

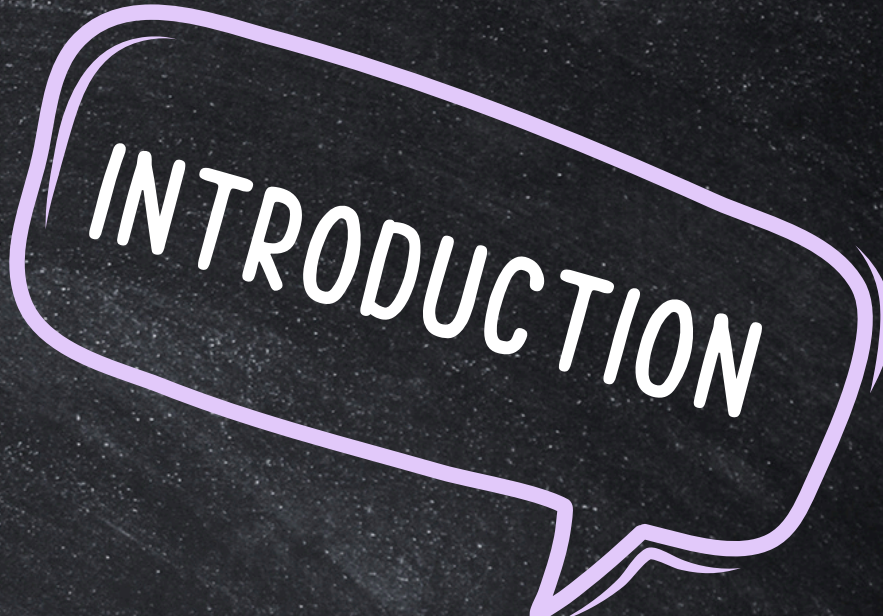
GRAMMAR

B2

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phrasal verbs and connectors



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INTRODUCTION

AT B2 LEVEL, LEARNERS ARE EXPECTED TO MOVE BEYOND BASIC VOCABULARY AND SIMPLE SENTENCE STRUCTURES. TWO KEY FEATURES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO MORE NATURAL AND FLUENT ENGLISH ARE THE USE OF PHRASAL VERBS AND CONNECTORS. THESE ELEMENTS ALLOW SPEAKERS TO EXPRESS IDEAS MORE FLEXIBLY, ORGANISE DISCOURSE EFFECTIVELY, AND SOUND LESS MECHANICAL.



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PHRASAL VERBS

WHAT ARE PHRASAL VERBS

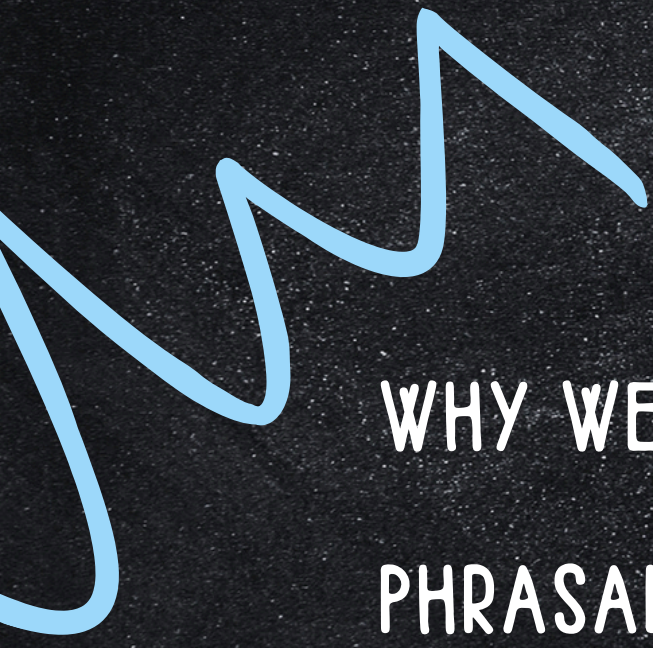
A PHRASAL VERB IS A COMBINATION OF A VERB AND ONE OR MORE PARTICLES (ADVERBS OR PREPOSITIONS). THE MEANING OF A PHRASAL VERB IS OFTEN DIFFERENT FROM THE MEANING OF THE INDIVIDUAL WORDS.

EXAMPLES:

GIVE UP (STOP TRYING)

RUN INTO (MEET UNEXPECTEDLY)

LOOK AFTER (TAKE CARE OF)



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WHY WE USE PHRASAL VERBS

PHRASAL VERBS ARE EXTREMELY COMMON IN SPOKEN AND INFORMAL WRITTEN ENGLISH. THEY ARE PREFERRED OVER MORE FORMAL, LATINATE VERBS IN EVERYDAY COMMUNICATION.



PHRASAL VERBS

EXAMPLES:

CONTINUE → CARRY ON

DISCOVER → FIND OUT

TOLERATE → PUT UP WITH

USING PHRASAL VERBS:

- MAKES SPEECH SOUND MORE NATURAL
 - REFLECTS AUTHENTIC NATIVE USAGE
 - ALLOWS FLEXIBILITY IN TONE (FORMAL VS INFORMAL)
- 

PHRASAL VERBS

GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE OF PHRASAL VERBS

1. TRANSITIVE VS INTRANSITIVE

2.

TRANSITIVE PHRASAL VERBS TAKE AN OBJECT

EXAMPLE: SHE TURNED OFF THE LIGHT

INTRANSITIVE PHRASAL VERBS DO NOT TAKE AN OBJECT

EXAMPLE: THE PLANE TOOK OFF

2. SEPARABLE VS INSEPARABLE

SEPARABLE PHRASAL VERBS ALLOW THE OBJECT BETWEEN THE VERB AND THE PARTICLE

EXAMPLE: TURN OFF THE LIGHT / TURN THE LIGHT OFF

IF THE OBJECT IS A PRONOUN, IT MUST GO IN THE MIDDLE

EXAMPLE: TURN IT OFF (NOT TURN OFF IT)

INSEPARABLE PHRASAL VERBS CANNOT BE SEPARATED

EXAMPLE: LOOK AFTER THE CHILDREN (NOT LOOK THE CHILDREN AFTER)



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PHRASAL VERBS

3. THREE-PART PHRASAL VERBS

SOME PHRASAL VERBS CONTAIN TWO PARTICLES
EXAMPLE: LOOK FORWARD TO, GET ALONG WITH, COME UP WITH
THESE ARE ALWAYS INSEPARABLE

4. TENSE AND ASPECT

PHRASAL VERBS FOLLOW NORMAL VERB RULES

EXAMPLE:

PRESENT: I GIVE UP

PAST: I GAVE UP

CONTINUOUS: I AM GIVING UP





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PHRASAL VERBS

ASK OUT - INVITAR A SALIR
BACK UP - RESPALDAR / APOYAR
BLOW UP - EXPLOTAR / ENFADARSE
BREAK DOWN - AVERIARSE / DERRUMBARSE
BREAK INTO - ENTRAR POR LA FUERZA
BREAK OUT - ESTALLAR / ESCAPAR
BREAK UP - ROMPER (RELACIÓN) / SEPARARSE
BRING ABOUT - PROVOCAR / CAUSAR
BRING BACK - TRAER DE VUELTA / RECORDAR
BRING UP - MENCIONAR / CRIAR
CALL OFF - CANCELAR
CALL BACK - DEVOLVER LA LLAMADA
CARRY ON - CONTINUAR
CATCH ON - ENTENDER / POPULARIZARSE
CHECK IN - REGISTRARSE
CHECK OUT - COMPROBAR / SALIR (HOTEL)
COME ACROSS - ENCONTRARSE CON / PARECER
COME BACK - VOLVER





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PHRASAL VERBS

COME IN - ENTRAR
COME OUT - SALIR / PUBLICARSE
COME OVER - VENIR A CASA DE ALGUIEN
COME UP - SURGIR
COME UP WITH - INVENTAR / IDEAR
CUT DOWN - REDUCIR
CUT OFF - CORTAR / INTERRUMPIR
DO OVER - REPETIR
DO WITHOUT - PRESCINDIR DE
DROP OFF - DEJAR / QUEDARSE DORMIDO
EAT OUT - COMER FUERA
END UP - ACABAR / TERMINAR
FALL APART - DESMORONARSE
FALL BEHIND - QUEDARSE ATRÁS
FALL OFF - CAERSE / DISMINUIR
FILL IN - RELLENAR / SUSTITUIR
FILL OUT - COMPLETAR FORMULARIOS
FIND OUT - DESCUBRIR / AVERIGUAR





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PHRASAL VERBS

GET ACROSS - HACER ENTENDER
GET ALONG - LLEVARSE BIEN
GET ALONG WITH - LLEVARSE BIEN CON
GET AWAY - ESCAPAR / IRSE DE VACACIONES
GET BACK - VOLVER / RECUPERAR
GET BY - APAÑARSE / SOBREVIVIR
GET IN - ENTRAR / LLEGAR
GET OFF - BAJAR (TRANSPORTE)
GET ON - SUBIR / LLEVARSE BIEN
GET OVER - RECUPERARSE
GET THROUGH - SUPERAR / COMUNICARSE
GET TOGETHER - REUNIRSE
GIVE AWAY - REGALAR / REVELAR
GIVE BACK - DEVOLVER
GIVE IN - CEDER
GIVE UP - RENDIRSE





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PHRASAL VERBS

GO AHEAD - SEGUIR ADELANTE / PROCEDER
GO BACK - VOLVER
GO ON - CONTINUAR
GO OUT - SALIR
GROW UP - CRECER
HANG ON - ESPERAR / SUJETARSE
HANG OUT - PASAR TIEMPO CON AMIGOS
HOLD ON - ESPERAR
KEEP ON - SEGUIR
KEEP UP - MANTENER EL RITMO
KNOCK OUT - NOQUEAR / DEJAR FUERA
LEAVE OUT - OMITIR / DEJAR FUERA
LET DOWN - DECEPCIONAR
LOOK AFTER - CUIDAR
LOOK AROUND - MIRAR ALREDEDOR
LOOK BACK - RECORDAR / MIRAR ATRÁS
LOOK FOR - BUSCAR
LOOK FORWARD TO - ESPERAR CON GANAS
LOOK OUT - TENER CUIDADO





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PHRASAL VERBS

LOOK UP - BUSCAR INFORMACIÓN / MEJORAR
MAKE UP - INVENTAR / RECONCILIARSE
MOVE ON - SEGUIR ADELANTE
PASS AWAY - FALLECER
PASS OUT - DESMAYARSE
PICK UP - RECOGER / APRENDER
POINT OUT - SEÑALAR
PUT AWAY - GUARDAR
PUT OFF - POSPONER
PUT ON - PONERSE (ROPA) / ENCENDER
PUT OUT - APAGAR / MOLESTAR
RUN AWAY - HUIR
RUN INTO - ENCONTRARSE CON
RUN OUT - ACABARSE
RUN OUT OF - QUEDARSE SIN
SET UP - ESTABLECER / MONTAR
SHOW UP - APARECER
SHUT DOWN - CERRAR / APAGARSE
SIT DOWN - SENTARSE





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PHRASAL VERBS

STAND UP - PONERSE DE PIE
TAKE AFTER - PARECERSE A (FAMILIA)
TAKE BACK - DEVOLVER / RETRACTARSE
TAKE DOWN - ANOTAR / DESMONTAR
TAKE OFF - DESPEGAR / QUITARSE
TAKE ON - ASUMIR / CONTRATAR
TAKE OUT - SACAR / LLEVAR FUERA
TAKE OVER - HACERSE CARGO
THROW AWAY - TIRAR
TRY ON - PROBARSE ROPA
TURN AROUND - DAR LA VUELTA / MEJORAR
TURN OFF - APAGAR
TURN ON - ENCENDER
USE UP - AGOTAR
WAKE UP - DESPERTARSE
WALK AWAY - ALEJARSE
WORK ON - TRABAJAR EN
WORK OUT - RESOLVER / HACER EJERCICIO
WRITE DOWN - ESCRIBIR





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CONNECTORS

WHAT ARE CONNECTORS
CONNECTORS (ALSO CALLED LINKING WORDS OR DISCOURSE
MARKERS) ARE WORDS AND PHRASES USED TO CONNECT IDEAS,
SENTENCES, AND PARAGRAPHS. THEY SHOW THE RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN IDEAS AND HELP ORGANISE DISCOURSE.





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CONNECTORS

WHY WE USE CONNECTORS

WITHOUT CONNECTORS, SPEECH AND WRITING SOUND FRAGMENTED AND UNCLEAR. CONNECTORS ALLOW SPEAKERS TO:

- ORGANISE IDEAS LOGICALLY
- EXPRESS RELATIONSHIPS (CONTRAST, CAUSE, RESULT, ADDITION)
- IMPROVE COHERENCE AND FLUENCY

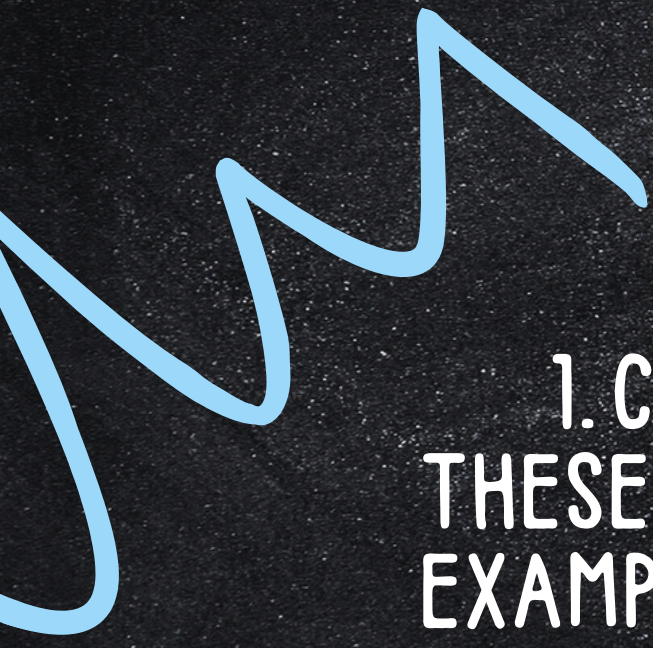
EXAMPLE WITHOUT CONNECTORS:

I WAS TIRED. I WENT TO WORK. IT WAS DIFFICULT.

EXAMPLE WITH CONNECTORS:

ALTHOUGH I WAS TIRED, I WENT TO WORK; HOWEVER, IT WAS DIFFICULT.





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1. CONNECTORS LINKING CLAUSES

THESE CONNECTORS INTRODUCE SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

EXAMPLES: ALTHOUGH, BECAUSE, SINCE, WHILE

STRUCTURE:

ALTHOUGH + SUBJECT + VERB, MAIN CLAUSE

EXAMPLE:

ALTHOUGH HE WAS TIRED, HE CONTINUED WORKING

2. CONNECTORS LINKING SENTENCES

THESE CONNECTORS LINK INDEPENDENT CLAUSES AND ARE OFTEN

USED WITH PUNCTUATION

EXAMPLES: HOWEVER, THEREFORE, MOREOVER

STRUCTURE:

SENTENCE + ; + CONNECTOR + , + SENTENCE

EXAMPLE:

HE WAS TIRED; HOWEVER, HE CONTINUED WORKING

CONNECTORS



CONNECTORS

3.POSITION IN SENTENCE

CONNECTORS CAN APPEAR:

- AT THE BEGINNING (HOWEVER, ...)
- IN THE MIDDLE (HE WAS, HOWEVER, TIRED)
- OCCASIONALLY AT THE END (LESS COMMON)

4.FORMAL VS INFORMAL USAGE

FORMAL CONNECTORS: MOREOVER, THEREFORE, CONSEQUENTLY

INFORMAL CONNECTORS: SO, ANYWAY, PLUS



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CONNECTORS

ADDITION:

ADDITIONALLY, AGAIN, ALSO, AND, AS WELL AS, BESIDES, EQUALLY, EQUALLY IMPORTANT, FURTHER, FURTHERMORE, IN ADDITION, LIKEWISE, MOREOVER, NOT ONLY...BUT ALSO, TOO, WHAT IS MORE

CONTRAST:

ALTHOUGH, EVEN THOUGH, THOUGH, HOWEVER, NEVERTHELESS, NONETHELESS, STILL, YET, IN CONTRAST, BY CONTRAST, ON THE OTHER HAND, ALTERNATIVELY, WHEREAS, WHILE

CAUSE:

BECAUSE, SINCE, AS, DUE TO, OWING TO, BECAUSE OF, THANKS TO, GIVEN THAT

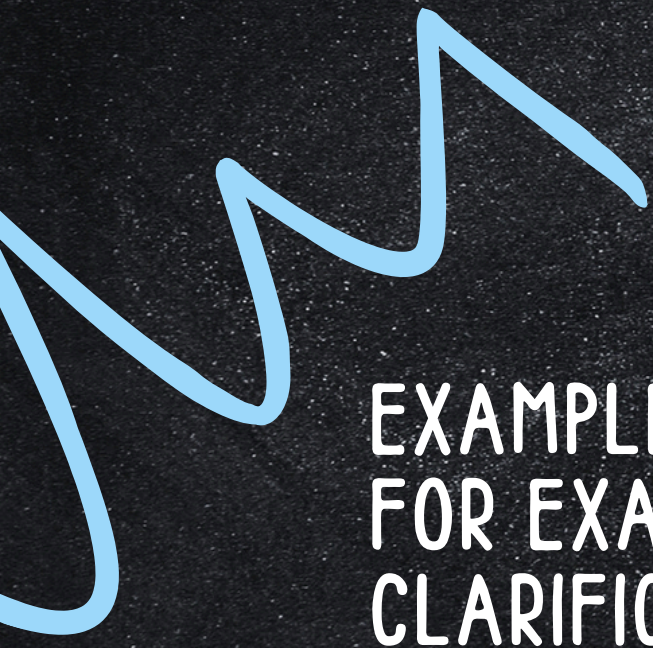
RESULT:

SO, THEREFORE, THUS, CONSEQUENTLY, AS A RESULT, FOR THIS REASON, ACCORDINGLY, HENCE

CONDITION:

IF, UNLESS, PROVIDED THAT, AS LONG AS, IN CASE, EVEN IF, WHETHER





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CONNECTORS

EXAMPLE:

FOR EXAMPLE, FOR INSTANCE, SUCH AS, NAMELY, TO ILLUSTRATE
CLARIFICATION:

IN OTHER WORDS, THAT IS, TO PUT IT DIFFERENTLY, TO CLARIFY
EMPHASIS:

INDEED, IN FACT, ABOVE ALL, ESPECIALLY, PARTICULARLY, CLEARLY,
OBVIOUSLY

SEQUENCE:

FIRST, FIRSTLY, SECOND, SECONDLY, THEN, NEXT, AFTER THAT,
AFTERWARDS, BEFORE, PREVIOUSLY, SUBSEQUENTLY, MEANWHILE, AT
THE SAME TIME, FINALLY, EVENTUALLY

OPINION:

IN MY OPINION, FROM MY POINT OF VIEW, AS FAR AS I AM CONCERNED,
PERSONALLY, I BELIEVE, IT SEEMS THAT

CONCLUSION:

IN CONCLUSION, TO SUM UP, OVERALL, ALL THINGS CONSIDERED, IN
SUMMARY

