



Elementary

Today we are going to learn a few expressions and synonyms in connection with BRING SOMEONE UP, CALL SOMEONE UP and COME BACK.

Ma néhány kifejezést és szinonímát fogunk tanulni a következő igékkel kapcsolatban.

Source: Oxford Phrasal Verbs

www.oupbooks.hu

Try to match the words with their synonyms. Párosítsd a szavakat a szinonímáikkal.

1. BRING SOMEONE UP:
2. CALL SOMEONE UP:
3. COME BACK:

Phone someone up

Turn back

Educate someone

Get back

Give someone a call

Rear someone

Telephone someone

Raise someone

Go back

Give someone a ring

Return

Ring someone up

There are some important things about their uses. Van néhány fontos dolog a használatukkal kapcsolatban.

1. BRING SOMEONE UP: to care for a child, teaching him/her how to behave until he/she is grown up *She brought up five children.*
2. EDUCATE SOMEONE: to teach somebody over a period of time at a school or university *She was educated in the US.*
3. RAISE SOMEONE: especially AmE, to care for a child or young animal until it is grown up *They were both raised in the South.*
4. REAR SOMEONE: to care for young animals or children until they are grown up *She reared a family of five all alone.*

Raise is more often used to talk about children, rear is more often used to talk about animals. Raise is a bit more formal than bring up.

Put those verbs into the gaps which can be used with the following words.

Helyettesítsd be azokat az igéket, emik a következő szavakkal használhatók.

1. _____ a child
2. _____ a family / daughter / son
3. _____ animals / sheep / chickens
4. _____ in Scotland / Oxford
5. _____ on Indian food / Hollywood movies



There are some important things about their uses.

1. CALL SOMEONE UP: esp AmE, to make a telephone call to someone My brother called me (up) from Germany.
2. Give SOMEONE A CALL: to make a telephone call to someone If you need any help, please give me a call.
3. GIVE SOMEONE A RING: BrE, informal, to make a telephone call to someone I'll give you a ring tomorrow.
4. PHONE SOMEONE UP: BrE, not formal, to make a telephone call to someone. My brother phoned me (up) from Germany last night.
5. RING SOMEONE UP: BrE, not formal, to make a telephone call to someone. I'll ring you (up) later.
6. TELEPHONE SOMEONE: BrE, formal, to make a telephone call to someone. Please write or telephone for details.

Ring and phone are most common in British English, but they are not used in American English. They use call when asking someone to come to a place. You can call, ring or phone a person, place or institution, but you must call or ring/phone for a cab/taxi or ambulance. Give someone a call or ring is used more frequently when you are telling people to telephone you, or saying that you will telephone them.

Put those verbs into the gaps which can be used with the following words.

1. _____ someone about something
2. _____ for a taxi / ambulance / doctor
3. _____ the doctor/ fire brigade / police
4. _____ for details / information

There are some important things about their uses.

1. COME BACK: to return He came back home years later.
2. GET BACK: to arrive back somewhere, esp. at your home or the place where you are staying When I finally get back home, I'm going to have a big party.
3. GO BACK: to return to the place you recently or originally came from or that you have been to before She went back into the kitchen.
4. RETURN: to come or go back from one place to another She's returning to Australia tomorrow after a year in Europe.
5. TURN BACK: to return the way that you came, esp. because something stops you from continuing. The weather was so bad that we had to turn back.

Return is a bit more formal than the others.

Put those verbs into the gaps which can be used with the following words.

1. _____ to/from/with something
2. _____ outside/ upstairs/ down
3. _____ again
4. _____ home/ to work
5. _____ safely



Now translate these sentences into Hungarian.

1. They came back from the trip relaxed and happy.
2. I returned from work to find the house was empty.
3. We only got back from our trip yesterday.
4. When are you going back to Australia?
5. I think we are lost- we'll have to turn back.
6. Her aunt brought her up.
7. She was educated in South Africa.
8. My grandmother raises lots of chickens.
9. Lions usually can rear only about three little lions.
10. I called him up and asked him how he was doing.
11. If you are lost, just give me a call.
12. I'll give you a ring the day after tomorrow.
13. Phone Mike up and ask him if he wants to come.
14. He rang up to apologise.
15. I telephoned the police because I was scared.

Now translate these sentences into English.

1. Kiment a konyhába, és két pohár tejjel jött vissza.
2. A miniszterelnök két nappal ezelőtt érkezett vissza az útjáról.
3. Mikor értél vissza tegnap este?
4. Csináltam egy csésze teát, és visszamentem az ágyba.
5. Az idő annyira rossz lett, hogy vissza kellett fordulnunk.
6. Nagyon szigorúan nevelték fel a gyerekeiket.
7. A gyerekeik Spanyolországban jártak iskolába.
8. A nagybátyám kis disznókat tenyésztett.
9. A szülei zöldségeken nevelték.
10. Ő az állomásról hívta fel a férjét.
11. He elfelejtesz valamit, csak hívj fel.
12. Megígérte, hogy felhív, de elfelejtette.
13. Ma reggel hívtam fel a bankot.
14. Felhívnád az állomást, hogy megtudd, mikor indulnak a vonatok?
15. Mikor telefonálhatok információkért?

HAVE A JOYFUL WEEKEND!

Intermediate

Today we are going to learn a few expressions and synonyms in connection with ADMIT, ASK FOR and CARE FOR.

Source: Oxford Phrasal Verbs

www.oupbooks.hu

Try to match the words with their synonyms.

1. ADMIT TO
2. ASK FOR
3. CARE FOR



Attend to
Request
Confess to
Appeal for
Look after
Apply for
Fess up to
Take care of
Tend to
Own up to
Call for

There are some important things about their uses.

1. ADMIT TO SOMETHING: to say that you have done something wrong or illegal He admitted to taking the money.
2. CONFESS TO SOMETHING: to admit, esp. formally or to the police, that you have done something wrong or illegal She confessed to the murder.
3. FESS UP TO SOMETHING: to admit that you have done something wrong or illegal No one has fessed up to eating my chocolates.
4. OWN UP TO SOMETHING: to admit that you are responsible for something bad or wrong I'm still waiting for someone to own up to the breakages.

Own up and fess up are used for actions which are not very serious. Confess is usually used for serious crimes. Admit is often used when the person is under pressure to tell the truth. Admit and confess can also be used to mention a fact that you feel embarrassed or ashamed about.

Put those verbs into the gaps which can be used with the following words.

1. to freely/openly _____
2. to readily/frankly _____
3. to be prepared/ashamed/embarrassed to _____
4. to be afraid/reluctant to _____

There are some important things about their uses.

1. APPEAL FOR SOMETHING: to make a serious and urgent request for something Police are appealing for witnesses to come forward.
2. APPLY FOR SOMETHING: to make a formal request, usually in writing, for something such as a job or a place at university She applied for a grant in order to get more money.
3. ASK FOR SOMETHING: to tell somebody that you would like them to do or give you something, or that you would like something to happen I went up to the bar and asked for a beer.
4. CALL FOR SOMETHING: used esp. in newspapers, to ask publicly for something to happen The opposition is calling for the Prime Minister to resign.
5. REQUEST SOMETHING: formal, to ask for something or ask somebody to do something in a polite or formal way You can request a free copy of the leaflet.



Put those verbs into the gaps which can be used with the following words.

1. to _____ for something from somebody
2. to formally _____ for something
3. to repeatedly _____ for something

There are some important things about their uses.

1. ATTEND TO: formal, to look after sy or sg and make sure they have everything they need. A nurse attended to his needs constantly.
2. CARE FOR: to look after sy because they are seriously ill, injured or very old, and to make sure they have everything they need. He gave up work to care for his wife.
3. LOOK AFTER SOMEONE/YOURSELF: esp. BrE, to be responsible for somebody's general health and happiness, esp. because they are ill, injured, very young or old. Who's going to look after the children while you are away?
4. TAKE CARE OF SOMEONE: to look after sy, Who's taking care of the children while you are away?
5. TEND TO SOMEONE: to look after ill or injured people. Ambulance crews were tending to the injured.
It can also be used without to. Doctors and nurses tended the injured.

People often look after sy for a short time, while they are ill, or while the person who usually takes care of them is away. Take care of someone can be used in the same way, and in AmE it is more frequent than look after someone. Both of these, but esp. take care of, can suggest a feeling of love and care for the person, not just a position of responsibility. Care for someone is more often a long-term, full time occupation.

Put those verbs into the gaps which can be used with the following words.

1. _____ the sick
2. _____ the children/the elderly/ an elderly relative
3. _____ yourself
4. _____ a wound

Now translate these sentences into Hungarian.

1. She admitted to having stolen the car.
2. She confessed to the murder.
3. Come on, fess up. I know there's something you are not telling me.
4. Nobody owned up to breaking the window.
5. Jodie asked for a guitar for her birthday.
6. I applied for a new passport.
7. The victim's family has appealed for help in tacking down the killer.
8. The group has called for a boycott of the elections.
9. She cares for several children with special needs.
10. Are you being attended to?
11. They are old enough to look after themselves.
12. The injured were already being attended to.



Now translate these sentences into English.

1. Beismeri, hogy szigorú a gyerekeivel.
2. Be kell valljam, semmit nem tudok a számítógépekről.
3. Hány lopott autót vallottak be?
4. A gyerekek bevallották, hogy tojással dobálták a szomszédokat.
5. Kértem a pincértől a számlát.
6. A fiam jelentkezett a Warwick Egyetemre.
7. A kormány nyugalmat kért.
8. A többi rendező arra kérte őt, hogy mondjon le.
9. A cég törődni akar a környezettel.
10. Kell nekem valaki, aki a nagymammal törődni.
11. Vigyáznál egy percre a táskámra?
12. Én látom el a gyerekeket, te az anyát.

HAVE A JOYFUL WEEKEND!

Advanced

Today we are going to learn a few expressions and synonyms in connection with BREAK DOWN, CHECK OVER and CHEER UP.

Source: Oxford Phrasal Verbs

www.oupbooks.hu

Try to match the words with their synonyms.

1. BREAK DOWN
2. CHECK OVER
3. CHEER UP

Go over

Brighten up

Crash

Go down

Examine

Lift

Go wrong

Look over

Perk up

Check through

Take heart

There are some important things about their uses.

1. **BREAK DOWN:** of a machine or vehicle to stop working because of a fault The washing machine has broken down again.
2. **CRASH:** of a computer or computer system, to stop working suddenly Files can be lost if a system suddenly crashes.
3. **GO DOWN:** of a computer system, to stop working temporarily The system is going down in ten minutes.



4. GO WRONG: to stop working correctly The new TV set will contain fewer components to go wrong.

Machines, devices and parts inside machines and vehicles can go wrong, whole vehicles cannot. If sg goes wrong, it may not stop working completely, as it does if it breaks down. When computers or computer systems crash, this is always sudden and unexpected, when a system goes down, it may have been turned off deliberately while work is carried out on it.

Put those verbs into the gaps which can be used with the following words.

1. the TV/ the DVD player / my watch _____
2. the washing machine _____
3. my car _____
4. my computer _____
5. the computer system _____

There are some important things about their uses.

1. CHECK SY/SG OVER: to check sy or sg carefully to make sure everything is correct, in good condition or satisfactory We checked over the house, looking for damp or rot.
2. CHECK THROUGH SG: to examine all parts closely to make sure everything is correct or satisfactory, or in order to find sg. The hospital have checked through their records but can find no reference to it.
3. EXAMINE SY/SG: to look at sy/sg closely to see if there is anything wrong or to find the cause of the problem. The goods were examined for damage on arrival.
4. GO OVER SG: to check something carefully for mistakes, damage or anything dangerous. Go over your work for spelling mistakes before you hand it in.
5. LOOK SY/SG OVER: to look at sy/sg closely to see if they are / it is satisfactory We looked over the house again before we decided to rent it.

All of these verbs can be used when you are looking for possible problems, but only check is used for possible mistakes. Examine is more often used to describe what a professional person does.

Put those verbs into the gaps which can be used with the following words.

1. _____ to see if/whether
2. _____ carefully
3. _____ thoroughly
4. _____ closely / regularly / daily

There are some important things about their uses.

1. BRIGHTEN UP: of people, their eyes, faces or feelings, to look or feel happier She brightened up visibly at their words of encouragement.
2. CHEER SY UP: often used in orders, of a person, to become more cheerful, to make sy feel more cheerful Cheer up- things aren't that bad.
3. LIFT: of someone's heart, spirits or mood, to become more cheerful, His heart lifted at the sight of her.



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4. PERK UP: informal, of people, their situations or feelings, to become more cheerful or lively, esp. after you have been ill or sad. She's been depressed but she seemed to perk up last week.
5. TAKE HEART: used esp. in newspapers, to feel more positive about sg, esp. when you thought you had no chance of achieving it. The government can take heart from the latest opinion polls.

Cheer up, lift and perk up are used to talk about how you feel, brighten up is more about how you look. It is not used in orders. If you take heart, you feel encouraged as well as happier.

Put those verbs into the gaps which can be used with the following words.

1. _____ at sg
2. _____ from sg
3. his spirits/mood _____

Now translate these sentences into Hungarian.

1. We broke down on the motorway.
2. I lost all my work when the computer went down.
3. The doctor would like to check you over.
4. Check through your notes carefully.
5. I'll go over the data again to make sure they are right.
6. We'll get a mechanic to look the car over before we buy it.
7. She seems to have cheered up since Saturday.
8. He brightened up when they said he could go with them.
9. You've perked up since this morning.

Now translate these sentences into English.

1. Hazafelé úton kétszer is lerobbantunk.
2. Ments el mindent minél gyakrabban, mert minden leveszhet, ha elromlik a géped.
3. Az út előtt leellenőriztettem az autót.
4. Tim azzal töltötte a fél napját, hogy az összes aktát leellenőrizte.
5. Nézd át alaposan a munkád, mielőtt beadod.
6. Gondosan átvizsgálta a festményt.
7. Vett egy kis csokit, hogy job kedvre derüljön.
8. Mindannyian felderültünk, amikor kiderült, hogy nem halálos beteg a kutyánk.
9. Egy zuhany fel fog dobni.

HAVE A JOYFUL WEEKEND!