take turns to write one word of a phrasal verb from the worksheet in one of the gaps. The aim is to complete the gaps collaboratively. Students can use their worksheets to help them. They should pay attention to the form of the verbs.

**Key:** 1. looks down on; 2. put up with; 3. grown out of; 4. stood up for; 5. got round to; 6. make up for; 7. coming down with; 8. got away with; 9. own up to

- Discussion: This is an optional activity to give students further practice with the phrasal verbs.
   Hand out the discussion questions and tell students to discuss them in small groups.
- 7. Play **Go fish** with the cards, as follows:
  - a. Put students in groups of three to five and give a pack of cards to each group. Students deal out three cards each. They can look at their own cards. Students must have a minimum of three cards in their hand at all times (until the pack runs out).
  - b. The aim is to make three-part phrasal verbs. The first student (A) asks the student to their left (B) if they have a card (either a verb or a particle) that they need. If student B has it, they must give it to student A. If student B doesn't have it, they say 'Go fish!' Student A must then take a card from the pack.





- c. If student A completes a phrasal verb in their hand after receiving a card from the player to their left, they place it on the table and make a sentence with it. The group (with your help, if necessary) must decide if the sentence is correct or not. If the student is then left with fewer than three cards in their hand, they must pick one up from the pack.
- d. Student B then asks the student to their left (C) for a card and the game continues in this way until there are no cards left in the centre or the game reaches a stalemate, where no-one can make any more phrasal verbs with the cards that the player to their left has. The winner is the player who has placed the most phrasal verbs on the table.



#### 1. Do you think these sentences refer to children, teenagers or adults? Why?

- 1. They often fall out with their best friend ...
- 2. ... but they make up with each other after five minutes.
- 3. The cuter they are, the more they get away with being naughty.
- 4. They have to put up with difficult colleagues.
- 5. They have grown out of many of the things they used to like.
- 6. They are very judgmental and often look down on other people.
- 7. It takes them ages to get round to doing their chores.
- 8. They stand up for their friends, no matter what.
- 9. They're always coming down with the flu or a stomach bug.
- 10. They don't like to own up to their mistakes.
- 11. They make up for bad behaviour by buying you gifts.

#### 2. Match each phrasal verb in the sentences above with one of the meanings below.

- a. defend (using words)
- b. argue and stop talking to somebody
- c. stop liking something as you get older
- d. admit or confess to
- e. compensate for doing something wrong
- f. get ill

- g. think you are superior to somebody
- h. tolerate
- i. become friends again after arguing
- j. avoid punishment for doing something wrong
- k. eventually do something



1.	He may be the best singer in the choir but he knows it and he all the other singers.	
2.	The problem with living in a flat is that you have to your neighbours making noise on all sides.	
3.	Luckily, our daughter has	that annoying
4.	Arnold picking on him.	Jacob when the bullies started
5.	I've been meaning to call you for ages but I just haven't it.	
6.	I'm so sorry I broke your glasses. How can I it?	
7.	I feel awful. I think I'm	something.
8.	The students because the teacher wasn't looking.	cheating in the exam
9.	If someone doesn't window right now, the whole class is going to stay behind for detention.	breaking the



- 1. Who do you most often fall out with? Why? How long does it normally take you to make up with each other?
- 2. Is there anything you have to do but you haven't got round to doing yet?
- 3. What did you use to like as a child but have now grown out of?
- 4. Have you ever got away with something? What was it? How did you get away with it?
- 5. Do you know anyone who looks down on people?
- 6. What is the most difficult thing you have to put up with at school or work?
- 7. How often do you come down with a cold?
- 8. Do you tend to own up to your mistakes? Why? Why not?



FALL	FALL	OUT	OUT
WITH	WITH	MAKE	MAKE
UP	UP	WITH	WITH
GET	GET	AWAY	AWAY



PUT PUT UP GROW

GROW OUT OUT OF

OF LOOK LOOK DOWN

DOWN ON ON GET



GET ROUND ROUND TO

TO STAND STAND UP

FOR FOR COME COME

DOWN WITH OWN OWN



**UP** TO **MAKE MAKE UP UP FOR FOR GET AWAY WITH** TO **MAKE WITH** ON **UP**