

English Language for Competitive Exams
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Week – 11
Lecture – 54
Grammar: Phrasal Verbs

Good morning. I am going to do phrasal verbs that is the highlight of today's talk and today's class. I am going to do the major phrasal verbs as they occur in the English language. I will also touch upon a little bit on politeness markers, which may be of use to you while doing communication in let us say face to face interviews or in situations like that on group discussions if you are going to participate. Apart from that I will also deal a little with some common errors that students generally make especially in numbers were countable and uncountable. Now so we have already done something like this in our previous classes. I will just give you a little exercise just to help you revise the concepts.

Before I start, I would like to read out this passage to you it is taken from Edith Wharton's the age of innocence. I want to draw your attention to the language here the vocabulary and also clauses. This is a kind of novel where you will find plenty of complex sentences, compound sentences. See some of you have been writing to us seeking help regarding developing vocabulary and grammar. The best way is always to read a lot and Edith Wharton along with Henry James is one of the most important novelist, who you can turn to or developing your language vocabulary and grammar. I will read this out pay attention to phrasal verbs. What are phrasal verbs and what roles do they play in our language day today language and also pay attention to clauses, the way clauses appear you have done some clauses. So, I am going to just revise that with you the key concepts your of clauses.

So, as start now. This is from the age of innocence by Edith Wharton. When Newland Archer opened the door at the back of the club box, the curtain had just gone up on the garden seen. There was no reason why the young man should not have come earlier for he had dined at 7 alone with his mother and sister and had lingered afterward over a cigar

in the gothic library with glazed black walnut book cases and phinial top chairs, which was the only room in the house, where misses archer allowed smoking, full stop.

Listen to the variety of this sentence pay attention to that, there are coordinators, there are subordinate clauses, there are compound clauses and the way the entire thing rolls that is something that you should be attentive. To and try to practice in your writing next sentence, but in the first place, comma, New York was a metropolis and perfectly aware that in metropolises it was not the thing to arrive early at the opera and what was or was not the thing played a part as important in Newland are just New York as the inscrutable totem terrors have ruled the destinies of his fore fathers thousands of year ago then this is just a single sentence.

So, I am trying to draw your attention to clauses. Look at the perfect pitch. Look at the perfect composition. And also pay attention to the phrasal verbs. Next para the second reason for this for his delay was a personal one full stop. Simple sentence, he had dawdled over his cigar because he was at heart a dilettante and thinking over a pleasure to come often gave him a settler satisfaction than it is realization. This was specially the case when the pleasure was a delicate one, as his pleasures mostly were and on this occasion the moment he looked forward to was so rare and exquisite in quality that well if has timed his arrival in accord with the prima donnas, stage manager he could not have and the academy at more significant not moment than just as she was singing he love me he loves me not.

Now this is one complete sentence, but look at the beauty and composition and construction. You would not find it is irreplaceable. You cannot find any other way of saying or expressing these ideas. This is just I wanted to you know warm you up this is the way clauses perfect clauses are done. Of course, this is very higher order writing, most of us cannot compete with this kind of compositions, but this is creating writing of course, and one of the full edge best novels ever written Edith Wharton won the full edge for this novel.

So, this is the class apart; however, what I want you to notice is how clauses are expressed, how complex sentences are expressed. 2 phrasal verbs that occur gone upon curtains are gone upon. So, you can use it in your everyday communication also gone upon, sometimes we say curtains have gone upon not just literally in theatre, but also in

an event in life. So, curtains have gone up and the antonym would be curtains have gone down on. So, when something is closing in your life finishing curtains have gone down on this aspect of. So, body some somebodys or someone's life curtains have gone up on this aspect. So, this is just a very literally way of expressing and dawdled over deliberated over took his own time. So, dawdled, these are phrasal verbs now from here we are going to do lots of phrasal verbs today, but let me first take you to politeness markers and please look at the slide here.

(Refer Slide Time: 07:50)

Exercise ---Politeness markers

- Fill in the blanks with the appropriate politeness markers. Do not repeat the phrases.
- If I may say so It's a pleasure to inform you I'm sorry Be my guest
- There has been a slight misunderstanding I'm afraid would you mind would you like me

Please read the slide here and I want you to fill in the blanks with the appropriate politeness markers. Do not repeat the phrases; phrases are if I may say. So, it is a pleasure to inform you I am sorry be my guest. And then there has been slight misunderstanding I am afraid would you mind would you like me.

(Refer Slide Time: 08:17)

1. Ladies and gentlemen-----that we've the eminent author , Mr. Alberto Marquez amidst us.
2. -----,this is not the correct answer.
3. -----to take your coat?
4. I'm sorry -----, but we can surely make amends.

So, first sentence ladies and gentlemen dash that we have the eminent author so and so amidst us. So, what should be answer, it is a pleasure to inform you, dash, this is not the correct answer, I am afraid, I am afraid is used as politeness, as a polite marker I am sorry. Dash to take your coat, would like me to take your coat, would you like me to take your coat, I am sorry dash there has been a slight understanding, but we can surely make amends.

(Refer Slide Time: 08:56)

5. The air-conditioner is not working here-----moving into another room?
6. There can be another plan-----, which is definitely more cost-effective.
7. "Can I use your phone?" "Sure-----."
8. ----- for the inconvenience caused.

There the air conditioner is not working here, dash moving into another room. There can be another plan which is definitely more cost effective. Can I you can I use your phone sure dash for the inconvenience caused. So, the air conditioner is not working here would you mind moving into another room.

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Exercise ---Politeness markers

- Fill in the blanks with the appropriate politeness markers. Do not repeat the phrases.
- If I may say so It's a pleasure to inform you I'm sorry Be my guest
- There has been a slight misunderstanding I'm afraid would you mind would you like me

There can be another plan if I may say so. The very first one the very first one if I may say So. See how settle these expressions are if I may say. So, is nothing is like expressing yourself that I would like to tell you I would like to suggest, but see how nuance certain expressions can be. So, if I may say so.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:49)

5. The air-conditioner is not working here-----moving into another room?

6. There can be another plan-----, which is definitely more cost-effective.

7. "Can I use your phone?" "Sure-----."

8. ----- for the inconvenience caused.

Can I use your phone? Sure, be my guest. Be my guest is like you are welcome you know we welcome our guest we do not turn them away you do not say, do not I do not want you to. So, this is like yeah please go ahead another way of saying, dash for the inconvenience caused I am sorry for the inconvenience caused.

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Exercise ---Politeness markers

- Fill in the blanks with the appropriate politeness markers. Do not repeat the phrases.
- If I may say so It's a pleasure to inform you I'm sorry Be my guest
- There has been a slight misunderstanding I'm afraid would you mind would you like me

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Read the following sentences and correct the errors:

- She lives on vegetable and fruits.
- The office has ordered four scores pencils for use.
- Twenty miles are a long distance
- The United States have a big navy.
- In this town, most houses are made of stones, but in the next town, bricks are more common.

Let us look at that first. So, this is the way that we use politeness markers. Now look at the next slide this is correct the errors sentence one, she lives on vegetable and fruit is I want to you correct the numbers. The office has ordered 4 score pencils for use, 20 miles are a long distance, the united states have a big navy, in this town most houses are made of stones, in the next town bricks are more common.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:47)

- We need some more woods for construction.
- My researches prove that I am right.
- She has loads of charms.
- Don't waste your talents.
- Carry lots of warm clothings to Austria.

We need more woods for construction, my researches prove that I am right, she has loads of charms. So, do not waste your talents, carry lots of warm clothings to Austria. Now

look at the first sentence. She lives on vegetables and fruit. Fruit remember is like fish we do not use them in plural. Even if we mean them we do not buy just one fish or we do not buy just one piece of fruit, we always buy more number we express in terms of fruit whether singular or plural. I eat a lot of fruits is wrong, I eat a lot fruit, but you always say fruits of our success.

So, there is a difference there it is used more idiomatically. So, therefore, in that context fruit is the righteous. So, do not say fruit of my success fruit is of my success. Reaping the fruit is of my efforts. Next is the office has ordered four scores pencils. So, one score 20 first scores 80, we say 4 score, s c o r e, that is it. It is not in plural. 20 miles are a long distance is a long distance is always expressed in single. 20 miles is a long distance, the united states have united states of America may be a collection of 51 or so, states, but the verb is expressed in singular.

In this town most houses are made of stone, but in the next town bricks are more common. So, stone and bricks, stone is always used in singular. We need more a wood for construction not woods. My research prove that I am right now number of research, but if you have done my research is focuses on so and so, she has loads of charm. So, we do not say charms, charm. Do not waste your talent we do not say talents in this context. Carry lots warm clothing, we said warm clothes and warm clothings to Austria. So, even if you may find it difficult to remember at one go please keep revising and practicing I am sure you will master it soon.

From here we will be talking now phrasal verbs. So, what are phrasal? Verbs phrasal verbs are verbs that consists of 2 or sometimes 3 words where the first word is a verb and is followed by an adverb or a preposition of both remember that. So, first word is a verb followed by a preposition or adverb or both. So, I am going to give you a free few phrasal verbs with their meanings and then you have to use them in the blanks that follow.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:00)

Read the following:

- **1.Rush (something) out:** To produce something very quickly.
- **2.Put yourself out:** To make a special effort to do something for somebody
- **3.Take after:** To look or behave like an older member of the family; also, to follow somebody quickly.
- **4.Work somebody over:** To attack somebody and hit them.

So, now from here I would like you to read the following phrasal verbs take a look at this rush something out, to produce something very quickly put yourself out, to make a special effort to do something for somebody, take after is to look or behave like an older member of the family also to follow somebody quickly, work somebody over is to attack somebody.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:27)

- 5.To key somebody for something:** To make something or somebody suitable for a particular purpose:
- 6.Visited with somebody:** To spend time with somebody
- 7.Wait on :** To wait for something to happen before one does or decide something.
- 8. Go with:** agree with

And hit them, to key somebody for something is to make something or somebody suitable for a particular purpose, visited with somebody is to spend time with somebody,

and wait on somebody is to wait for something to happen before one does or decide something, go with someone is to agree with someone, in the subsequent slides and subsequent lectures.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:54)

**FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE
PHRASAL VERBS**

- The crew has to ----- the captain's decisions.
- Susie----- Sunny because she wanted to be the first one to tell him the news.
- He has not ----- his aunt in the old age home for a long time.
- The Mehtas----- on the deal the Coopers were trying to make.

I am going to give you some exercises based on these phrasal verbs. Fill in the blanks using appropriate phrasal verbs. These may not necessarily have been those phrasal verbs that we have just done, but you can look up your dictionary, and see whether you are able to find appropriate phrasal verbs and fill in the blanks.

So, the crew has to dash the captain's decisions, Susie dash sunny because she wanted to be the first one to tell him the news he has not dash his aunt in the old age home for a long time. The Mehtas on the deal the coopers were trying to make.

(Refer Slide Time: 15:30)

- It's so stuffy in here, please ----- the window of the car.
- Danny and Shelley -----Joe-----to get the truth out of him.
- Kumar is ----- a weekly income of thousand dollars.
- The Smiths are completely ---- ----the idea of starting a restaurant.
- Let's go to that place and buy some--- -----

It is so, stuffy in here please the window of the car. Danny Shelley Joe to get the truth out of him. Kumar is a weekly income of thousand dollars. The smiths are completely the idea of starting a restaurant. Let us go to that place and buy some.

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Know these phrasal verbs

- **To learn the ropes:** To learn how to do a job.
- **To live and learn:** To suffer a bad experience and know not to do it again
- **The school of hard knocks:** Often said about people who haven't had an easy life.
- **The three Rs:** Used to refer to the basic areas of education: reading, writing and arithmetic.

This is what I want you to do. Find the phrasal words on your own. Now look at another set of phrasal verbs. These phrasal verbs can also be used as idioms. Idioms are those kinds of words or expressions which add more elegance more variety to your language. To learn the ropes is to learn how to do a job. So, I am still trying to learn the ropes of

something. I may not be able to do the work right now, but I am trying to learn the ropes. To live and learn is to suffer a bad experience and know not to do it again. So, to live and learn we all live and learn. The school of hard knocks this is often said about people who have not had an easy life. So, somebody has been through the school of hard knocks. This is a very common idiomatic expression to describe someone who is self-made, who has gone through the struggles of life. The 3 Rs they are used to the basic areas of education reading writing and arithmetic. So, we often say know you are 3 Rs.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:07)

- **break the ice:** to initiate a conversation or friendship with someone, or to get something started.
- **clip your wings:** curtail someone's power/freedom
- **let your hair down:** to act in a carefree manner.
- **pipe dream:** an aspiration or ambition that is impossible to achieve.

Next slide please look at it. Break the ice now we often we do not know someone we want to know them. So, I approach that stranger and asked him to lend him lend me his book, I have just wanted to break the ice. So, initiate a conversation or friendship with someone or to get something started, incorporates we often find you know breaking the ice session, we need we knew people come new projects start and there is always an ice breaker. So, break the ice. So, people should know each other in order to successfully work together, clip your wings is curtail someone's power or freedom.

So, for example, husband clipping his wife's wings; that means, he did not give her enough freedom perceive her dreams, or you clip your subordinates' wings, by denying him access to certain information. Let your hair down is to act in a carefree manner. See traditionally people serious kind of people were there hair up, once upon a time even men is used have the yet to wear their hair long so, but they would tie it up or roll it up in

a bun or something, but when you let your hair down you are conducting yourself with abundant. So, pipe dream is an aspiration or ambition that is impossible to achieve. We often say would I be able to become this or that oh it is just a pipe dream, would I be able to become a rock star and match perhaps the level of Michael Jackson is a pipe dream. So, is a wish full thinking that is almost impossible to achieve.

(Refer Slide Time: 19:04)

Exercise

Looking up, holding forth, gobbled up, got together, dates back, glossed over, laughed off, sum up.

- i. They were hungry andtheir dinner.
- ii. Things are finally..... .
- iii. The speaker had begun to..... .
- iv. The painting..... to the times of ancient Egyptian civilization.
- v. They her fears.

Now, let us look at this exercise. Use these phrasal verbs and fill in the blanks. Looking up, holding forth, gobbled up, got together, dates back, glossed over, laughed off, sum up. So, they were hungry and dash their dinner. Things are finally, the speaker had begun to the painting, to the times of ancient Egyptian civilization they dash her fears.

So, they were hungry and gobbled up their dinner. So, hungry the teenagers they are, hungry they come and do not even wait for the nice teas of dining table they just gobble up whatever is comes their way, whatever comes their way. Things are finally, looking up this is the very common expression to suggest that things are now improving he speaker had begun to sum up or summarize speech or talk. The painting dates back to the times of ancient Egyptian civilization. So, dates back is another important expression for you to use. And they laughed off her fears she was fear she was afraid she was fearful people laughed off. They said it is ridiculous to be afraid of something like this. So, no these expressions and bring some color and variety to your writing.

(Refer Slide Time: 20:37)

Phrasal words confusions

- We discuss something but have discussions about something;
- You doubt something but you doubts about something;
- You contact someone but you are in contact with someone.

Now, look at this particular slide, where you can get confused in phrasal verb we discuss something, but have discussions about something. So, you say I am discussing my research with my guide, and my guide and I had discussion about my research we do not say discuss about you doubt something, but you doubt you doubt about something do not doubts ignore that you doubt about something. You contact someone, but you are in contact with someone. I am contacting my boss; I am in contact with my boss. So, that is the way you do not say I discuss about it. It is a very common error to use the word or expression discuss about we do not say that.

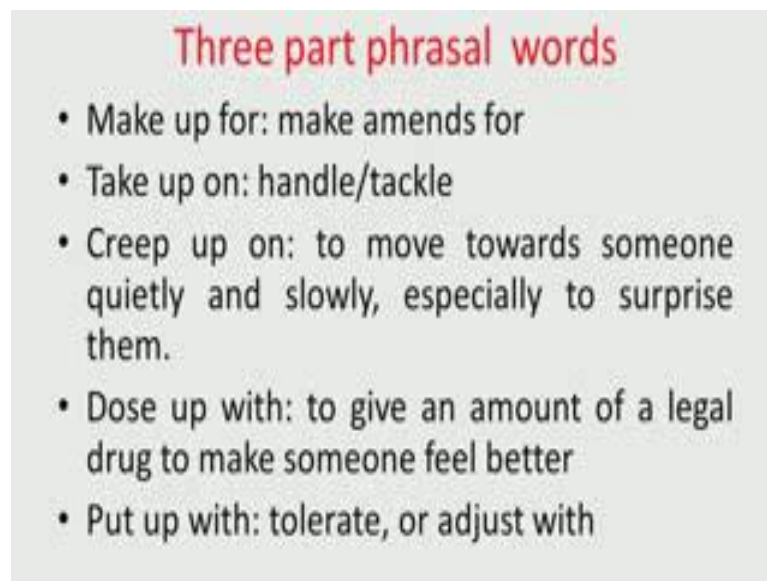
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• Verb	Noun
i. Turn down	i. Downturn
ii. Cry out	ii. Outcry
iii. Break out	iii. Outbreak
iv. Turn up	iv. Upturn

Now, I wanted to look at this slide, and see how phrasal verbs and you just have to do some kind of inversion and it turns into a noun. So, a phrasal verb a turned down you know turned down means you are refusing something. And down turn is a noun which means things are going down here.

Phrasal verb is cry out and noun is outcry to cry out for help out cry is people out there was an outcry over this bill over this legislation. To break out a break out performance by somebody, and there is an outbreak is a noun or some disease you do not say, you do not use or substitute for the other you turn up and there is an upturn in something, you are a down turn, upturn, turn down, turn up. The volume you turn down and off you turn up or you turn up the volume. So, this is the way. So, all these are certain differences do not get confused about them.

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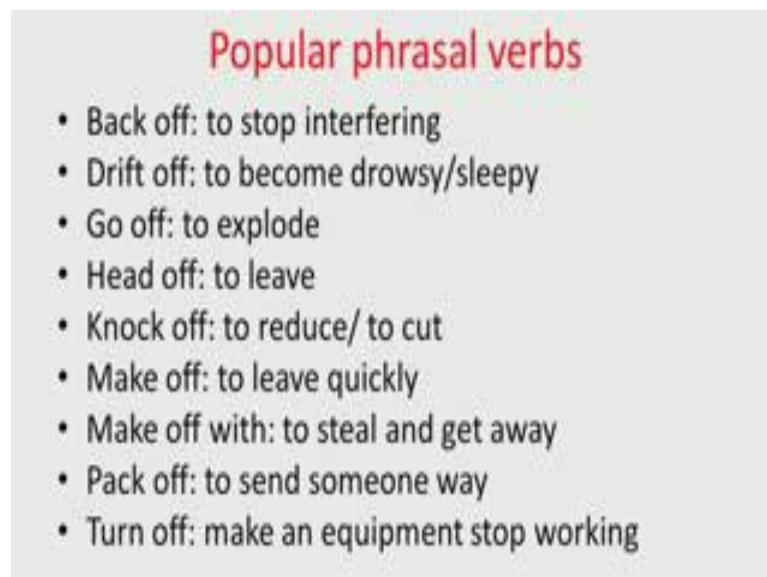
I want you to look at now 3 part phrasal words. For example, make up for is like make amends for, take up on it handle or tackle, creep up on to move towards someone quietly and slowly specially to surprise them, dose up with to give an amount of legal drug to make someone feel better, put up with tolerate or adjust with. From here I will take you to another concept related to phrasal verbs it is called particles.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:20)



These are particles. So, you have a verb. So, and then you have a propagation kind thing. So, these are particles phrasal verbs with nouns and adjectives depend for meaning on their association with particles. Turn down or turn up meaning changes. For example, you have a particle off, o double f. This is associated with the idea of removing something like cut off cross off.

(Refer Slide Time: 24:02)



Look at the slide here, popular phrasal verbs using off, as particle, particle is the preposition phrasal verbs depend on particles to give a complete meaning. Back off is to

stop interfering, drift off to is to become drowsy, go off is to explode. See just say go does not mean explore, but you say the bomb went off is to explode, or he she just went off the moment she heard that this is to express she was so angry. Head off is to leave, knock off is to reduce or cut make off is to leave quickly, make off with is to steal and get away, pack off is to send someone away or someone yeah away not way turn off is to make an equipment stop working.

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Exercise

- i. The boxer has been asked toat least 20 pounds before the fight.
- ii. The patientafter a mild dose of anesthesia.
- iii. We areto Delhi tomorrow.
- iv. Theytheir prodigal son to the boarding school.
- v. He asked his brother to.....from his personal matters.

Now, here is an exercise for you. Use the expressions that you have just seen. So, the boxer has been asked to dash at least 20 pounds before the fight. The patient dash after a mild dose of anesthesia, we are dash to Delhi tomorrow. They dash their prodigal son to the boarding school he asked his brother to from his personal matters. The boxer has been asked to knock off yeah cut off at least 20 pounds. The patient dosed off or drifted off you have been given the word drifted off. Mild sedative and put to sleep, we are off to Delhi we are hiding off to Delhi we are hiding off to Delhi tomorrow. They packed away their prodigal son to the boarding school, not to make arrangements for someone to live. He asked his brother to back off; that means, stop interfering in his personal matters.

Now, from here from off I will tell you how the particle out is used now, o u t. the particle out is used to suggest the idea of having done something so much that you do not want to do it anymore. So, time out you are done enough timeout. So, time over find out

it is to find out something about that throw out. So, out word is to do something so much that you do not have to do it anymore.

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Particle : ON

Got on: be supported

Hit on: find something

Hang on: hold something

Dotes on: adore

Play on: affect something/exploit

Try on: put clothes onto your body

Dwelling on: think about/discuss something

Borders on: relate closely to something

So, these are the particles. Look at particle on, here is the list of phrasal verbs that use the particle on. See there are many particles you have off you have over you have on I am just giving you some example. So, do not get bewailed it is not like out and on or off are the only particles that is several particles. Be sensitive and be aware of the existence of particles. So, phrasal words or phrasal verbs using on, got on is be supported hit on is find something, hang on hold something, dotes on adore play on effect something or exploit something. Try on put clothes onto your body, dwelling on is think about discuss something not discuss about borders on is relates closely to something.

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Exercise

- i. Both brothers are their parents' insecurities.
- ii.the ride gets bumpy from here onwards.
- iii. There's no pointthe past.
- iv. His behaviouron madness at times.
- v. The salesgirl asked her.....the coat.
- vi. We finally.....a solution that could work.

Now, here is an exercise for you, both brothers are dash their parents' insecurities, dash the ride gets bumpy from here onwards. There is not point dash the point his behavior dash on madness at times. The sales girl asked her the coat we finally, dash a solution that could work. So, both brothers are playing on the parents' insecurities sort of exploiting the parents' insecurities, hang on the ride gets bumpy. So, very idiomatic kind of an expression an hang on even you are not literally hanging on from somewhere, but just hold on they know point dwelling on the past. His behavior borders on he is almost mad at times, salesgirl asked her to try on the coat and we finally, dash a solution that could work hit on a solution that could work.

(Refer Slide Time: 28:28)

Know these phrasal verbs

- Clock up: to reach a particular number or amount
- Cut in: to interrupt someone who is speaking by saying something
- Bring round: to persuade someone to agree with you.
- Pilot through: to give someone advice or instructions that help them to do something.
- Talk down: to treat or talk as if to a person of lower status

Now, look at this slide and the phrasal verbs. To clock up is to reach a particular number or amount. Corporates and IT people often use this word I have clock up clocked up this amount of a clocked day you get in with according to the clock and clocked up this much work, so clogery. So, there is a target and you have met up. Cut in is to interrupt someone who is speaking by saying something, bring round to persuade someone to agree with you, pilot through to give someone advice or instructions that help them to do something, talk down is to treat or talk as if to a person of lower status.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:13)

- Ask after: ask for information about a person
- Back out: Withdraw
- Break down: Stop working
- Call off: cancel
- Call on: visit

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- Care for: look after
- Catch up: reach the same level or position
- Drop by /drop in: visit casually
- Fall through: fail miserably
- Get even with: settle scores with
- Give up: leave, stop trying
- Hand in: submit

Look at this slide, to ask after is to ask for information about a person. Back out is to withdraw. Break down is to stop working. Call off is to cancel. Call on is to visit. Look at this slide care for is to look after catch up is to reach the same level or position, drop by or drop in is to visit casually, fall through is to fail miserably get even with is to settle scores with, give up is to leave stop crying, hand in is to submit.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:49)

- Be enamored of: to like someone/thing very much
- Fall back on: To use or do something else after other things have failed.
- Gang up on: to join together in a group

Next please, look at it. Be enamored of or be enamored with is the distinction is British and American for one it is of and for another it is with, to like someone or thing very

much to fall back on to use or do something else after other things have failed gang up on to join together in a group.

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- Pick out: choose
- Put off: postpone
- Put out: switch off
- Put forward: purpose
- Take over: get control of
- Turn up: appear, increase volume

Let us look at this slide more phrasal verbs for you, pick out, choose, put off, post pone, put out, switch off, put forward, purpose, take over, get control of, turn up is to appear or another meaning is increase volume.

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Exercise

- He.....quickly with a sarcastic remark.
- He slowlythe conversationthe topic of his inheritance.
- Don'tto your boss
- Robert has50 years as an actor.
- They always.....their ancestral property

Now, using all these I want you to fill in the blanks here, he dash quickly with a sarcastic remark, he slowly dash the conversation the topic of his inheritance, do not to your boss

Robert, had dash fifty years as an actor, they always dash, their ancestral property. So, they always fall back on the ancestral property that is the last one, Robert has clogged him or clogged a fifty years, do not talk down to your boss, he slowly brought the conversation around the topic and he cut in quickly with a sarcastic remark. So, first one is cut, in brought around the conversation, the conversation round do not talk down, Robert has clogged up, they always fall back on their ancestral property.

(Refer Slide Time: 31:35)

Read for phrasal verbs

Mysterious scratch marks on two 16th-century Italian masterpieces at the [National Gallery](#) have rekindled a bitter dispute about a cost-cutting drive that has seen security at the world-famous collection handed over to the private security firm.

Now, look at this slide. I am giving you slightly lengthier passage and I want you to read for phrasal verbs. They are not too many, but be sensitive and be alert. So, mysterious scratch mark on two 16th century Italian masterpieces at the national gallery have rekindled a bitter dispute about a cost cutting drive that has be that has seen security at the world famous collection handed over to the private security firm.

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- In an interview, the gallery's director, said: "It was a bumpy period, but we have moved on. The outsourcing began in early November and is working rather well." However, one staff member said: "The security has been cut back by the private firm. This can only be so that they can earn a profit on its contract with the gallery."
- <https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2016/jul/30/national-gallery-renaissance-art-vandalism#img-1>

In an interview the gallery's director said it was bumpy period, but we have moved on. The outsourcing began in early November and is working rather well; however, one staff member said the security has been cut back by the private firm this can only be so, that they can earn a profit on it is contract with the gallery.

Now let us go back to the first, mysterious scratch marks on two 16th century Italian masterpieces at the national gallery have rekindled a bitter dispute about a cost cutting drive that has seen security at the world famous collection handed over. So, this is your phrasal verb to the security firm.

Next one in an interview the gallery's director said it was bumpy period, but we have moved on. So, moved on is that now we are making progress we are not looking back any more and the outsourcing began in early November and is working rather well; however, one staff member said the security has been cut back. So, this is also one example of phrasal verbs by the private firm this can only be. So, that they can earn a profit on it is contract with the gallery. And if you want to know more about phrasal verbs then you should look up your dictionaries, and there are exclusive dictionaries also on phrasal verbs. So, do practice and we will soon meet for our next class.

Thank you very much.