

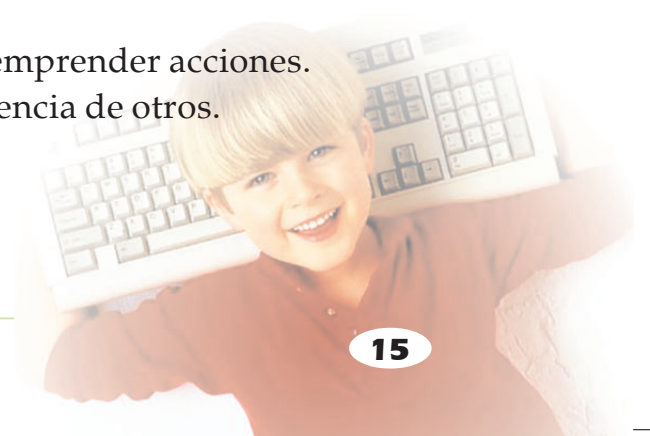
Handout 2

PHRASAL VERBS NEVER PULL OFF 'TILL TOMORROW WHAT CAN BE DONE TODAY



Indicadores de logros

- ✓ Identifica y utiliza correctamente algunos two-word verbs separables y no separables
- ✓ Demuestra interés por actualizar su información de manera constante. (GESTIÓN DE LA INFORMACIÓN).
- ✓ Identifica la información requerida para ampliar su conocimiento de una situación o problema.
- ✓ Ubica las distintas fuentes de información disponibles.
- ✓ Recoge organizadamente la información.
- ✓ Analiza la información recolectada.
- ✓ Utiliza la información para tomar decisiones y emprender acciones.
- ✓ Reconoce la información resultante de la experiencia de otros.
- ✓ Organiza y archiva la información recolectada.





DON'T FORGET IT: THE EARLY BIRD CATCHES THE WORM

I reflect about this message with my team group, writing the ideas in Spanish on my notebook:

A raíz de la globalización debemos desarrollar habilidades para manejar la Internet y deducir cuál información nos sirve y cuál necesita ser reforzada, para ampliar nuestro conocimiento de un tema determinado.

With my team group, we try to deduce the meaning of these sentences, taking into account the pictures:



She **calls** her boss **up** right now.



They are **taking care** of the patient.



They should **get down** to their plans.



She is going to **give back** the book.



LET'S LEARN AND PRACTICE

I read and copy on my notebook the most outstanding information, taking into consideration the examples.

PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal verbs are verbs that combine with adverbs or prepositions which are called particles, for example «down», «in», «off», «out», and «up».

Let's see some examples:

- ❖ I get up early in the morning.
- ❖ My father turned off the television last night.
- ❖ You should pick up the garbage, at the end of the journey.



As you can see, the verbs get, turn and pick have different meanings when they are alone, but when these verbs have a particle (in this case a preposition), the meaning changes.

Many phrasal verbs have a synonym which is written using only one word.

Examples:

Run away: Escape

Fill in: Complete

Knock down: Demolish

VERB + PREPOSITION + COMPLEMENT :

The Prepositional verbs that only have one complement, the verb and the preposition aren't separated. Example:

Other examples:

To believe in

To laugh at

To look at

To talk about



She has applied for the job.

To think of
To wait for
To look after



How to look for the meaning of PHRASAL VERBS:

It's not very difficult to find the meaning of phrasal verbs in the dictionary. However you should be familiarized with the strategy in order to get the correct meaning.

I read the following idea:

En el aprendizaje de la lengua extranjera es muy importante saber identificar la información requerida para ampliar el conocimiento de una situación determinada. (Diccionarios, textos, Sala Virtual, C.R.A)

This is the way that I can find the meaning of a phrasal verb in a dictionary. I should read all the different meanings, which are written in an alphabetical order:

GET: v.t. (pret. got; p.p. gotten ; p. Pr. getting).

1. Obtener, adquirir, conseguir. 2. Lograr, conseguir. 3. Dominar, señorear ej., a **bad habit gets one at last**, una mala costumbre termina por dominarlo a uno...

Get something across: Hacer comprender algo. **Get away from:** quitar.
Get about: ir a muchos sitios, viajar mucho. **Get back:** regresar, volver.
Get down to: empezar a hacer algo bien, proceder a examinar. **Get out of:** salir de, escaparse. **Get through:** finalizar, terminar, completar.

Activity One

❖ Now, I am going to look at the dictionary, the meaning of the verb TAKE with all the combinations and I am going to write down them on my notebook.



Separable and inseparable two word verbs

I am going to copy the examples and the chart on my notebook for making the difference between separable and non separable phrasal verbs. Pay attention to the examples:

Separable two word verbs

Bring down: Cause to collapse or fall (colapsar)
The economic crisis brings the government down.

Call off : Cancel (cancelar)
They call the after party off because of the rain

Inseparable two word verbs

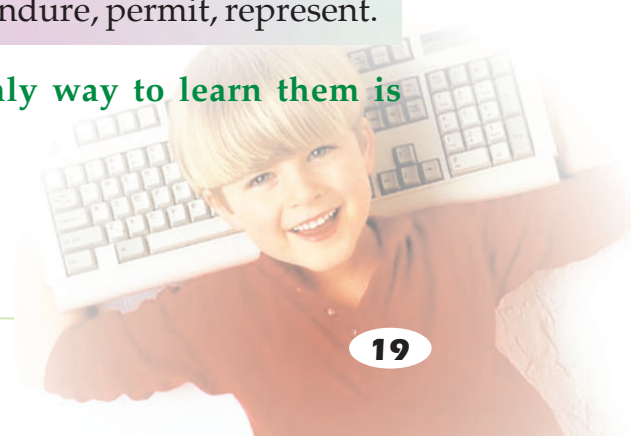
Count on: depend on. (contar con alguien)
You can count on me

Call on: visit. (visitar)
I am going to call on my friends this weekend



SOME SEPARABLE TWO-WORD VERBS	SOME INSEPARABLE TWO-WORD VERBS
<p>Break up: conclude, separate. Bring up: raise, train morally. Clean off: remove dirt or useless items from the surface of something. Clear up: clarify, solve. Cut down: reduce. Fill in: supply missing details. Find out: discover, learn. Give back: return something. Give up: surrender, abandon. Hang up: put the receiver of the telephone back.</p>	<p>Call on: visit, ask. Come into: inherit Count on: depend on. Get over: recuperate. Go with: harmonize, look good together. Look after: take care of . Look like: resemble physically; seem. Run across: discover by chance. Run over: review quickly. Stand for: endure, permit, represent.</p>

As you can see, the list is very large and the only way to learn them is practicing or learning them from memory.



Activity Two

I read the following idea:

En cualquier situación debo tener presente que debo ampliar la información de un hecho, y que para ello es imprescindible ubicar las fuentes de información disponibles para tal efecto. Esto ayudará a agilizar el proceso de búsqueda y consecución de los resultados que buscamos.

Now, I am going to translate these sentences using my English Dictionary and taking into consideration the way I do that. Then I am going to share information with my team-work.

I can go to virtual room and select the level: Advanced One, English discoveries choosing the section LANGUAGE to increase the information about Phrasal verbs. I write on my notebook ten examples about this topic.

- ❖ We have to **talk about** vacation time.
- ❖ War **broke out** in September. (break into)
- ❖ You will have to **stay up** late tonight.
- ❖ You go on ahead. I'll catch up with you later.
- ❖ That patient **is about** to die. (be about)
- ❖ He has to **think through** the matter.
- ❖ **Give** your examination paper **in** to the teacher when you've finished.
- ❖ The pill was so large that he couldn't **get it down**.



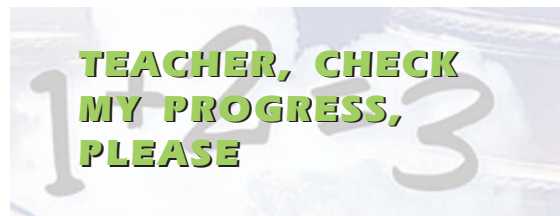
I pay special attention to Phrasal verbs, copying them on my notebook with their corresponding meaning:

Activity three

Después de identificar la información requerida y ubicar las distintas fuentes de información disponibles para abordar un tema en cualquier disciplina, es imprescindible saber recoger de una manera organizada la información; ya que de esto depende que se tenga éxito.

* Taking into consideration the chart about separable and inseparable two-word verbs, I complete this information writing down these sentences on my notebook. Then I meet with my team work and we analyze the different answers.

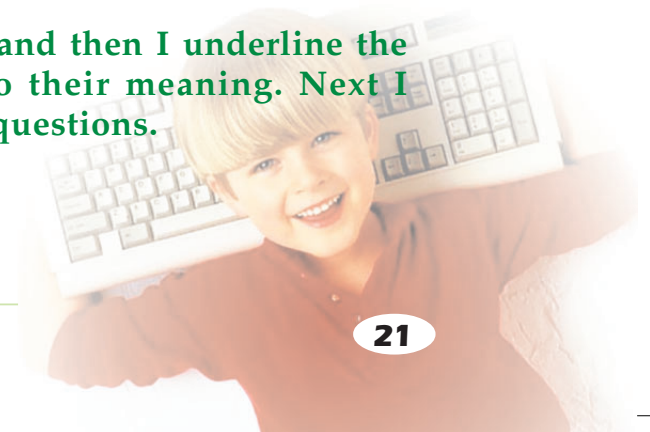
- ❖ It is difficult to children in a large city.
- ❖ all the blanks in the exam , please.
- ❖ Did you the mistake?
- ❖ Mary the phone.
- ❖ If you need help me.
- ❖ Your skirt doesn't your jacket.
- ❖ His wife..... Natalia Paris.
- ❖ Henry will..... the dog while his mother is out.
- ❖ He three years ago.
- ❖ When her grandfather died, she a small fortune.



LET'S VERIFY OUR KNOWLEDGE

GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

I write down this information on my notebook and then I underline the **PHRASAL VERBS**, paying special attention to their meaning. Next I meet with my partners in order to answer the questions.



Para ampliar significativamente el conocimiento, es necesario saber analizar y utilizar adecuadamente la información recolectada.

In this stage of this handout I have acquired enough information about PHRASAL VERBS. ¡Take advantage of this!

Instructions

1. Look for the meaning of the following PHRASAL VERBS:
2. Read the text mentally.
3. Underline the PRASAL VERBS included in the reading.
4. Translate the complete sentences where the phrasal verbs appear.
5. Write down the summary using some phrasal verbs.

Planting ideas

As a child, Eloy Rodriguez picked cotton to help support his family. He also picked up an interest in plants. Now a famous scientist, Dr. Rodriguez is still interested in plants. Every summer he take off his lab coat, puts on his mosquito repellent, and travels to the Amazon region of Venezuela with his students. There, they search for Medicinal plants.



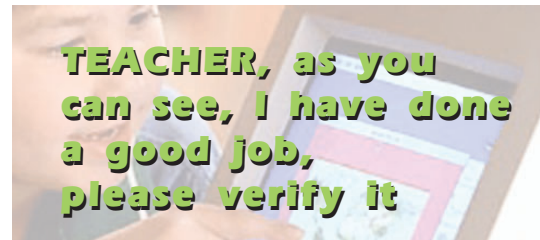
Rodriguez grew up in Texas. The adults in his large family (sixty-seven cousins. lived nearby) brought their children up to be honest, fair and *vivo* or quick thinking. These values helped him out in high school. His counselor tried to talk him into a career in auto mechanics. Rodriguez, however, loved Chemistry and went to college instead. He took a job there cleaning up a laboratory. He became a science major and then went on to graduate school. Soon he was managing the lab.

Eloy Rodriguez and anthropologist Richard Weanghman once noticed that sick animals often picked out plants to use as medicine. They turned their observations into a new area of science -zopharmacognosy. Today Rodriguez is one of the most brilliant scientists in the United States. Rodriguez thanks his

family. He points out that sixty-four of his cousins graduated from college, eleven with advanced degrees. «Although poverty was there, family was what helped us get by in life».

(taken from English@ EF)

- ❖ Let's create flash cards with PHRASAL VERBS. I choose five phrasal verbs and I design five flash cards to add them as a resource of C.R.A. Each student is going to draw five different from others.



ESTUDIO Y ADAPTACIÓN DE LA GUÍA

