Essential Idioms in English

REVISED EDITION

With Exercises for Practice and Tests by

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Preface

Although lists of English idioms have been compiled in the past, this is apparently the first attempt that has been made to teach idioms by means of extensive practice exercises.

Idiomatic expressions are accepted as part of simple, everyday speech. Experienced teachers of English have long recognized their importance as a means of adding grace and exactness to speech and writing.

But the foreign student by no means finds it easy to use idiomatic expressions fluently. When he attempts to translate such expressions directly from his native tongue, the meaning somehow eludes him, and he finds himself resorting to involved circumlocutions.

The student may learn grammar and, with time, acquire an adequate vocabulary, but without a working knowledge of such idioms as to put out, to get along, to call for, to look up, to look over, etc., his speech will remain awkward and stilted.

To be sure, complete control of the idiom of any language requires years of study and practice. Yet this is no reason why the study of idioms should be neglected. Such a study should be made part of, and integrated with, the regular teaching of grammar and vocabulary. Of course, the idioms chosen for study should be well within the student’s grasp and of practical value. Such expressions as to carry coals to Newcastle or to wash one’s dirty linen in public, while very colorful, do not help the student achieve his goal of gaining facility in his everyday use of the language.

For this reason, only those idioms have been included in this book that are more or less basic. In addition, I have avoided theorizing in the text about the nature of idioms; in fact, I have not even gone too deeply into defining what an idiom actually is. For the purpose of this book I have simply assumed that an idiom is an expression which has a meaning different from that of the individual meaning of each of its component parts. This explains why the idiom cannot be trans-
lated literally from one language into another without some change in its meaning or connotation.

Most important of all, in choosing the idioms for this book I have been guided by my many years of teaching in this field. I believe that the judgment of other experienced teachers will endorse the selection I have made, especially of the idioms included in the first (elementary) section and in the second (intermediate) section.

In the third or advanced section, though I may have included some idioms that another teacher would have omitted, or omitted a few that another teacher might have included, it will be appreciated that any selection on the advanced level must be arbitrary because the range is so great.

Finally, it should be borne in mind that this is a drill book designed to teach students how to use idioms. It is not a book of reference.

Mention should be made of a unique feature that adds to the usefulness of this book: Appendix II is a listing of all the idioms in the book with their equivalents in Spanish, French, and German. Having these equivalents available should give the student a surer grasp of the meaning of the English idioms and greater confidence in using them.

R.J.D.

REVISED EDITION

In its revised and enlarged form, Essential Idioms adds eight new lessons that feature current and up-to-date idioms. In addition, each idiomatic expression that is separable is marked with the symbol (S) throughout the book and sentences illustrating both separated and non-separated examples of the idiom are usually given. Other minor modifications which have been made include the occasional sharpening of a definition or an exercise, and the elimination of out-of-date terms or anachronistic references. For further information on idioms, the reader is referred to Whitford and Dixon: Handbook of American Idioms, Revised Edition, 1971, published by Simon & Schuster, Inc., Educational Division.

H.C.W.
1. to get on: (to enter, board) Compare: to get or catch a bus.
   1. I always get on the bus at 34th Street.
   2. William gets on the subway at the same station every morning.

2. to get off: (to leave, descend from)
   1. Helen got off the bus at 42nd Street.
   2. At what station do you usually get off the subway?

3. to put on: (to place on oneself — said particularly of clothes) (S)*
   1. Mary put on her scarf and left the room.

* The symbol (S) indicates that an idiom is separable — that a direct object may be placed between the verb and the prepositional particle. In these cases examples are given of the idiom both separated and also unseparated. See Appendix I, Page 192, for further details.
2. Why is John putting on his hat and coat?
3. Put your hat on before you leave the house.

4. to take off: (to remove—said also of clothes) (S)
   1. John took off his hat as he entered the room.
   2. Is Helen taking off her coat because it is too warm in the room?
   3. Take your sweater off in this warm room.

5. to call up: (to telephone) (S)
   1. I forgot to call up Mr. Jones yesterday, although I promised to call him up exactly at three o'clock.
   2. Did anyone call me up while I was out?

6. to turn on: (to start, begin) (S)
   1. Please turn on the light. This room is dark.
   2. Someone turned on the radiator in this room while we were out.
   3. Do you know who turned it on?

7. to turn off: (to stop, terminate, extinguish) (S)
   1. Shall I turn off the radio or are you still listening to it?
   2. Please turn off the light. We do not need it now.
   3. Shall I turn the oven off?

8. right away: (immediately, at once, very soon)
   1. She says that dinner will be ready right away.
   2. Can William come to my office right away?

9. to pick up: (to take—especially with the fingers) (S)
   1. John picked up the newspaper which was on his desk.
   2. Why didn't you pick up that pencil which lay on the floor?
   3. I would have picked it up if I had noticed it.

10. at once: (immediately, very soon, right away)
    1. He asked me to come to his office at once.
    2. I want you to send this telegram at once.

11. to get up: (to arise, to move from a lying, to a standing position) (S)
    1. I get up at seven o'clock every morning.
    2. What time does your brother usually get up?
    3. The man was so weak that the nurse was unable to get him up.

12. at first: (originally, in the first instance)
    1. At first he seemed to find English very difficult, but later he made very good progress.
    2. At first I thought it was John who was telephoning to me.

Exercises

A. Substitute, in place of the italicized word or words*, the corresponding idiomatic expression partially indicated in parentheses.**

   1. He arises at the same time every morning.
      (get

      Example: He gets up at the same time every morning.

   2. She telephoned me very late last night.
      (call

   3. Helen said that she was going to mail the letter immediately.
      (right

   4. Be sure to extinguish the light before you leave the room.
      (turn

   5. Helen placed on herself her new hat and stood admiring herself in the mirror. (put

* Anything that is italicized is in italic type. In No. 1 above, the pronoun He is in roman type and the verb arises in italic type.

** Note: Make whatever grammatical changes are necessary.
Lesson 2

1. to wait for: (to expect, await)
   1. We will wait for you on the corner of Broadway and 86th Street.
   2. We waited for him more than an hour and finally left.

2. at last: (finally)
   1. We waited and waited and at last John arrived.
   2. Has he finished that work at last?

3. as usual: (as always, customarily)
   1. George is late for class again as usual.
   2. As usual Dora won first prize in the swimming contest.

4. to find out: (to get information, discover, learn) (S)
   1. I was unable to find out the name of the man who called.
   2. Will you please try to find out for me what time that train arrives?
   3. I'll try to find it out.

5. to look at: (to direct the eyes toward, watch)
   1. The teacher told us to look at the blackboard and not at our books.
   2. I like to walk along a country road and look at the stars at night.

6. to look for: (to search for, seek)
   1. He has spent an hour looking for the pen which he lost.
   2. I have lost my gloves. Will you help me look for them?
   3. We have looked all over for you."

* An example of an idiom separated by an adverb. See Appendix I.
7. all right: (satisfactory, correct)
   1. He said that it would be all right to wait in this office for him.
   2. Will it be all right with you if I pay back that money tomorrow instead of today?

8. right here, right there, right now, etc.: (exactly here, exactly there, immediately)
   1. He said that he would meet us right here on this corner.
   2. Right then I saw very clearly that he was not telling the truth.
   3. Let's do it right now.

9. little by little: (gradually, by degrees, slowly)
   1. If you study regularly each day, little by little your vocabulary of English words will increase.
   2. His health seems to be improving little by little.

10. tired out: (extremely tired) (S)
    1. I have worked very hard today and am tired out.
    2. He was tired out after his long trip to California.
    3. A long walk tired her out.

11. to call on: (to visit)
    1. Last night several friends called on us.
    2. How many salesmen call on Mr. Evans every day?

12. never mind: (do not mind, do not bother or pay any attention to it)
    1. "Never mind!" she said when I offered to open the window for her.
    2. When William wished to return the money which he owes you, why did you say: "Never mind! Wait until next week when you receive your paycheck."

Exercises

A. Substitute, in place of the italicized word or words, the corresponding idiomatic expression partially indicated in parentheses.

1. Mary is seeking the pocketbook which she lost yesterday. (look ________)
2. As always, John is late again for the lesson. (as ________)
3. Did you discover what his name was? (find ________)
4. I am extremely tired after all that physical exercise today. (tired ________)
5. He said that he would wait for us exactly here on this corner. (_________ here)
6. Some old friends of my father's visited us last night. (call ________)
7. Gradually his English seems to be getting better. (little ________)
8. They are awaiting their brother who is arriving tonight on the five o'clock train. (wait ________)
9. We waited and waited and finally he arrived. (at ________)
10. He said that it would be satisfactory for us to call again later. (all ________)

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

1. Why were you tired out after your long walk in the park yesterday?
2. Which friends called on you last night?
3. What friends do you yourself expect to call on next week?
4. When Helen offered to help you with your homework, why did you say, "Never mind"?
5. Is your vocabulary in English increasing rapidly or only little by little?
6. What is the teacher looking for in her desk?
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7. If you lose something, do you look for it or look at it?
8. What time was it when you last looked at your watch?
9. Do you like or dislike to have to wait for someone who is late?
10. How long did you have to wait for the bus this morning?
11. Why did Mary say that we should wait for her right here in the lobby?
12. How do you find out what movies they are showing tonight in your neighborhood?
13. How do you find out at what time the picture begins?
14. Did you prepare your homework last night as usual?
15. Did the teacher say that it was all right for us to write our exercises in pencil or did she say that we must use ink?
16. What are all those people in the street looking at—an accident or a parade?

Lesson 3

1. to pick out: (to choose, select) (S)
   1. I want to pick out some new ties to give brother as a Christmas present.
   2. Which book did you pick out to send to Anne?
   3. If you want me to treat you to a dessert, pick one out.

2. to take one's time: (to work or go leisurely, avoid hurrying)
   1. There is no hurry. You can take your time doing those exercises.
   2. William never works rapidly. He always takes his time in everything that he does.
3. to talk over: (to discuss, consider) (S)
   1. We talked over Carl's plan to put in air conditioning, but could not come to a decision.
   2. With whom did you talk over your plan to buy a new car?
   3. Before I accepted the new job offer, I talked it over with my wife.

4. to lie down: (to recline, take a lying position)
   1. If you are tired, why don't you lie down for an hour or so?
   2. The doctor says that Grace must lie down and rest an hour every afternoon.

5. to stand up: (to rise, take an upright or standing position after being seated)
   1. When the President entered, everyone in the room stood up.
   2. When the “Star-Spangled Banner” is played, everyone must stand up and remove his hat.

6. to sit down: (to take a sitting position after standing)
   1. After standing for so long, it was a pleasure to sit down and rest.
   2. We sat down on the park bench and watched the people as they passed.

7. all day long: (the entire day, continuously through the day)
   1. I have been working on my income-tax form all day long.
   2. She shopped all day long looking for a new dress.

8. by oneself: (alone)
   2. She likes to walk by herself through the woods.

9. on purpose: (purposely, intentionally)
   1. It was no accident. She broke the dish on purpose.
   2. Do you think he made that mistake on purpose?

10. to get along: (to do, succeed, make progress)
    1. John is getting along very well in his study of English.
    2. How is Mr. Holmes getting along in his new job?

11. to make no difference: (to be of equal importance)
    1. When I asked him whether he wanted to go in the morning or in the afternoon, he said: "It doesn't make any difference to me."
    2. Does it make any difference to you whether we have our lesson at two o'clock or at three o'clock?

12. to take out: (to remove, extract) (S)
    1. William took out his handkerchief and wiped his forehead.
    2. The thief suddenly took out a knife and attacked the policeman.
    3. Every night Jim takes his dog out for a walk.

Exercises

A. Substitute in place of the italicized word or words the corresponding idiomatic expression partially indicated in parentheses.

1. I don't like to go to the movies alone. (by__________)
2. Suddenly the man removed a revolver from his pocket and began to shoot. (took__________)
3. We discussed his plan for several hours. (talk__________)
4. I always like to recline for a half-hour or so after lunch. (lie__________)
5. It is always difficult for me to select a good present for my wife. (pick__________)
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6. John always works leisurely in everything that he does. (take__________ )
7. How is Marie doing in her new French class? (get__________ )
8. It is of little importance to him whether he passes his English examination or not. (make__________ )
9. I am sure that he didn't leave that cigarette there intentionally. (on__________ )
10. We spent the entire day looking for a new apartment. (all__________ )

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

1. How are you getting along in your study of English?
2. Which student in your class seems to be getting along best?
3. How is your friend getting along in his new job?
4. Do you prefer to go to the movies by yourself or with someone?
5. Does your friend live by himself or with someone?
6. Did you come to the United States by yourself or with your family?
7. Do you like to talk over your personal problems with someone or do you prefer to decide these things by yourself?
8. Is it easy or difficult for you to pick out presents for your friends?
9. Does someone help you to pick out your clothes or do you like to pick them out by yourself?
10. What did you do all day long yesterday?
11. When the "Star-Spangled Banner" is played, what should one do: stand up or sit down?
12. Do you take your time when you are writing an examination or do you prefer to finish quickly?
13. What did the teacher just take out of the drawer of her desk?

14. During the lesson do you prefer to sit in front of the room or in the back — or doesn't it make any difference?
15. Why must Ellen lie down for several hours each afternoon?

Lesson 4

1. to take part: (participate)
   1. Martin was sick and could not take part in the meeting last night.
   2. I did not want to take part in their argument.

2. at all: (to any degree, in the least — generally used only in a negative sense with "not" or "hardly")
   1. He said that he did not have any money at all.
   2. When I asked her teacher whether she was tired, she said, "Not at all!"

3. to look up: (to search for a word, a price, a telephone number, etc. — especially in a dictionary or catalogue where one must turn over pages) (S)
   1. Every student should look up all new words in his dictionary each day.
   2. Ellen said that she did not know Robert's number but that she would look it up in the telephone book.
   3. Look this date up in the dictionary, please.

4. to wait on (upon): (to serve, attend to — in a store or shop)
   1. A very pleasant young woman waited on me in Macy's yesterday.
   2. The clerk asked, "Have you been waited on yet, sir?"
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5. at least: (a minimum of)
   1. Every student should spend at least two hours on his homework every night.
   2. Gloria has been sick in bed for at least two months.

6. so far: (up to the present time)
   1. So far John has been the best student in our English class.
   2. How many idioms have we studied in this book so far — 42 or 142?

7. to take a walk: (to go for a walk, promenade)
   1. Last evening we took a walk along Broadway.
   2. It is a fine day. How would you like to take a walk along Fifth Avenue?

8. to take a seat: (to sit down)
   1. He asked me to come in and take a seat.
   2. After a few minutes he said, “Won’t you please take a seat.”

9. to try on: (to test, try before buying — said only of clothes) (S)
   1. He tried on several suits and finally picked out a blue one.
   2. Why is it necessary to try on shoes before buying them?
   3. Try this brown suit on next.

10. to think over: (to consider carefully before deciding) (S)
    1. I shall think over your offer and give you my answer tomorrow.
    2. You don’t have to decide this matter at once. You can think it over and give me your decision tomorrow.

11. to take place: (to happen, occur)
    1. The meeting took place in Constitution Hall.
    2. Where did the accident take place?

12. to put away: (to set aside, return something to its proper place) (S)
    1. After John finished reading the report, he put it away in his safe.
    2. The mother told the child to put her toys away.
    3. Put your book away; it is time for lunch.

Exercises

A. Substitute, in place of the italicized word or words, the corresponding idiomatic expression partially indicated in parentheses.

1. You will first have to search for his number in the telephone book. (look___________)
2. He asked me to come in and sit down. (take___________)
3. The accident occurred on the corner of Broadway and 86th Street. (take___________)
4. I will consider your plan and give you an answer next week. (think___________)
5. The pitcher did not feel well enough to participate in the game. (take___________)
6. Up to the present we have enjoyed our trip very much. (so___________)
7. He doesn’t speak English to any degree. (at___________)
8. The mother said to the child, “You have played long enough with your toys. Now please return them to their proper place.” (put___________)
9. Did a young man or a young woman attend to you in that store? (wait___________)
10. The salesman said to me, “Please test this coat just for size.” (try___________)
11. You ought to spend two hours as a minimum in the fresh air every day. (at__________)

12. In the evening we promenaded down Fifth Avenue. (take__________)

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

1. How many new words do you have to look up in your dictionary every day?
2. If you do not know someone's telephone number, where do you look it up?
3. In what century did the American Revolution take place?
4. Where did the accident in which your friend was hurt take place?
5. How many idioms have we studied so far in this book – 48 or 148?
6. So far, who is the best student in your English class?
7. What is the difference between to wait for a person and to wait on a person?
8. Why was Herbert not able to take part in the meeting last night?
9. Approximately how many different countries take part in the United Nations General Assembly each year?
10. Do you have any money with you or no money at all?
11. Does your friend speak English well, with some difficulty, or not at all?
12. If you go to a store to buy something, do you prefer to have a man or a woman wait on you?
13. How many pairs of shoes did you try on before buying the pair which you are now wearing?
14. Are you a neat person and do you always put away things after using them?
15. Do you like or dislike to take part in discussions about politics?

1. to shake hands: (to exchange greetings with a clasp of the hands)
   1. I introduced them and they shook hands.
   2. When two women meet for the first time, they do not usually shake hands.

2. to look out: (to be careful or cautious)
   1. "Look out!" John cried as his friend almost stepped in front of the approaching car.
   2. Why did the driver tell Mary to look out as she was getting off the bus?
   3. Look out for the cars turning in your direction.
3. to think of: (to have an opinion about) (S)
   1. What did you think of that movie which you saw last night?
   2. I don't think much of him as a baseball player.

4. to get back: (to return) (S)
   1. Mr. Harris got back from Chicago last night.
   2. When do you expect to get back from your trip?
   3. Can you get us back by five o'clock?

5. to catch cold: (to become sick with a cold)
   1. If you go out in this rain, you will surely catch cold.
   2. How did she ever catch cold in such warm weather?

6. to make up one's mind: (to decide)
   1. William has made up his mind not to go to college this year.
   2. Have you made up your mind yet as to where you are going to spend your vacation?

7. to change one's mind: (to alter one's decision or opinion)
   1. We have changed our minds and are going to Canada instead of to California on our vacation.
   2. Matthew has changed his mind about proposing to Joan at least three times.

8. for the time being: (for the present, temporarily)
   1. For the time being my sister is clerking in a department store.
   2. We are living in a hotel for the time being, but later we will try to find a small apartment.

9. to get over: (to recover from)
   1. It took me more than a month to get over my cold.
   2. I do not think he will ever get over the loss of his wife.

10. to call off: (to cancel) (S)
    1. The game was called off on account of darkness.
    2. The doctor had to call off all his appointments for the day and rush to the hospital.
    3. At first the workers planned to strike, but later they called it off.

11. for good: (permanently, forever)
    1. Ruth has gone back to California for good. She will not return to the East.
    2. Has your friend returned to South America for good?

12. in a hurry: (hurried, in a rush)
    1. John is in a hurry to catch his train.
    2. She is the kind of person who always seems to be in a hurry.

Exercises

A. Find and underline the expression given in parentheses that corresponds to the italicized idiom. For example, in Sentence 1 underline canceled since it is the corresponding term to called off.
   1. If a meeting is called off, it is (begun, crowded, interesting, canceled).
   2. If someone is in a hurry, he is (tired, rushed, ill, happy).
   3. To get over something is to (like it, buy it, overcome it, recover from it).
   4. When I say that someone finally got back, I mean that he finally (left, returned, woke up, rested).
   5. To make up one's mind is (to wait, to decide, to get up, to leave).
   6. If someone is in the United States for good, he is here (to do good, temporarily, to rest well, permanently).
   7. If someone says “Look out!”, you should (put your head out of the window, be careful, sit down, go ahead).
8. If I say that I don't think much of this book, this means that I (never read it, seldom think about it, have a poor opinion of it).
9. For the time being means (up to now, in the near future, for the present).
10. Men shake hands when they (argue, are introduced to each other, become angry).

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.
1. Do you often or seldom catch cold?
2. Do people catch cold more often in the winter than in the summer?
3. How long does it usually take you to get over a cold?
4. When a man is introduced to a woman, should he shake hands with her unless she offers her hand first?
5. Has your friend gone back to South America for good or only temporarily?
6. Has George stopped smoking for good or has he sworn off for only a month or so?
7. Why did the mother tell her child to look out before she crossed the street?
8. Why was the baseball game called off this afternoon?
9. Why did Mr. Smith call off his trip to Detroit?
10. When will John get back from Chicago?
11. When did Melba get back from Florida?
12. What do you think of this book?
13. What do you think of the weather we are having this week?
14. Is it easy or difficult for you to make up your mind about most things?
15. If you have once made up your mind, do you often or seldom change your mind later?
16. Can you now give good examples of these idioms in sentences: get on, get off, get up, get back, get along?

Lesson 6

1. to hang up: (a. to place upon a hook or coat hanger; b. to replace the telephone in its cradle) (S)
   a. He hung up his coat in the closet.
   b. The operator told me to hang up and dial the same number again.

2. to leave out: (to omit) (S)
   1. You have left out your own name on this list.
   2. Why did you leave out the second question of your examination?
   3. Please leave me out of your plans.

3. to count on: (to depend upon)
   1. We are counting on you to help us with today's assignment.
   2. Don't count on Frank to lend you any money because he has none.

4. to make friends: (to win or gain friends)
   1. Patricia is a very shy girl and does not make friends easily.
   2. During the cruise William made friends with everyone on the ship.

5. out of order: (not in working condition)
   1. The elevator was out of order and we had to walk to the tenth floor.
   2. We could not use the telephone because it was out of order.

6. to get to: (to arrive at a place, home, work, etc.)
   1. I missed the bus and didn't get to the office until ten o'clock.
2. This train gets to Chicago at eleven o'clock tonight.
3. What time did you get home from the movie last night?
7. at times: (sometimes, occasionally)
   1. At times he does much better work than on other occasions.
   2. At times she feels a little better but then she becomes very weak again.
8. to look over: (to examine) (S)
   1. I want to look over these exercises before I give them to the teacher.
   2. He signed the contract without even looking it over.
9. to have time off, to take time off: (to have free time, not to have to work)
   1. We have time off for a coffee break every morning.
   2. He works only five days a week and has every Saturday and Sunday off.
   3. I expect to take the whole summer off.
10. to keep on: (to continue)
    1. John kept on talking although the teacher asked him several times to stop.
    2. They kept on playing their radio until three o'clock in the morning.
11. to put out: (to extinguish) (S)
    1. You can put out your cigarette in that ashtray.
    2. The firemen worked hard but were not able to put out the fire.
    3. Be sure to put out the light before you leave. Yes, I'll put it out.
12. all of a sudden: (suddenly)
    1. All of a sudden John appeared at the door.
    2. All of a sudden Millie got up and left the house.

Exercises

A. Find and underline the expression given in parentheses that corresponds to the italicized idiom.
   1. To have time off is to (be busy, have free time, be ill, be without a job).
   2. To keep on doing something is to (stop doing it, continue doing it, begin doing it).
   3. At times means (often, never, on time, occasionally).
   4. When I say that I got there at ten o'clock, I mean that at ten o'clock I (left there, waited there, arrived there, stayed there).
   5. To count on someone is to (like him, arrest him, doubt him, depend upon him).
   6. If something is out of order, it is (old, not in working condition, modern, old-fashioned).
   7. If you leave out something, you (omit it, sign it, look it up, cancel it).
   8. To look over something is to (wait for it, look it up, examine it, purchase it).
   9. When I put out my cigarette, I (light it, smoke it, enjoy it, extinguish it).
   10. All of a sudden has the same meaning as (later, early, suddenly, slowly).

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.
   1. Until what time did your neighbor keep on playing his radio last night?
   2. Why does Carlos keep on studying English if he finds it so difficult?
   3. How long did it take the firemen to put out the fire?
   4. Where may I put out my cigarette?
   5. Why do you say that you can never count on William to help you with anything?
   6. If we tell Ella our secret, can we count on her not to tell anyone else?
Lesson 7

1. to point out: (to indicate) (S)
   1. What important buildings did the guide point out to you in your trip around the city?
   2. The teacher pointed out the mistakes in my composition.
   3. A friend pointed the President out to me.

2. to be over: (to be finished, ended)
   1. After the dance was over, we all went to a restaurant.
   2. The chairman said that the meeting would be over in an hour.

Essential Idioms in English

7. How many days each week do you have off from work?
8. Do you always have Saturdays off?
9. Do you always look over your homework before you give it to the teacher? Do you ever ask a friend to look it over for you?
10. Is the elevator in your building seldom or often out of order?
11. What do you do when you find the telephone out of order?
12. Why did William leave out the first two questions on his examination?
13. When you spell English words, do you seldom or never leave out some of the letters?
14. What time did you get to school this morning?
15. What time did you get home last night after the movie?
16. Can you give good examples of these idioms in sentences: look over, look up, look out, look at, look for?
3. to be up: (to be ended — said only of time)
   1. “The time is up,” the teacher said at the end of the
      hour.
   2. We will have to stop practicing the piano. The time is
      up.

4. on time: (exactly at or before an appointed time)
   1. We must hurry if we wish to arrive at the opera on
      time.
   2. Did you get to work on time this morning?
   3. The 5:15 train to Jamaica left on time.

5. in time: (within or sometime before an appointed time or
   a deadline)
   1. We got to the movie just in time to see both pictures.
   2. Did you get to the station in time?

6. to get better, worse, etc.: (to become better, worse, etc.)
   1. John has been sick for a month but now he is getting
      better.
   2. Is your headache getting better or worse?

7. to get sick, well, tired, wet, busy, etc.: (to become sick,
   well, tired, wet, busy, etc. Different adverbs may be used
   after get in this construction.)
   1. John got sick last January and has been in bed since
      then.
   2. Every afternoon at about four o'clock I get very hun-
      gry.

8. had better: (it is advisable to, it would be better to. Most
   often used in contracted form such as I'd better, you'd
   better, she'd better, he'd better, we'd better, they'd bet-
   ter.)
   1. I think you'd better speak to Mr. Smith immediately
      about this matter.

9. would rather: (to prefer to)
   1. I'd rather go for a walk than watch TV tonight.
   2. Would you rather have your next lesson on Monday
      or on Tuesday?

10. by the way: (incidentally)
    1. By the way, have you seen the new picture which
       is playing at Radio City this week?
    2. That widower told me, by the way, that he never
       expected to remarry.

11. to figure out: (to calculate, to study carefully in order to
     understand) (S)
    1. This letter is so badly written that I can't figure out
       what the writer is trying to say.
    2. How long did it take you to figure out the cost of that
       machine?
    3. Ben is most attractive and intelligent, and yet Moira
       won't marry him. I can't figure her out.

12. to put off: (to postpone) (S)
    1. The meeting was put off until next week.
    2. There is an old saying in English which goes, “Never
       put off until tomorrow what you can do today.”
    3. If Tom can't come to the conference, let's put it off
       until tomorrow.

Exercises

A. Find and underline the expression given in parentheses that
   corresponds to the italicized idiom.
   1. If I say that the meeting is over, I mean that the meet-
      ing has (just begun, ended, been interesting, been called
      off).
2. If I say that I'd rather wait, I mean that I (like to wait, refuse to wait, prefer to wait).
3. If I say that, after studying the message, I finally figured it out, this means that at last I (answered the message, understood it, put it away, picked it up).
4. If the month is up, this means that the period of one month has ended, begun, seemed long, been very warm.
5. To put off something means to (look for it, put it in place, cancel it, postpone it).
6. To get sick means to (be sick, become sick, be well).
7. If the doctor says that you'd better do a certain thing, this means that (you must do it, you are going to do it, it is advisable that you do it).
8. To point out something is to (need it, touch it, look it up, indicate it).
9. By the way is a synonym for (however, at last, incidentally, immediately).

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.
1. At what time is your lesson over?
2. At what hour was the meeting over last time?
3. Do you always arrive at the lesson on time or do you sometimes arrive late?
4. Why did the President have to put off his trip to California?
5. Why is it better never to put off until tomorrow what you can do today?
6. What is the difference in meaning between to put off and to call off?
7. Do you get tired if you have to walk a long distance?
8. What do you generally do when you get hungry? What do you do when you get thirsty? When you get sleepy? When you get tired? When you get sick?
9. Do you sometimes get nervous before an examination or do you have iron nerves?

10. Where would you rather go tonight — to the theater or to the opera?
11. Where would you rather sit, in the orchestra or in the balcony?
12. Would you rather go by bus or by taxi?
13. Why did the teacher tell William that he had better spend more time on his lessons?
14. Can you give good examples of these idioms in sentences: to put on, to put off, to put away, to put out?

Lesson 8

1. to be about to: (to be on the point of, ready)
   1. I was just about to leave when you telephoned.
   2. We were about to start dinner when Tina arrived.
   3. Have you gone to bed yet? No, but I was just about to.

2. to turn around: (to make a complete turn in order to face in the opposite direction) (S)
   1. I turned around and saw that Gertrude was sitting directly behind me.
   2. The man turned the car around and drove in the opposite direction.

3. to take turns: (to alternate)
   1. During the trip John and I took turns driving the car; he would drive for about two hundred miles and then I would drive for about another hundred miles.
   2. Mary and her sister take turns helping their mother each night.
to pay attention: (to give attention to, place importance upon)
1. He never pays attention to anything his wife says.
2. You will have to pay more attention in class if you wish to get a better mark.

to go on: (to continue, proceed)
1. John went on reading and paid no attention to any of us.
2. “Go on! Go on!” she said. “Tell me everything that happened.”

over and over: (repeatedly)
1. I have told him the same thing over and over.
2. He seems to make the same mistake over and over again.

to wear out: (to become shabby and useless from wear) (S)
1. I must buy a new suit. This one is worn out.
2. What do you do with your old clothes when they are worn out?
3. Rough roads wear my tires out.

to throw away: (to discard) (S)
1. When my clothes are worn out, I generally throw them away.
2. Don’t throw those magazines away. I haven’t seen them yet.

to fall in love: (to begin to love)
1. They fell in love when they were students in high school.
2. John falls in love with every new girl he meets.

to go out: (to leave — also to cease burning)
1. When I telephoned they told me that he had gone out.
2. Have you a match? This cigarette has gone out.
3. The match went out before he had a chance to light the fire.

as yet: (up to the present time, as of now)
1. As yet we have not had an answer from him.
2. He says that she has not telephoned him as yet.

to have to do with: (to have some connection with)
1. Does the new vice-president have anything to do with the work of the export department?
2. Ralph insists that he has nothing to do with writing that letter.
3. What does that new director have to do with me?

Exercises

A. Substitute, in place of the italicized word or words, the corresponding idiomatic expression partially indicated in parentheses.
1. She and Helen alternated helping the teacher after school. (take_________)  
2. Up to the present we have no information about him. (as_________)  
3. The police say that he was not connected with the crime. (have_________)  
4. He had on a pair of shoes which were completely useless from wear. (wear_________)  
5. He told us the same thing repeatedly. (over_________)  
6. Why don’t you discard those old newspapers? (throw_________)  
7. I was on the point of calling you when your telegram arrived. (about_________)
8. He continued talking as though nothing had happened. (go___________)
9. Each time he tried to light his cigar the match ceased burning. (go___________)
10. She began to love him when she was only a child. (fall___________)

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.
1. Why did the driver have to turn the car around?
2. Whom do you see when you turn around?
3. Why do the two girls take turns helping their mother each night?
4. Who took turns with William driving the car on their trip to Florida?
5. Whom were you about to telephone when your friend called?
6. What were you about to say when I interrupted you?
7. When your clothes are worn out, do you throw them away or give them to someone?
8. Do you like to keep old magazines or do you always throw them away?
9. Why did William throw away that newspaper?
10. Do you always pay attention in class to everything the teacher says?
11. Did Joseph have anything to do with breaking the window in the school or was he in the clear?
12. Do the students in your school have anything to do with preparing the school newspaper?
13. Have you ever fallen in love with anyone?
14. Why do some people seem to fall in love more easily than others?
15. If a cigarette goes out while you are smoking it, what must you do?
16. At what time last night did you go out?

1. to wake up: (to awaken) (S)
   1. Marge woke up this morning very early but did not get up until about ten o'clock.
   2. I wake up at the same time every morning without having to use an alarm clock.
   3. An explosion in the street woke us up.

2. to be in charge of: (to manage, be responsible for)
   1. Henry is in charge of the office while Mr. Smith is away.
   2. Who is in charge of the arrangements for the dance next week?
3. to have charge of, take charge of: (to have or to take management of, to have or take responsibility for, attend to)
   1. That red-haired man has charge of this supermarket.
   2. Mary has charge of all the arrangements for the dance.
   3. Who is going to take charge of hiring an orchestra?

4. to get in touch with: (to communicate with)
   1. You can get in touch with him by telephone by calling the Hotel Commodore.
   2. I have been trying all morning to get in touch with Mr. Jones.

5. to have a good time: (to enjoy oneself, pass a period of time pleasantly)
   1. We all had a good time at the party last night.
   2. Did you have a good time at the dance?

6. to take care of: (to watch, give attention to)
   1. Who will take care of your dog while you are away on your vacation?
   2. The doctor says that his patient should take better care of herself.

7. once in a while: (occasionally, now and then)
   1. Previously I saw him very often but now he comes only once in a while.
   2. Once in a while he goes with us to the movies on Saturday night.

8. quite a few: (many)
   1. Quite a few students were absent yesterday.
   2. We did not expect many to attend but quite a few people came to the meeting.

9. used to: (indicates an action or habit which continued for some period of time in the past but eventually ended)
   1. I used to buy my suits at Macy’s. Now I buy them at Barney’s.
   2. When I was younger, I used to play tennis quite well.

10. to be used to: (to be accustomed to)
    Note: To be used to refers to the continuing present; used to, as explained above, relates to the past. Used to is always followed by a verb; to be used to is followed by a noun or a gerund.
    1. He is used to this climate and the changes in temperature do not affect him.
    2. I am used to studying with Mr. Jones and therefore prefer not to change to another teacher.

11. to get used to: (to become used or adjusted to)
    1. You will soon get used to this climate and then the changes in temperature will not affect you.
    2. I can’t seem to get used to wearing glasses.

12. to make believe: (to pretend)
    1. George made believe that he was sick so that he would not have to go to school.
    2. Do you think that Mary was only making believe that she was tired?

Exercises

A. Substitute, in place of the italicized word or words, the corresponding idiomatic expression partially indicated in parentheses.
   1. I used to meet him occasionally on Fifth Avenue. (once
2. Helen has promised to watch and care for the baby while we go to the movies. (take__________)
3. Many people were injured in the accident. (quite__________)
4. He formerly played the violin in a famous orchestra. (used__________)
5. We enjoyed ourselves at the picnic. (have__________)
6. I will communicate with you as soon as I have any news. (get__________)
7. You will become accustomed to his manner of speaking soon. (get__________)
8. Who is responsible for that work while Mr. Stein is away? (have__________)
9. He pretended that he could not walk without a cane. (make__________)
10. What time did you awaken this morning? (wake__________)

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

1. How can I get in touch with you tomorrow? 
2. Why were you unable to get in touch with Eliza last night?
3. What time did you wake up this morning; what time did you get up?
4. Do you have to use an alarm clock in order to wake up each morning?
5. Did the thunderstorm wake you up last night?
6. Who is in charge of the cafeteria in your school?
7. Who is in charge of the business office in your school?
8. Do you like or dislike to take care of young children?
9. Who takes care of preparing the meals and buying the food in your home?
10. Do you go to the movies frequently or only once in a while?

11. Do you prepare your lessons every night or only once in a while?
12. Did you have a good time at the party last Saturday night?
13. Who used to be your English teacher before you began to study in your present class?
14. Why did William make believe that he was sick?

**Lesson 10**

1. to make sure: (to be sure, become sure or certain of)
   1. Make sure to turn off the radio before you go out.
   2. He told me to make sure to telephone him at exactly three o'clock.
   3. Make sure that the lights are turned off before you leave.

2. now and then: (occasionally)
   1. I don't see him very often, but now and then we have lunch in the same restaurant.
   2. I don't often get sick, but now and then I do catch cold.

3. to make out: (to do, succeed)
   1. I did not make out very well on my last examination.
   2. How did Raymond make out when he went to look for work yesterday?

4. to keep house: (to do the usual work of running a home, cooking, cleaning, etc.)
   1. He said that he wanted his wife to keep house and not to work in an office.
2. She likes to keep house and has a reputation as an excellent housekeeper.

5. to go with: (to match, harmonize in color or design)
   That psychedelic tie doesn’t go with that red shirt at all.

6. to go with: (to go out together, to keep company with, as in the case of a young man and woman who frequently go out together or have dates)
   1. John has been going with Mary for about two years; they plan to get married next month.
   2. Helen went with Richard for about six months, but now she has a new boy friend.

7. to come from: (to originate in — often used to refer to one’s home district)
   1. I thought that he came from Texas but it seems that he comes from New England.
   2. What part of South America does she come from?

8. to make good time: (to travel rapidly at good speed)
   1. We made very good time on our trip to Florida.
   2. It rained all the time and so we did not make good time driving to New York.

9. to mix up — to be mixed up — to get mixed up: (to confuse — to be confused — to become confused) (S)
   1. Instead of helping me, his explanation only mixed me up.
   2. We got mixed up in our directions, took the wrong road, and drove many miles out of our way.
   3. The postman mixed up my mail.

10. to see about: (to attend to, take care of)
    1. Who is going to see about getting us a larger room for this big class?

11. to get rid of: (to become free of, escape from)
    1. We can’t seem to get rid of the mice in our apartment.
    2. It certainly took Mr. Smith a long time to get rid of that salesman.

12. by heart: (by memory)
    1. He knows many passages from Shakespeare by heart.
    2. American school children should learn Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address by heart.

Exercises

A. Find and underline the expression given in parentheses that corresponds to the italicized idiom.
   1. If I say John is making out well in his work, I mean that he (likes his work, is succeeding, is leaving, is about to begin).
   2. When one makes good time, he (has a good time, travels at a good speed, is contented).
   3. To learn something by heart is to learn it (quickly, slowly, well, memorize it).
   4. One way of getting rid of something is to (look at it, admire it, keep it, throw it away).
   5. If Mary’s purse goes well with her dress, then her purse and dress (match, are expensive, are pretty, are worn out).
   6. Now and then means (often, suddenly, early, occasionally).
   7. To make sure of something is to (be certain of it, call it off, turn it off).
8. To keep house is to (refuse to sell, lock the door against thieves, do the usual work in a house).

9. To be mixed up is to be (happy, worried, confused, late).

10. To see about something is to (attend to it, go to see it, admire it, look at it).

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

1. How did you make out in your last English examination?

2. When John went to look for work yesterday, how did he make out? Did he fall to get the job or was he hired?

3. What different colors go well with brown? What different colors go well with green?

4. How long has William been going with Grace?

5. How long did Ellen and Henry go together before they got married?

6. Do you go to the movies very often or only now and then?

7. What is the best way to get rid of mice in an apartment?

8. Is it easy or difficult to get rid of a foreign accent?

9. Why do some women prefer to work rather than to keep house?

10. What part of Europe did Charles De Gaulle come from?

11. What part of the United States does your English teacher come from?

12. Do you seldom or never get mixed up in using English idioms?

13. What is the difference between to have a good time and to make good time?

14. What famous poems or speeches do you know by heart?

15. Is it easy or difficult for you to learn things by heart?

Lesson 11

(General Review — Lessons 1-10)

A. In the blank spaces at the right, give a ONE-WORD synonym for the italicized word or words. Follow the example in the first sentence.

1. He did not want to take part in the meeting.

2. He called up all his friends to say good-bye.

3. He took off his hat and coat.

4. I'll be back right away.

5. Be sure to put out the light before you leave.

6. They got on the train in Washington.

7. We waited and at last he arrived.

8. I was unable to find out his name.

9. His health is improving little by little.

10. Last night some friends called on us.

11. She lives by herself in a furnished room.

12. We talked over your problem for a long time.

13. I want to pick out a present for my friend.

14. John is getting along well in his studies.
15. The accident took place on Fifth Avenue.

16. We expect him to get back next week.

17. He has made up his mind to stay with us.

18. The game was called off on account of rain.

19. She has gone back to California for good.

20. All of a sudden the lights went out.

21. At times he does much better work.

22. He kept on talking for two hours.

23. The meeting was put off until next week.

24. By the way, have you seen John recently?

25. We took turns driving the car.

26. I have told him the same thing over and over.

27. Don’t throw away those magazines yet.

28. You can get in touch with him at his office.

29. I woke up very early this morning.

30. He comes here once in a while.

31. He made believe that he was ill.

32. I see him now and then on Fifth Avenue.

33. These gloves do not go with this dress.

34. We got mixed up in our directions.

35. He broke the mirror on purpose.

B. Substitute, in place of the italicized sections, an idiomatic expression with to get. (Examples: get on, get off, get along, get back, get over, get sick, get to a place, get in touch with, get used to, get rid of, etc.)

1. How is Helen doing in her new job?
   (Example: How is Helen getting along in her new job?)

2. Mr. Evans will not return until next week.

3. You can communicate with him by writing to him at the Hotel Roosevelt.

4. We are gradually becoming accustomed to this climate.

5. We didn’t arrive in Washington until almost eight o’clock.

6. We boarded the bus at 34th Street.

7. It took him several months to recover from the attack of pneumonia.

8. His hat fell in the lake and became wet.

C. Substitute, in place of the italicized sections, an idiomatic expression with to take. (Examples: take off, take out, take part in, take a walk, take place, take turns, take care of, etc.)

1. John did not participate in our discussion.

2. She removed her hat and gloves.

3. He extracted a dollar bill from his wallet.

4. John and I alternated helping the teacher to clean the blackboards.

5. The accident occurred on the corner of Fifth Avenue and 23rd Street.

6. Ruth will watch the baby while we go to the movies.
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D. Substitute, in place of the italicized sections, an idiomatic expression with to look. (Examples: look at, look for, look up, look out, look over)
   1. He is seeking the fountain pen which he lost yesterday.
   2. You will have to search for his number in the telephone book.
   3. I will examine this and return it to you tomorrow.
   4. He stood watching me as though he had never seen me before.

E. Make up sentences, oral and written, using the following idioms.
   to put on  to call up  to make up one's mind.
   to put off  to call on  to make believe
   to put away  to call off  to make good

Lesson 12

(Section II — Intermediate)

1. to keep out, off, away from, etc.: (to stay out, off, away from)  (S)
   1. There was a large sign just outside the door which said: "Danger! Keep out!"
   2. Keep that dog out of this store!
   3. The policeman told the boys to keep off the grass.
   4. You must keep your dog off our property.

2. to find fault with: (to criticize)
   1. It is very easy to find fault with the work of others.
   2. He is always finding fault with the work of his secretary.
3. to be up to someone: (to depend upon the decision of someone)
   1. It's up to you whether we go to the reception or not. It's not up to me.
   2. It is up to the President to decide how many troops will be sent.

4. off and on: (irregularly, occasionally)
   1. We don't go to the theater often -- just off and on.
   2. He comes here off and on to see my father.

5. to catch fire: (to begin to burn)
   1. No one seems to know how the building caught fire.
   2. Do not stand too close to that stove. Your clothes may catch fire.

6. to look into: (to investigate, examine carefully)
   1. The police are looking into the past record of the suspect.
   2. The electrician has promised to look into our faulty wiring and give us an estimate next week.

7. to take hold of: (to grasp)
   1. The two movers took hold of the opposite ends of the table and carried it out easily.
   2. The blind man took hold of my arm and I led him across the street.

8. to be out of the question: (to be impossible)
   1. When I asked my brother whether he could go with us on a cruise he said that it was out of the question at this time of the year.
   2. Germany's demands were out of the question, and England answered by declaring war.

9. to get through: (to finish)
   1. I didn't get through studying last night until almost eleven o'clock.
   2. What time does your sister get through work every day?

10. all at once: (suddenly)
    1. All at once the sky became dark and it started to rain.
    2. We were walking along Fifth Avenue when all at once we heard a shot.

11. to keep track of: (to keep or maintain a record of)
    1. Do you keep track of the long distance telephone calls which you make in your office each month?
    2. We are going to keep track of all our expenses while we are in Mexico.

12. to call down: (to reprimand, scold) (S)
    1. John was called down by his boss for coming late to work.
    2. Don't call Mary down for that mistake. I'm sure that she didn't make it on purpose.
    3. My supervisor called me down for being habitually late.

Exercises

A. Substitute, in place of the italicized word or words, the corresponding idiomatic expression partially indicated in parentheses.
   1. That fabric is made of a material which begins to burn easily. (catch__________)
   2. There were signs everywhere telling people to remain outside. (keep__________)
   3. Suddenly there was a loud noise and the door flew open. (all__________)
4. The mayor has promised to investigate the public scandal thoroughly. (look__________)  
5. We see him occasionally. (off__________)  
6. You must decide this—not I. (be up__________)  
7. He had to grasp the railings to keep from falling. (take__________)  
8. I finished at about eight o'clock. (get__________)  
9. Such a thing is absolutely impossible. (out of__________)  
10. We must maintain a record of all our expenses. (keep__________)  
11. He often reprimands her for coming late. (call__________)  
12. He seems to enjoy criticizing my work. (find__________)  

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.  
1. Why should one always take hold of the railing when he goes downstairs?  
2. Who took hold of your arm as you crossed the street?  
3. What time did you get through studying last night?  
4. What time does your father get through work every day?  
5. Why do they have so many signs near that munitions factory telling everyone to keep out?  
6. Why are there so many signs in the park saying: “Keep off the grass”?  
7. Is it easy or difficult to find fault with the work of others?  
8. Do you watch TV every night or just off and on?  
9. Do you go to the theater regularly or just off and on?  
10. Does paper catch fire more easily or less easily than wood?  
11. What other materials catch fire easily?  
12. Do you keep track of the money which you spend every day?  

Lesson 13

13. Is it up to you or up to your parents to decide where you will go tonight?  
14. Is it up to Henry or to his parents to decide which university he will attend?  
15. Why did the teacher call the student down for coming late to the lesson?

1. up to date: (timely, modern, brought up to the present time)  
   1. This mail-order catalogue is not up to date. It was published several years ago.  
   2. That new structure is one of the most modern and up-to-date apartment houses in the city.  

2. out of date: (no longer available, current, or in use)  
   1. Silent movies have been out of date for many years.  
   2. She insists on wearing out-of-date styles of clothing.  

3. to blow up: (to destroy by explosion, to explode)  
   1. When the torpedo struck it, the ship immediately blew up.  
   2. Why did the soldiers blow up all the bridges when they retreated?  
   3. Did they have to blow them all up?  

4. to do over: (to repeat)  
   1. The teacher made all of us do our exercises over because there were so many mistakes in them.
2. This letter is so badly written that I think I’d better do it over.
3. The violinist did that difficult passage over and over.

5. to burn down: (to burn to the ground) (S)
   1. Their home burned down and they had to build a new one.
   2. The fire spread quickly and, before the firemen arrived, the whole block of old buildings had burned down.
   3. After that sagging barn collapsed, the farmer burned it down.

6. to burn up: (to burn completely) (S)
   1. He burned up the letter and threw the ashes into the fireplace.
   2. All his books were burned up in the fire.

7. to burn out: (to stop functioning, become useless — said of electrical equipment) (S)
   1. There are no lights anywhere in the house. Perhaps a fuse has burned out.
   2. We need some new electric light bulbs. Both of these bulbs are burned out.
   3. If you overload that fuse, you will burn it out.

8. to make good: (to succeed)
   1. He is a hard worker, and I am sure that he will make good in that new job.
   2. Alma has always made good in everything she has done.

9. to stand to reason: (to be clear and logical)
   1. It stands to reason that if he never prepares his lessons, he is not going to make good progress.

10. It stands to reason that a person without experience cannot do the work as well as an experienced person.

11. to break out: (to occur suddenly)
   1. The newspaper says that an epidemic of influenza has just broken out in London.
   2. He was living in France when the war broke out.

12. as to: (concerning, with reference to)
   1. As to money, we will simply have to borrow some from the bank.
   2. He had nothing at all to say as to when he expected his wife to get back.

13. to feel sorry for: (to pity, feel compassion for)
   1. I feel sorry for anyone who has to do that menial kind of work.
   2. I feel more sorry for his wife than I do for him.

14. to take something for granted: (to accept as true without investigation) (S)
   1. He spoke English so well that I took it for granted that he was an American.
   2. She simply took it for granted that the check was good and did not ask him any questions about it.
   3. Don’t take everybody’s promises for granted.

Exercises

A. Find and underline the expression given in parentheses that corresponds to the italicized word or words.
   1. To blow up is to (increase in size, explode, decrease in size, ache).
   2. If a place burns down, it (burns rapidly, does not burn at all, burns out, burns to the ground).
3. To burn up is to (burn slowly, burn completely, explode, go out).

4. Which of the following can burn out (a desk, a ship, a fuse, a curtain).

5. If I say that Allan made good in his last position, I mean that he (always arrived on time, failed, liked it, succeeded).

6. If I say that something stands to reason, this means that it is (difficult to understand, clear and logical, foolish).

7. As to that means (because of that, in addition to that, concerning that, despite that).

8. To feel sorry for someone is to (like him, pity him, praise him, call him down).

9. Instead of saying that an epidemic has happened suddenly, we generally say that it has (stopped, burned out, broken out).

10. To take something for granted is to (permit it, object to it, look it over, accept it without investigation).

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

1. What is the difference between burning something and burning something up?

2. What is the difference between to burn up and to burn down?

3. If a building burns to the ground, do we say that it burned up or burned down?

4. What happens to the lights in your home when a fuse burns out?

5. What do you do with electric lights when they burn out?

6. Do you prefer things which are out of date or those which are up to date?

7. Which is the most up-to-date department store in your city?

8. Why did you take it for granted that Mr. Livingston was an American?

9. Why did you take it for granted that the weather would be good today?

10. Why did you take it for granted that you were going to receive a good mark in English?

11. Why did you have to do over the grammar exercises which you prepared last night?

12. Do you like or dislike to have to do things over?

13. Why does his employer feel sure that John will make good in his new job?

14. Why does it stand to reason that Mary will learn English faster than Juanita?

15. Why does it stand to reason that the climate of Panama will be warmer than the climate of Florida?

16. In what year did World War II break out?

17. Has an epidemic of influenza ever broken out in your country?
Lesson 14

3. Because her son mistreated her, his mother turned him out of the house.

3. to become of: (to happen to — said of something missing)
   1. What has become of my pencil? I had it ten minutes ago.
   2. I wonder what has become of John. I haven’t seen him in weeks.

4. to give up: (to surrender, renounce) (S)
   1. The enemy gave up without any resistance.
   2. King Edward VIII gave up his throne in order to marry the woman he loved.
   3. Our teacher has tried many times to give up smoking, but he can’t seem to give it up.

5. to take pity on: (to pity)
   1. Tom’s sister took pity on him and lent him some money.
   2. I took pity on those slum dwellers when I saw how wretchedly they lived, and promised to help them.

6. to cross out: (to cancel — often by marking with crosses) (S)
   1. The teacher crossed out several words in my composition.
   2. Why did you cross out the last line of your letter?
   3. I crossed it out because it was repetitious.

7. to take into account — (to take into consideration) (S)
   1. In judging her work you should take into account that she has been quite sick recently.
   2. That salesman never takes into account the fact that I am very busy.

1. to break down: (to stop functioning — said generally of motors and similar mechanical objects)
   1. Our car broke down, and they had to tow it to a garage.
   2. The elevator broke down, and we had to walk up to the tenth floor.

2. to turn out: (to become or result, to eject) (S)
   1. Although it looked like rain this morning, it has turned out to be a fine day.
   2. Julie has turned out to be the best student in our English class.
3. The judge took the prisoner’s youth into account before sentencing him.

8. to make clear: (to explain, clarify) (S)
   1. The teacher made clear my mistake.
   2. You must make clear to him that he should never be rude again.
   3. His explanation made the problem clear to me.

9. to take a look at: (to look at)
   1. Take a look at the hat Mrs. Bisby is wearing today.
   2. He took one look at her and began to laugh.

10. to have on: (to be wearing) (S)
    1. How do you like the hat which Grace has on today?
    2. When I went into the room, he had nothing on except a pair of shorts.

11. to come to: (to revive, regain consciousness)
    1. She fainted and it was at least a half an hour before she came to.
    2. At first they thought the man was dead but soon he came to.

12. to call for: (to come to an office, home, store, etc., in order to get someone or something)
    1. He promised to call for me at home at seven o’clock.
    2. There is a sign in the shop which says, “We Call For and Deliver.”

Exercises

A. Substitute, in place of the italicized word or words, the corresponding idiomatic expression partially indicated in parentheses.

  1. It has resulted to be a very fine meeting.
      (turn__________)

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

  1. What color dress does Mary have on today?
  2. What is the shade of the suit John has on today?
  3. Who has turned out to be the best student in your English class?
  4. Has the weather this month turned out to be warm or cold?
  5. Has the study of English idioms turned out to be interesting or dull for you?
  6. Is it easy or difficult for a person to give up smoking?
  7. Why is George going to give up studying English?
  8. Why did you take pity on that old man who asked you for money?
  9. Why did Esther take pity on that cat and let it come into her house?
10. When someone faints, what should you do in order to make him come to?
11. When someone you knew fainted, how long was it before he or she came to?
12. What did the doctor do to make the unconscious person come to?
13. What time are your friends going to call for you tonight?
14. When are you going to call for the things which you are sending to the dry cleaner?
15. What facts should we take into account when we judge Juan’s progress in English?
16. Can you give good examples of these idioms in sentences: to call up, to call down, to call on, to call off, to call for?

Lesson 15

1. to eat in — to eat out: (to eat in means to eat at home; to eat out means to eat in a restaurant)
   1. We ate in last night but tonight we are going to eat out.
   2. When you eat out, what restaurant do you generally go to?

2. to play tricks on — to play jokes on: (to make someone the victim of a trick or joke)
   1. The older boys are always playing tricks on Carl. They hide his hat, steal his books, etc.
   2. They tried to play a trick on the professor but he was too clever for them.

3. to look after: (to watch, take care of)
   1. Grandma will look after the baby while we go to the lecture.
   2. Who is going to look after your correspondence while you are away?

4. to feel like: (to be inclined, have the desire to)
   1. I don’t feel like studying tonight. Let’s go to a hockey game.
   2. I feel like taking a long walk. Would you like to go with me?

5. once and for all: (in a final manner, definitely)
   1. My daughter told her would-be boy friend once and for all that she wouldn’t go out with him.
   2. She said that he should stop telephoning her late at night, once and for all.

6. to hear from: (to receive news from)
   1. Have you heard from John recently?
   2. His parents are worried because they haven’t heard from their son in more than two months.

7. to hear of: (to know about, to hear mention of)
   1. Have you ever heard of the English poet John Keats?
   2. The owner of the building said that he had never heard of such a person.

8. to make fun of: (to laugh at, joke about)
   1. They are making fun of Carla’s new hairdo.
   2. Don’t make fun of Luis’ English. He is doing the best he can.

9. to come true: (to prove to be true or correct)
   1. What the newspaper said about the weather for today has certainly come true.
   2. Everything the economists predicted about the cost of living has come true.

10. as a matter of fact: (in fact, really)
    1. Hans thinks he knows English well but, as a matter of fact, he speaks very poorly.
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2. As a matter of fact, I prefer the Barbados Islands to Florida.

11. to have one's way -- to get one's own way: (to do or obtain what one wishes, especially against opposition or contrary advice)
   1. If Henry doesn't have his own way, he gets very angry.
   2. My wife always wants to have her own way, but this time, for a change, she is going to do what I say.

12. to look forward to: (to expect, anticipate, usually pleasurably)
   1. We are looking forward to my uncle's visit with great pleasure.
   2. He says that he has nothing to look forward to except the same monotonous work every day.

Exercises

A. Find and underline the expression corresponding to the italicized idiom above.

1. If I look after someone, I
   (a) follow him everywhere.
   (b) take care of him.
   (c) call on him.

2. If I feel like doing something, I
   (a) have the desire to do it.
   (b) feel well.
   (c) feel foolish.

3. If you hear from someone, you
   (a) hear of him.
   (b) receive some communication from him.
   (c) listen to him.

4. If you make fun of someone, you
   (a) laugh at or ridicule him.
   (b) call him down.
   (c) tell him a joke.

5. If someone has his own way, he
   (a) loses his way.
   (b) is on the way.
   (c) gets what he wishes.

6. If I look forward to something, I
   (a) look it over.
   (b) anticipate it.
   (c) look it up.

7. If I eat in every night, I
   (a) eat a lot.
   (b) eat in a restaurant.
   (c) eat at home.

8. If a prediction comes true, it
   (a) turns out to be correct.
   (b) is false.
   (c) turns out to be foolish.

9. If I play jokes on someone, I
   (a) laugh and joke with him.
   (b) call him up.
   (c) make him the victim of my jokes.

10. If I tell you something once and for all, I tell it to you
    (a) several times.
    (b) in a final and definite manner.
    (c) with the hope of pleasing you.

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

1. Have you ever heard of the famous English novelist Charles Dickens?

2. What famous English poets have you heard of?
3. What famous English dramatists have you heard of?
4. How long has it been since you heard from home?
5. When was the last time you heard from your friend in your country?
6. Do you like to play tricks on other people?
7. How do you like it when other people play tricks on you?
8. Do you eat out every night or do you generally have dinner at home?
9. What are some advantages of eating out?
10. What are some advantages of eating in?
11. Do you sometimes make fun of other people or of other people’s things?
12. Do you like it or dislike it when other people make fun of you?
13. Why don’t you feel like studying tonight?
14. What do you feel like doing?
15. Why do some children always have to have their own way?
16. Do you believe in giving children their own way?
17. When you were a child, did you always have your own way?
18. What event in the near future are you looking forward to with great pleasure?

1. inside out – upside down: (Inside out means in a reverse position, with the inner side turned toward the outside; upside down means in a reverse position with the upper side turned toward the lower side.)

1. The wind blew Mary’s umbrella inside out and ruined it.
2. For some reason John had put his sweater on inside out.
3. After the accident both cars lay in the street upside down.
2. to fill out: (to complete — said of blanks, forms, etc.) (S)
   1. Every prospective employee must fill out an application blank, giving his name, address, previous position, etc.
   2. When she applied for her passport, Grace had to fill out a half dozen different forms and had some difficulty in filling them out.

3. to take advantage of: (to use an opportunity, also to impose upon or to profit at the expense of another person)
   1. I took advantage of the special sale and bought a half dozen new shirts.
   2. He took advantage of their hospitality and stayed a whole month without paying them anything.

4. no matter: (regardless of)
   1. No matter how much money he spends on his clothes, he never looks well dressed.
   2. No matter where that escaped convict tries to hide, the police will find him.

5. to take up: (to study, begin a course leading to a career) (S)
   1. William wants to take up medicine when he goes to college.
   2. What is your brother taking up at Columbia University?
   3. If you want to study dentistry, why don’t you take it up?

6. to take something up with: (to consult — generally with someone higher in position or authority)
   1. I cannot explain the withholding tax to you. This is something which you will have to take up with an accountant.

7. to take after: (to resemble a parent or close relative)
   1. With her light hair and blue eyes Mary seems to take after her mother, but in her character she is more like her father.
   2. Which of your parents do you take after?

8. in the long run: (finally, after a long period of time)
   1. In the long run, this synthetic weave will wear better than the woolen one.
   2. You will find that in the long run, your roommate will turn out to be your best friend.

9. out of: (Note the following useful and rather special expressions with out of.)
   1. John and I have been out of touch for years. In fact, we haven’t seen each other since high school.
   2. This telephone is out of order. Use the other.
   3. She was out of town for a few days.
   4. That firm has gone out of business.
   5. The plane soared slowly out of sight.
   6. The poor fellow went out of his mind and was put in a sanatorium.
   7. This piano is out of tune.
   8. I’m afraid that we are out of gas.
   9. He has been out of work for a long time.

10. to run out of: (to exhaust the supply of)
   1. The troops ran out of ammunition and had to withdraw.
   2. We ran out of gas right in the middle of the main street and blocked traffic.
Exercises

A. Substitute, in place of the italicized word or words, the corresponding idiomatic expression partially indicated in parentheses.

1. The man finally went insane. (out of________)  
2. He exhausted his supply of money and had to return home. (run________)  
3. He had one glove on with the inside turned toward the outside. (inside________)  
4. The plates were placed on the table with the upper side turned toward the bottom. (upside________)  
5. Both brothers have been without work for months. (out of________)  
6. Regardless of how often I correct him, he always makes the same mistake. (no________)  
7. What course do you plan to undertake in college? (take________)  
8. Our personnel office asked me to complete one of their application forms. (fill________)  
9. John likes to travel and, in this, he resembles his Uncle Bill. (take________)  
10. Divorce is a matter which you must consult a lawyer about. (take________)

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

1. With her great interest in sports whom does Joyce take after?  
2. Which one of your parents do you take after?  
3. Where were your friends going when they ran out of gas?  
4. Why did that gambler run out of money so soon on his trip to Mexico?  
5. What course is your friend taking up in college?  
6. Why don’t John’s parents want him to take up medicine?

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Lesson 17

7. What is the difference between filling something and filling something out?  
8. What different forms did you have to fill out when you first came to this school?  
9. Has the wind ever blown your umbrella inside out?  
10. Why did the thieves turn everything in the room upside down?  
11. Why does that salesman go out of town so often?  
12. In what way did Dorothy take advantage of her friend’s generosity?  
13. Why is that firm going out of business?  
14. For how long has your friend been out of work?  
15. Give good examples of the following idioms in sentences: to take place, to take part in, to take care of, to take into account, to take turns, to take hold of, to take pity on, to take up, to take something up with, to take after.

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1. every so often — every now and then: (occasionally)  
1. Every so often he and I go to a ball game together.  
2. Every now and then we go to Buffalo to visit my relatives there.

2. to get along with: (to live or work harmoniously with)  
1. The proprietor of that men’s store gets along well with all his employees.  
2. Mr. and Mrs. Jones do not get along with each other well. They quarrel constantly.
3. hard of hearing: (partially deaf)
   1. You will have to speak a little louder. Mr. Evans is hard of hearing.
   2. Please don’t shout. I’m not hard of hearing.

4. to let go of: (to release)
   1. As soon as the policeman let go of him, the boy ran away.
   2. Don’t let go of the rope until I tell you.

5. to keep in mind — to bear in mind: (not to forget, remember) (S)
   1. Please keep in mind that you promised to call your patient at two o’clock.
   2. “You should bear in mind that he is not as strong as he used to be.” “O.K., I’ll keep it in mind.”

6. to run over: (to strike or pass over with a moving vehicle)
   1. Why doesn’t he drive more carefully? He almost ran over that child.
   2. The man was run over by a train and killed.

7. to keep an eye on: (to watch, guard)
   1. Keep an eye on my suitcase while I buy my ticket.
   2. Our superintendent is going to keep an eye on our apartment while we are away.

8. to go off: (a. to explode; b. to leave suddenly)
   a. 1. The firecracker went off with a bang.
      2. The gun went off while he was cleaning it, and the bullet almost struck his wife.
   b. John went off without saying good-bye to anyone.

9. to grow out of: (to outgrow, become too large and mature for)
   1. He has a habit of shaking his head, but the doctor thinks that he will grow out of it.
   2. As a child she used to stutter, but she grew out of it.

10. to make the best of: (to accept a bad situation cheerfully and to do the best that one can under the circumstances)
    1. If we cannot find a larger apartment, we will continue living here and simply make the best of it.
    2. They have had bad luck, but they always make the best of everything.

11. to cut off: (to remove by cutting the ends — also to terminate abruptly) (S)
    1. The rope was two feet longer than we needed, so we cut off the extra length.
    2. In the middle of our telephone conversation we were suddenly cut off.
    3. Because of the storm the electricity was cut off for several hours.

12. to cut out: (a. to remove by cutting; b. to stop doing something) (S)
    a. The child likes to cut out pictures from the newspaper.
    b. 1. I wish I could cut out smoking.
       2. He kept bothering her and finally she told him to cut it out.

Exercises
A. Find and underline the expression given in parentheses that corresponds to the italicized idiom.
   1. If I keep an eye on something, I (like it, see it, watch it, put it away).
2. If a bomb goes off, it (fails, explodes, strikes).
3. A person can be run over by (a dog, a doctor, a moving vehicle, bomb).
4. To cut out something, we generally use a (ropes, pencil, boxes, knife).
5. We often say “We have been cut off” when we are (struck by a car, using the telephone, using scissors).
6. Someone who is hard of hearing is (difficult to hear, difficult to understand, lazy, deaf).
7. Every now and then means (once in a while, often, never, seldom).
8. To let go of something is to (lose it, bring it, need it, release it).
9. To bear in mind is to (memorize, remember, forget, be lazy).
10. If I get along with someone, I (know him well, dislike him, live or work harmoniously with him).

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

1. Why was the electricity in your city cut off for several hours one day last summer?
2. What do you do if, while telephoning, you are cut off?
3. Is it easy or difficult for a person to cut out smoking?
4. If a person says to you “Cut it out!”, what does he mean?
5. As a child did you like to cut out pictures from the newspapers or magazines?
6. Why did you ask your friend to keep an eye on your suitcase while you went to buy your ticket?
7. Do you get along well with the other students in your class?
8. Are there certain persons with whom you cannot get along? What are they like?
9. Are you the type of person with whom it is easy or difficult to get along?
10. For how long has your grandfather been hard of hearing?

11. Do you often visit your friends or only every now and then?
12. Why did the mother tell her child not to let go of her hand while they crossed the street?
13. Name one or more habits that you had as a child which you later grew out of?
14. How did the bus driver happen to run over that man – did his brakes fail or was he negligent?
Lesson 18

3. to shut up: (to close — also to be quiet, stop talking) (S)
   1. They have shut up their town house and have gone to the country for the summer.
   2. She told him to shut up and not to say anything more about it.

4. to have got: (to have, to possess) (S)
   Note: Strict grammarians object to this use of got with the verb have but this construction is used by almost everyone who speaks English today.
   1. William has got a bad cold.
   2. Who's got my fountain pen?
   3. Have you got a match?
   4. How much money have you got with you?

5. to have got to do something: (to have to do something, must) See note above on use of got with have.
   1. I've got to be back by two o'clock.
   2. He has got to go to Chicago tonight.
   3. We've got to see him today.

6. to keep up with: (to maintain the same speed as)
   1. My secretary works so fast that no one in the office can keep up with her.
   2. You'll have to walk more slowly. I can't keep up with you.

7. to tell time: (to be able to know the hour by looking at a watch or clock)
   1. That three-year-old is too young to be able to tell time.
   2. At the age of four William was able to tell time.

8. to turn down: (to reduce in speed or volume — also to reject) (S)
   1. Please turn down the radio. It is too loud.
2. His application for a position with that company was turned down.
3. William tried to join the Navy but was turned down because of his poor eyesight.

9. to be becoming: (to suit, favor in appearance)
   1. That pearl necklace is very becoming to you.
   2. That type of dress is not at all becoming to Maude. It makes her look too tall and thin.

10. to break in: (to adjust through usage something which is new and stiff; also to train a new employee) (S)
    1. These new shoes are hurting me. I'll be glad when they are broken in.
    2. It is better to break in a new car slowly by driving at moderate speeds for the first 500 miles.
    3. After our new treasurer is broken in, he will be very valuable to us.

11. to break into: (to enter by force)
    1. Thieves broke into our apartment last night.
    2. They had no trouble breaking into the bank, but when they came out, the police were waiting for them.

12. above all: (mainly, especially)
    1. Above all, don't mention this to Henry.
    2. He does well in all his subjects but, above all, in mathematics.

Exercises

A. Find and underline the expression corresponding to the italicized idiom above.
1. If I have got to leave early, I
   (a) want to leave early.
   (b) should leave early.
   (c) must leave early.

2. If someone tells you to shut up, he wants you to
   (a) close the door.
   (b) turn off the radio.
   (c) stop talking.

3. If I cannot keep up with you, I cannot
   (a) maintain the same speed as you.
   (b) turn off the radio.
   (c) keep my promise.

4. If someone breaks into your home, he
   (a) visits you.
   (b) leaves a message for you.
   (c) enters by force.

5. If a dress or suit is becoming to you, it
   (a) is a little large for you.
   (b) will soon be sent to you.
   (c) looks well on you.

6. If someone is turned down, he is
   (a) accepted.
   (b) rejected.
   (c) called down.

7. When you shut something off, you
   (a) turn it off.
   (b) turn it down.
   (c) put it away.

8. We break in only those things which are
   (a) old and worn.
   (b) worn out.
   (c) new and stiff.
9. *Have you got a cigarette* means:
   
   (a) did you buy cigarettes.
   (b) did you obtain a cigarette.
   (c) do you have a cigarette to give me.

10. *To tell time* is to
    
    (a) count the days.
    (b) look at a clock and know what time it is.
    (c) look at your watch.

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

1. How old were you when you learned to *tell time*?
2. At what age do children generally learn to *tell time*?
3. When you tell someone to *shut up*, are you using a polite or a rather impolite form?
4. *Have you got* much homework to do tonight?
5. Where *have you got to go* today after the lesson?
6. Why has that housewife *got to go* to the supermarket tomorrow?
7. Which student in your class has got the largest speaking vocabulary?
8. *Has the same student* got the largest reading vocabulary?
9. Why was George *turned down* when he tried to join the Army?
10. Do you think the sweater which Nora is wearing is becoming or not?
11. Does your friend always or seldom wear clothes which are becoming to her?
12. What may happen if you are driving a car at high speed and a tire *blows out*?
13. What is the difference between a puncture and a blowout?
14. Why is it difficult for a shorter person to *keep up with* John when they are both walking together?
15. Have thieves ever *broken into* your home or apartment?

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Lesson 19

1. to do without: (to get along without, to forego)
   1. With prices so high I will have to do without a new suit this year.
   2. In his business he cannot do without a car.

2. to watch out for: (to look out for, guard against)
   1. There was a sign near the road saying, "Watch Out For Falling Rocks!"
   2. One thief went inside while the other waited outside and watched out for the police.

3. to be bound to: (be certain to, sure to)
   1. We are bound to be late if you don’t hurry.
   2. With business improving they are bound to make money this year.

4. to be bound for somewhere: (to be going in a certain direction)
   1. The ship is bound for Buenos Aires.
   2. Where are you bound for after class?

5. to take someone for: (to mistake a person for someone else)
   1. With his strong, muscular body, I took him for an athlete.
   2. What do you take me for – a fool?

6. to try out: (to test, use during a trial period) (S)
   1. They let me try out the sewing machine for several days before buying it.
2. The government is trying out various new forms of jet airplanes.
3. Before I purchase that car, I’d like to try it out.

7. to tear down: (to demolish) (S)
   1. They tore down the old building and built a new one.
   2. In order to build the highway, the contractors had to tear down a whole block of buildings.
   3. New York is constantly changing. They are always tearing something else down.

8. to tear up: (to tear completely into small pieces, to cancel) (S)
   1. He tore up the letter and threw it into the wastepaper basket.
   2. He told the lawyer to tear up the old contract and to prepare a new one.
   3. When Bob received an angry note from his boss, he tore it up.

9. to cut up — to break up — to chop up — to chew up, etc.
   (These forms are similar to tear up, explained above. They all suggest an action of cutting, breaking, or chopping something completely into many small pieces.) (S)
   1. The butcher cut up the meat and then weighed it.
   2. He broke up the candy and gave each child a piece.
   3. He chopped up the wood into small pieces of about six inches long.
   4. The dog chewed up the leg of one of our tables.

10. to burn up — to eat up — to clean up — to dress up — to tie up, etc.
    (These forms are also similar to tear up, described above. The particle up placed after a verb generally suggests an action which is complete. Thus, to burn up is to burn something completely. To eat up something is to eat all of it. To clean up is to clean completely and thoroughly—etc.) (S)
    1. All his clothes were burned up in the fire.
    2. The mother told the child to eat up her spinach and to drink up her milk.
    3. Tell the maid to clean up this table.
    4. Where is Elsie going all dressed up?
    5. The thieves tied up the watchman.

Exercises

A. Substitute, in place of the italicized word or words, the idiomatic expression partially indicated in parentheses.
   1. With taxes so high I will have to get along without a new car this year. (do,__________)
   2. When you cross the street, be careful and be on the alert for the bus. (watch,__________)
   3. John is certain to be a success in that business. (bound,__________)
   4. I made a mistake and thought that he was a Frenchman. (take,__________)
   5. They will test several machines and select the best one. (try,__________)
   6. He tore the telegram into small pieces and threw it away. (tear,__________)
   7. They are demolishing many old buildings in order to build new ones. (tear,__________)
   8. You can break that stone into small pieces with your hand. (break,__________)
   9. Where can I burn these old newspapers completely? (burn,__________)
   10. Marie is all dressed completely in her best clothes. She must be going to a party. (dress,__________)

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.
   1. Where are you bound for after class?
2. Where is that ship which is just leaving the port bound for?
3. Why do you say that Edith is bound to get the highest mark in the class?
4. Why is that lazy student bound to fail the examination?
5. Why did you take that stranger for a Frenchman?
6. Why does everyone always take Olga for an Italian?
7. Why are they tearing down that building across the street?
8. What is the difference between to tear down something and to tear up something?
9. What is the difference between to tear something and to tear something up?
10. What is the difference between the following: to burn something, to burn down something, and to burn up something?
11. If someone tells you to watch out for something, what should you do?
12. What is the difference between being dressed and being dressed up?
13. If you place the particle up after a verb, what meaning does this generally give to the verb?
14. What do we mean when we say that the street is all torn up?

1. to cut off — tear off — break off — bite off — chew off, etc. (Note: These expressions are not particularly idiomatic; they are used in a literal sense with the meaning of to remove a piece or a section of something by cutting, tearing, breaking, etc. Foreign students, however, often find these expressions difficult to use.) (S)
1. They are cutting off the lower branches of the tree. A power saw is cutting them off.
2. He tore off a piece of the paper and gave it to me.
3. He broke off a small piece of candy and gave it to the child.
4. The animal bit off the end of the man’s finger.
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2. to tell two things or two persons apart — to tell one from the other: (to distinguish between)
   1. The two brothers look so much alike that no one can tell them apart.
   2. The two coins looked so much alike that it was difficult to tell one from the other.

3. all the same: (regardless of what has been said; also, to be equal, the same, to make no difference)
   1. Your arguments are very convincing but, all the same, I don’t think that Russia will attack China.
   2. It’s all the same to me whether we go or stay.

4. to take charge of: (to assume direction or responsibility for; see also to be in charge of, to have charge of, Lesson 9)
   1. John is going to take charge of all the arrangements for the dance.
   2. Who is going to take charge of getting an orchestra for us?

5. to go around: (be sufficient for everyone)
   1. If there aren’t enough chairs to go around, I can bring some from the other room.
   2. So many people came that there were not enough sandwiches to go around.

6. to be in the way: (blocking or obstructing, thus causing inconvenience)
   1. He tried to help us but was simply in the way.
   2. Is this chair in your way?

7. in vain: (useless, without result)
   1. All the doctor’s efforts were in vain and the man soon died.
   2. We tried in vain to reach him.

8. to put up: (to construct, erect) (S)
   1. The builders are tearing down that old office building in order to put up a new one.
   2. They are putting up several new buildings in that block.
   3. Some apartments are rented even before the builders put them up.

9. to put up with: (to tolerate)
   1. I refuse to put up with his actions any longer.
   2. How do you put up with that noise all day long?

10. to put on weight: (to gain weight, become heavier)
    1. John has put on a lot of weight recently.
    2. I put on at least ten pounds during my vacation. Three big meals a day helped to put it on.

11. day in, day out – day after day: (daily, continuously)
    1. Day in and day out he gave the same excuse for his laziness.
    2. Day in, day out for a period of six months, he worked on his new novel.

12. to show off: (to display to excess one’s ability or possessions) (S)
    1. John swims well but I don’t like the way he always shows off in front of everyone.
    2. She wants to go out simply to show off her new clothes.
    3. Nobody likes him because he is such a show-off.
    4. Jonas has a very expensive wristwatch and he misses no opportunity to show it off.

Exercises
A. Find and underline the expression given in parentheses that corresponds to the italicized word or words.
   1. If someone is in my way, he is (helping me, going in my direction, blocking my path).
2. If there is enough of something to go around, this means that there is enough (for only a few, for everyone, for those who arrive early).

3. If a building is being put up, it is being (torn down, improved, erected).

4. If someone displays his ability or his possessions ostentatiously, we say that he is (coming to, eating out, getting rich, showing off).

5. If someone is putting on weight, he is (working hard, weighing something, going on vacation, getting heavier).

6. If I do something in vain, I do it (without interest, without success, hurriedly).

7. If I can't put up with something, I can't (stand it, enjoy it, admire it, describe it).

8. If I remove a part of something by tearing it, I (tear it down, tear it up, tear it off).

9. If I cannot tell you from your brother, I cannot (speak to you alone, tell you any secrets, distinguish between you).

10. If someone does something day in and day out, he does it (occasionally, day after day, when the weather is good).

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

1. Why is it difficult to tell John and his brother apart?

2. In the case of twin brothers or twin sisters, is it always difficult to tell one twin from the other?

3. Is it all the same to you if we postpone our lesson until tomorrow rather than have it today?

4. What is the difference between: the man cut his finger and the man cut off his finger?

5. What is the difference between: the animal bit the man's hand and the animal bit off the man's hand?

6. What is the difference between: he tore up a sheet of paper and he tore off a sheet of paper?

7. Why did the movers tell the curious children to get out of the way?

8. Why did the teacher ask you whether that chair was in your way?

9. Are they putting up many or a few new buildings in your town?

10. Which is easier to do: to tear down an old building or to put up a new one?

11. How does a show-off act?

12. Do you like or dislike people who show off?

13. Why did the teacher say that she would not put up with John's absences any longer?

14. Why does Mr. Smith put up with so much from his employer who treats him very badly?

15. Did you put on any weight during your vacation or did you lose weight?

16. Give good examples of these expressions in sentences: to put on, to put away, to put off, to put out, to put up, to put on weight.

Lesson 21

1. to hold still: (to remain quiet – without moving) (S)

1. How can I take your picture if you don't hold still?

2. Hold still a moment while I fix your tie.

3. If you don't hold that camera still, you'll get a blurred picture.

2. to know by sight: (to recognize as a result of having seen someone previously) (S)

1. I have never met our new neighbors; I simply know them by sight.

2. Although I have never spoken with either of our two new employees, I know them both by sight.
3. something the matter — nothing the matter: (something wrong — nothing wrong)
   1. Is there something the matter with Rita? She looks pale.
   2. The mechanic says that there is nothing the matter with the carburetor in my car.

4. to bring up: (to rear, raise from childhood; also, to present for attention or consideration) (S)
   1. His mother died when he was young, and his grandmother brought him up.
   2. She decided against bringing the matter up at the club meeting.

5. to get lost: (to lose one's direction, become lost)
   1. While driving to Boston, we got lost and drove many miles out of our way.
   2. John got lost in the woods and did not get home until after midnight.

6. to hold up: (a. to rob at the point of a gun; b. to delay) (S)
   a. 1. They held up the owner and robbed him of everything.
       2. That bank has been held up three times.
       3. Four men took part in the holdup.
       4. The thief pointed a gun at Charles and held him up.
   b. 1. Shipment of the merchandise was held up because of the railroad strike.
       2. Traffic on the bridge was held up for several hours because of the accident.

7. to run away: (to leave without notice or permission)
   1. He ran away from home when he was a child, and never returned.

2. They ran away and got married in Boston.
3. The horse became frightened and ran away.

8. to run errands: (to act as an errand-boy, go to a store to buy things for someone else)
   1. When we need our son to run an errand, he is never here.
   2. Rufus runs errands for all the neighbors.

9. to see someone off: (to go to a train, ship, or plane in order to say good-bye to someone)
   1. We are going to the pier to see a friend off. He is sailing for Europe.
   2. No one went to the station to see him off.

10. to set fire to — to set on fire: (to cause to burn)
    1. No one knows who set fire to the building.
    2. Be careful with that match. You will set those curtains on fire.

Exercises

A. Substitute, in place of the italicized word or words, the idiomatic expression partially indicated in parentheses.
   1. Delivery may be delayed several weeks because of the flood. (hold___________)
   2. John does not like to go to the store to buy things for his mother. (run___________)
   3. He left home without permission when he was eight years old and never returned. (run___________)
   4. The same storekeeper has been robbed at the point of a gun three times. (hold___________)
   5. They eloped and got married in Philadelphia. (run___________)
   6. If you lose your direction, consult your map. (get___________)
   7. We went to the station to say good-bye to John. (see___________)
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8. Remain quiet a moment while he takes our picture.
   (hold________)  
9. I have never met him but I recognize him when I see him.
   (know________)  
10. He is an American but he was raised in Europe.
    (bring________)  

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

1. Do you know your Councilman to speak to or just by sight?
2. Did you ever run away from home as a child?
3. Why do children sometimes run away from home?
4. Have you ever been held up?
5. Do many or few holdups take place in the city in which you live?
6. Why was traffic held up on Fifth Avenue for several hours yesterday?
7. Why was John brought up by his grandmother instead of by his mother?
8. How does it happen that Mary was born in the United States but brought up in England?
9. That lady looks very pale. Is there something the matter with her?
10. As a child, did you have to run many errands for your mother?
11. As a child, did you like to run errands?
12. Is it easy or difficult to set fire to things made of wood?
13. Is it easy or difficult to set fire to things made of metal?
14. Have you ever gotten lost in the woods or in a strange city? If so, when?
15. What should one do if one gets lost in a strange city?
16. Do you like or dislike to go to a railroad station or pier to see someone off?

Lesson 22

1. to drive up to — to go up to — to walk up to — to run up to: (to approach)
   1. We finally drove up to a gas station and inquired about the correct route.
   2. She went up to him and shook his hand as though she had known him for years.
   3. The child ran up to me and began to cry.

2. to hand in: (to submit or deliver something which is due) (S)
   1. Every student has to hand in an original composition each week.
   2. All the salesmen hand in weekly reports.
3. Are you still working on your term paper, or did you hand it in?

3. to hold good: (to remain valid or in force, continue to be good)
   1. That promise I made to you last week still holds good.
   2. How long does this offer hold good?

4. to hold on: (to grasp, hold tightly to something; also, to pause, wait)
   1. He held on to my coat sleeve and refused to let go.
   2. It's pretty windy. You'd better hold on to your hat.
   3. Hold on a minute! I want to speak to you.
   4. (While telephoning) Hold on a minute while I get a pencil and paper.

5. to think up: (to invent, discover, find) (S)
   1. I wish I could think up a good excuse to give the teacher for my not having prepared my homework.
   2. Every day they think up some new trick to play on him.
   3. That was a clever idea. Who thought it up?

6. to be better off: (to be in a better condition or situation)
   1. You will be much better off working in that office than in a factory.
   2. If he is so sick, he would be better off in a hospital.

7. to be well-off: (to be rich, well-to-do)
   1. They own their own home, have two automobiles, and seem to be very well-off.
   2. His parents were once well-off but they lost all their money.

8. to take someone by surprise: (to surprise, come as unexpected)
   1. His offer took me completely by surprise.

2. The President's announcement took everyone by surprise.

9. to keep in touch with: (to continue in communication with; see also to get in touch with, Lesson 9, No. 4)
   1. You can telephone me every few days, and in that way we can keep in touch with each other.
   2. He promised to keep in touch with us while he was abroad.

10. to be named after: (to be given at birth the same name as another)
    1. Helen is named after her aunt.
    2. My grandson was named Calvin, after a former President of the United States.

11. to put together: (to assemble) (S)
    1. We followed the directions but could not put the machine together.
    2. After he took the watch apart, he was not able to put it together again.

12. to take apart: (to separate the different parts of an object or mechanism) (S)
    1. It is much easier to take a clock apart than to put it together again.
    2. In order to fix it, the mechanic had to take the carburetor apart.
    3. I could never have taken it apart.

Exercises
A. Find and underline the expression corresponding to the italicized idiom above.
   1. If I go up to someone, I
      (a) become angry at him.
      (b) approach him.
      (c) refuse to speak to him.
2. If an offer still holds good, it
   (a) remains in effect.
   (b) is cancelled.
   (c) has been accepted.

3. To keep in touch with someone is to
   (a) keep touching him.
   (b) keep him in sight.
   (c) continue in communication with him.

4. If a person is well-off, he is
   (a) in good health.
   (b) well-to-do.
   (c) happy.

5. If I am named after someone, I
   (a) have a similar character.
   (b) have been given the same name.
   (c) imitate him in everything.

6. If I take something apart, I
   (a) criticize it.
   (b) assemble it.
   (c) separate the different parts.

7. If I put something together, I
   (a) assemble it.
   (b) think it up.
   (c) put it away.

8. If I hand in a report, I
   (a) prepare a report.
   (b) submit a report.
   (c) put it away.

9. To be better off is to be
   (a) out of town.
   (b) out of work.
   (c) to be in a better condition than previously.

10. If I say, "Hold on a moment!" I mean
    (a) wait a moment.
    (b) sit down a moment.
    (c) call back later.

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

1. How many times a week do the students of your class hand in homework to the teacher?
2. Why does Mr. Smith want to hand in his resignation to that company?
3. Which one of her parents is Mary named after?
4. Were you named after anyone in your family?
5. Which is easier: to take a watch apart or to put it together again?
6. Why did the repairman have to take the typewriter apart in order to repair it?
7. Did the 1970 eclipse of the sun take everyone by surprise or did most people expect it?
8. Why did the President's death take everyone by surprise?
9. What did that man look like who came up to you on the street?
10. What is the difference between: to run up to someone and to run over someone?
11. Why is John better off in his present position than he was in his former one?
12. Why do you say that that patient would be better off in a hospital than at home?
13. If we say that someone is well off, do we mean that he is rich or poor?
14. If it is very windy, why does one sometimes have to hold on to his hat in the street?
15. When speaking with your friend by telephone, why did you tell her to hold on while you went to get a pencil?
Lesson 23
(General Review — Lessons 1-22)

A. In the blank spaces at the right, give a ONE-WORD synonym for the italicized word or words. Follow the example in the first sentence.

1. He left out the third question on his examination.
   omitted

2. Such a thing is absolutely out of the question.

3. We talked over the problem for a long time.

4. I did not get through work until almost eight o'clock.

5. He likes to find fault with the work of others.

6. I want to look over that correspondence before it goes out.

7. All at once John appeared in the doorway.

8. He has always made good in every job he has had.

9. He was living in France when the war broke out.

10. The enemy gave in without further resistance.

11. She took pity on him and gave him the money.

12. You must take into account the fact that he was ill.

13. Ida fainted but came to immediately.

14. He is planning to take up medicine in college.

15. Bella takes after her mother in many ways.

16. The poor fellow went out of his mind.

17. He is a little hard of hearing.

18. Don't let go of the rope until I tell you.

19. Bear in mind that we must get there before seven.

20. Keep an eye on my suitcase while I get my ticket.

21. I wish I could cut out smoking.

22. His application for a passport was turned down.

23. They will try out the machine tomorrow.

24. They tore down the old building and built a new one.

25. All his efforts were in vain.

26. They are putting up several new buildings there.

27. I refuse to put up with his actions any longer.

28. He seems to be putting on weight.

29. She was born in Texas but brought up in New England.

30. That bank has been held up several times.

B. Substitute, in place of the italicized word or words, an idiomatic expression with to call. (Examples: call up, call on, call for, call down, call off, etc.)

1. Some friends visited us last night.
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2. He scolded them for coming late to work every day.
3. I will telephone you at six o'clock.
4. We will come to pick you up at exactly seven o'clock.
5. The game was canceled because of rain.

C. Substitute, in place of the italicized word or words, an idiomatic expression with to take. (Examples: take part in, take off, take out, take place, take turns, take care of, take pity on, take into consideration, take for granted, take advantage of, take up, take up with, take after, take apart)

1. The accident occurred on the corner of Fifth Avenue and 23rd Street.
2. John removed his hat and coat.
3. I assumed without investigation that he was an American.
4. You must consider the fact that he was ill at the time.
5. It was much easier to disassemble the machine than to put it together again.
6. He plans to study law when he goes to college.
7. The meeting will occur in Mr. Smith's office.
8. He exploited his friend's generosity.
9. You must consult with Mr. Smith about this.
10. Henry resembles his Uncle Bill in many ways.

D. Substitute, in place of the italicized word or words, an idiomatic expression with to make. (Examples: make believe, make up one's mind, make sure, make out, make good, make good time, make fun of, make the best of, etc.)

1. How did you succeed in your last English examination?
2. He pretended that he was ill.
3. Everyone laughed and joked about Polly's new hat.

4. Our apartment is small but, since we cannot find anything better, we will have to do the best that we can under these circumstances.
5. This letter is so badly written that I cannot understand what he means.
6. I am sure that John will succeed in his new position.
7. In driving to Washington, we traveled at very good speed.
8. Be certain to get there on time.

E. Substitute, in place of the italicized word or words, an idiomatic expression with to put. (Examples: put off, put out, put up, put away, put up with, put together, put on, put on weight, etc.)

1. He extinguished his cigarette in the ash tray.
2. Harvey seems to be gaining weight.
3. They are erecting several new buildings in that block.
4. She says she will not tolerate his carelessness any longer.
5. The meeting was postponed until next week.
6. It is easy to take a watch apart but it is difficult to assemble it again.

F. Give sentences with the following idioms:

to get on       to get to a place       to get used to
  to get off   to get sick, tired, wet, to get rid of
  to get along   hungry, etc.        to get through
  to get back    to get in touch with  to get along with

G. Give sentences with these idioms.

  at once       for good       now and then
  at first      at times       off and on
  at last       all of a sudden  all at once
  as usual      once in a while  in the long run
  so far        quite a few     every so often
Lesson 24

(Section III — Advanced)

1. to give someone a ring: (to telephone)
   1. I'll give you a ring as soon as I get there.
   2. Give me a ring sometime next week and we'll arrange to have dinner together.

2. to drop someone a line: (to write briefly to someone) (S)
   1. As soon as I get to Florida, I'll drop you a line.
   2. If you have time, drop me a line now and then while you are abroad.
   3. I must drop a line to my mother.

3. to come across: (to meet or find unexpectedly)
   1. While cleaning the attic yesterday, I came across an old photograph of my mother.

4. to stand for: (to represent; also, to tolerate)
   1. In this secret code each number stands for a letter of the alphabet.
   2. Each stripe in the American flag stands for one of the original thirteen colonies: each star stands for one of the fifty states.
   3. She refuses to stand for his impoliteness any longer.
   4. I don't have to stand for such rude behavior.

5. to stand a chance: (to have the possibility)
   1. The New York team stands a chance of winning the World Series this year.
   2. Not having had any previous experience, John doesn't stand a chance of getting that job.

6. to make faces: (to grimace, assume a facial expression of jest or scorn)
   1. The two quarreling children sat making faces at each other.
   2. Stop making faces at me.
   3. Instead of being pleased, he made a face when I told him the news about my raise.

7. to take pains: (to work carefully and conscientiously)
   1. She took great pains making the garment because it was to be her wedding dress.
   2. That valued employee takes pains with everything that he does.

8. to look up to: (to admire, respect highly)
   1. Our director is a man whom everyone looks up to.
   2. We must all look up to our great statesmen of the past.
9. to look down upon: (to scorn, despise)
   1. After Barnes became Governor, those who had called him names and looked down upon him as a cheap politician regretted their former attitude.
   2. Why should Alma look down upon him just because his family is poor?

10. to take off: (to leave the ground, said of airplanes)
    1. The plane took off at exactly two o'clock.
    2. The accident occurred while the plane was taking off.

11. to take time off: (to have free time, to arrange to be free from work; see also to have time off, Lesson 6, No. 9)
    1. John says that he wants to take next Tuesday off.
    2. He took two days off last week. What would we do in this office if everyone took time off as often as he does?

12. to keep good time: (to run accurately, said of watches and clocks)
    1. Although it is a cheap one, this watch keeps very good time.
    2. This clock keeps perfect time.

Exercises
A. Find and underline the expression given in parentheses that corresponds to the italicized idiom.

    1. To come across someone is to (argue with him, meet him unexpectedly, call him up).
    2. To give someone a ring is to (marry him, call him up, call him down, admire him).
    3. If I say that I will not stand for something, I mean that I will not (pay for it, look at it, tolerate it).
    4. To drop someone a line is to (throw him a rope, send him a telegram, write him a letter).
    5. If I take pains with something, I (hurt myself, enjoy doing it, do it very carefully).
    6. To look up to someone is to (be shorter than he, respect him highly, call him down).

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

    1. Why doesn’t Miguel stand a chance of passing his English examination?
    2. Why doesn’t Frank stand a chance of winning the tennis match?
    3. In the American flag, what does each one of the stripes stand for?
    4. What does each of the stars stand for?
    5. What do the letters Ph.D. after Mr. Smith’s name stand for?
    6. Whom did you come across on Broadway recently?
    7. What slight difference in meaning is there between to meet someone and to come across someone?
    8. Why did everyone look up to Mr. Jones after his return from the war?
    9. Why is it wrong to look down on those who are less fortunate than ourselves?
   10. Why does that bright student look down upon the other students in his class?
   11. If I take pains in doing something, do I do it carefully or carelessly?
   12. Why does that invalid take off so much time from his work?
   13. Why does Gertrude want to take off the month of July?
   14. Does your watch keep good time or does it sometimes run fast or run slow?
   15. Did the accident occur while the plane was landing or while it was taking off?
Lesson 25

1. to make over: (to alter and make like new, said particularly of clothes) (S)
   1. I want to have this old coat made over.
   2. She makes over all her old clothes.
   3. After Jennie outgrows that dress, Mother will make it over for our younger sister.

2. to give birth to: (to bear, bring forth children)
   1. Jane's mother has just given birth to twins.
   2. Yesterday our daughter-in-law gave birth to a six-pound baby boy.

3. to taste of: (to have the same flavor as)
   1. This cake tastes of onions.
   2. If you don't cover that dish, everything in the refrigerator will taste of cabbage.

4. to get on one's nerves: (to make one nervous)
   1. I wish they would turn off that radio. It's getting on my nerves.
   2. She talks so much that she gets on my nerves.

5. to put down: (to suppress, quell) (S)
   1. The troops easily put down the rebellion.
   2. They had to call the police in order to put down the riot.
   3. There was a threatening demonstration in the park, but the police put it down.

6. to go in for: (to have as an interest or hobby, to dedicate oneself to)
   1. John goes in for tennis while his wife goes in for painting and sculpture.
   2. What sports do you go in for?

7. to stay up: (to remain up, not to go to bed)
   1. I want to stay up tonight and watch the late show.
   2. He stays up every night until after one o'clock preparing his homework.

8. to stay in — to stay out: (To stay in is to remain at home, not to go out. To stay out means to be out of the house, not to be at home.)
   1. We stay in almost every night and watch the television.
   2. He never stays in a single night. He goes out every night.
   3. John stays out every night until after midnight.
   4. I promised my mother that I would not stay out late tonight.

9. to bring someone to: (to revive; see also to come to, Lesson 14, No. 11)
   1. Colette fainted, but the nurse gave her something which brought her to.
   2. This medicine will surely bring him to.

10. to take over: (to assume direction or control of) (S)
    1. After the first of the month William will take over Mr. Smith's duties.
    2. Helen worked on the report for several days and then John took over.
    3. When the publisher of that magazine retires, his son will take it over.

11. to show up: (to appear)
    1. He promised to come on Tuesday but he never showed up.
    2. Not one student showed up for the scheduled meeting.

12. to clean out — to clean off.
    (Note: These forms are not idiomatic, but the student should note how the addition of out, off, up, etc., changes
slightly or makes the meaning of the verb more exact. Such usages are very common in English. See to clean up, Lesson 19, No. 10. Also compare: to sweep out, to sweep off, to sweep up; to brush out, to brush off, to brush up, to wash out, to wash off, to wash up, etc.) (S)

1. I want you to clean out that closet (to clear that closet) so that we can store these things here.
2. The waitress will clean off this table (clear this table off) in a moment.
3. The maid will clean up the room before they arrive.
4. Sweep out that room well.
5. Mary is sweeping off the porch now.
6. Sweep up those crumbs that are on the floor.
7. There's an ant on your sleeve. Let me brush it off.
8. After spraying my mouth with antiseptic, the dentist told me to wash it out.

Exercises

A. Substitute, in place of the italicized word or words, the corresponding idiomatic expression partially indicated in parentheses.

1. The riots were quickly suppressed by the police.
   (put__________)  
2. John is very much interested in sculpture as a hobby.
   (go__________)  
3. The noise of that radio is making me nervous.
   (get__________)  
4. The whiskey which we gave him revived him.
   (bring__________)  
5. We waited for hours but he never appeared.
   (show__________)  
6. The new Cabinet officer will assume many of the duties of the President.
   (take__________)  
7. John remains out of the house every night until after midnight.
   (stay__________)  

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answer of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

1. Why did you stay up so late last night?
2. Until what time do you usually stay up every night?
3. Which member of your family generally stays up the latest?
4. Do you stay in every night during the school week or do you sometimes go out?
5. Do you stay in on Sunday nights or do you always go out?
6. Why does that young man stay out so late every night?
7. Why did you promise your mother that you would not stay out late last night?
8. If someone has fainted, what is done to bring him to?
9. Who will take over the boss's duties when he goes on his vacation?
10. What is the difference in meaning between to clean up something and to clean out something?
11. What is the difference in meaning between these two sentences: "Please clean out this desk" and "Please clean off this desk"?
12. Which is more correct to say: "Please sweep these crumbs" or "Please sweep up these crumbs"?
13. What sports do you go in for?
14. Do girls go in more for painting or for sculpture?
15. Why does this bread taste of onions?
16. Why does everything in the icebox taste of cabbage?
Lesson 26

1. to knock out: (to render unconscious by a strong blow) (S)
   1. The prizefighter knocked out his opponent with one punch.
   2. The stone struck her on the head and knocked her out for several minutes.
   3. The fight was won by a knockout.

2. to carry out: (to accomplish, execute, bring to a successful end) (S)
   1. They carried out their plan without difficulty.
   2. The men refused to carry out the captain's orders.
   3. It's easier to make plans than to carry them out.

3. to run into - to run across: (to meet or find unexpectedly; see also to come across, Lesson 24, No. 3)
   1. You will never guess whom I ran into on Fifth Avenue yesterday.
   2. I ran across several interesting facts about Mexico in that book.

4. to set out: (to begin, leave from a place or start out for a place)
   1. Jack set out to compete for the large scholarship grant.
   2. Those soldiers set out at dawn in accordance with their commander's orders.
   3. Early the next morning Stanley set out on foot for Boston.

5. to draw up: (to prepare. Said of legal papers, contracts, agreements, etc.) (S)
   1. Our lawyer will draw up the contract today.
   2. This agreement is not drawn up correctly.
   3. If you want to make a will, you will have to have a lawyer draw one up for you.

6. to drop in or drop in on: (to call on or to visit unexpectedly)
   1. If you are ever in our neighborhood, be sure to drop in on us.
   2. Some old friends dropped in on us last night.
   3. Drop in tonight after work, if you can.

7. to drop out: (to leave, withdraw, cease attending)
   1. Many students have dropped out of our school on account of the economic depression.
   2. Two more teams have dropped out of the league.

8. to believe in: (to accept as true, have faith in the existence of)
   1. I really think that she believes in ghosts.
2. No adolescent today believes in such things as giants and fairies.

9. to cheer up: (to make happier, inspire)  (S)
   1. We all tried to cheer her up, but she continued to feel very despondent.
   2. I have some news which I am sure will cheer John up.
   3. The nurse tried to cheer up her despondent patient.

10. to make sense: (to be sensible, reasonable)
    1. Your socialistic plea to divide all the wealth does not make any sense to a capitalist.
    2. To send troops abroad when we need them here simply does not make sense.

11. to blow down — to blow off — to blow away, etc.
    (Note: These forms are not idiomatic, but, like those studied in the last lesson, Lesson 25, No. 12, they are important to the foreign student, since they show how the particles down, off, away, etc., are often added to a verb to change the meaning slightly or to make the meaning more exact.)  (S)
    1. The wind blew down the fence (blew the fence down).
    2. The roof of the house was blown off during the storm.
    3. I’m afraid the wind may blow away the tent (blow the tent away).

12. to break down — to break through — to break away, etc.
    (See note above on to blow down, to blow off, etc.)
    1. They broke down the door (broke the door down) and entered the room.
    2. Our troops finally broke through the enemy lines.
    3. After a brief struggle, he broke away from the police.

Exercises

A. Find and underline the expression corresponding to the italicized idiom above.

1. If someone has been knocked out, he has been
   (a) punched.
   (b) beaten.
   (c) knocked unconscious.

2. If something doesn’t make sense, it is not
   (a) funny.
   (b) true.
   (c) logical.

3. To cheer someone up is to
   (a) criticize him.
   (b) make him feel happier.
   (c) sit with him.

4. If someone drops out, he
   (a) begins.
   (b) is often absent.
   (c) leaves permanently.

5. If someone drops in on me, he
   (a) visits me.
   (b) drops me a line.
   (c) gives me a ring.

6. To draw up a contract is to
   (a) sign a contract.
   (b) prepare a contract.
   (c) look over a contract.

7. To run across someone is to
   (a) run over him.
   (b) run up to him.
   (c) meet him unexpectedly.

8. If I set out early, I
   (a) arrive early.
   (b) wake up early.
   (c) leave early.

9. If orders are carried out, they are
   (a) criticized.
   (b) not understood.
   (c) executed.
B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

1. In order to avoid heavy traffic, what time did John set out this morning on his camping trip?
2. Whom did you run into on Fifth Avenue recently?
3. What is the difference between to run into a person and to run over a person?
4. What do we mean when we say that “John ran into a tree”?
5. What does to run out of something mean?
6. What old friends dropped in on you not so long ago?
7. Do you like to have friends drop in on you or do you prefer that they tell you in advance that they are coming?
8. Have any students dropped out of your English class this semester?
9. Why did that student drop out of school?
10. Is it easy or difficult to knock out a person?
11. Have you ever been knocked out?
12. How does a boxer win a fight by scoring a knock-out?
13. What is the difference in meaning between, “His hat blew off” and “His hat blew away”?
14. What is the difference between to break up something and to break down something?
15. What is the difference in meaning between, “He got out of jail” and “He broke out of jail”?

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Lesson 27

1. to burst out crying — to burst out laughing: (to begin suddenly to laugh or to cry)

   1. Everyone was quiet when John suddenly burst out laughing.

2. Every time that she thought about him she burst out crying (also, burst into tears).

3. to get away: (to leave, escape)

   1. We always try to get away from the noise and heat of the city for a month or two each summer.
   2. Father doesn’t know yet when we can get away this summer.
   3. No one knows how the suspect managed to get away from the police.

4. to get away with: (to do something forbidden or illegal and to escape without punishment)

   1. I don’t know how he gets away with it, but he comes late to the lesson almost every day.
   2. You can’t be rude to everyone and expect to get away with it forever.

5. to keep up: (to maintain or continue the same speed or level) (S)

   1. If we can keep up this speed, we should arrive there in about two days.
   2. The government wants to keep up farm prices at their present levels.
   3. That student has been getting all A’s. I hope he can keep it up.

6. to make up: (a. to compensate for some loss or absence. (S) b. to become reconciled after a quarrel. c. to invent or to fabricate. (S) d. to apply cosmetics.)

   a. 1. If you miss a lesson, we can make it up later.
       2. Those unexcused absences must be made up.
       3. John was absent from the examination and has to take a make-up exam tomorrow.

   b. 1. After the quarrel the two young lovers kissed and made up.
2. Why don’t you two children make up and forget all about your quarrel?

c. 1. That story which John told was not true; he made it all up.
2. She made up a long story about being out of town at the time.

d. 1. Do you like to see women make up in public?
2. Helen uses a lot of makeup.

6. to stand out: (to be prominent, outstanding)
1. Her bright red hair made her stand out from the others.
2. He is a tall, distinguished looking man who stands out in any crowd.

7. to go wrong: (to fail, turn out badly)
1. Something went wrong with the motor, and we had to have our car towed to the garage.
2. I am sure that something has gone wrong with their car; otherwise our guests would have arrived long ago.

8. to serve one right: (to receive one’s just punishment)
1. It served him right to lose that job, because he neglected it.
2. It serves you right to have lost your purse. You were always too careless about leaving it around.

9. to let on: (to reveal, inform)
1. Don’t let on to Doris that we are going to the movies tonight.
2. He asked me not to let on to anyone that we were planning the birthday party.

10. to meet someone halfway: (to compromise)
1. Our suppliers are ready to meet us halfway in the matter of price.

2. In an effort to end the strike, the owners agreed to meet the strikers halfway.

11. to check up — to check on — to check up on: (to check, examine, inspect)
1. They are checking up (checking on, checking up on) that information right now.
2. That employer has hired a detective to check up (check on, check up on) all of the employee’s past activities.
3. I want to go to the doctor and have a general check-up.

12. to stick up — to stick out: (to protrude) (S)
1. Your hair is sticking up in the back.
2. I could see one end of the letter sticking out of John’s pocket.
3. The doctor told me to stick out my tongue, so I stuck it out.

Exercises

A. Find and underline the expression given in parentheses that corresponds to the italicized idiom.

1. If, after a quarrel, two friends make up, this means that they (never speak to each other again, hate each other, become reconciled, come to blows).
2. If I say that John made up that story, I mean that he (told it well, invented it, repeated it several times).
3. To use makeup is to (go to extremes, tell lies, use cosmetics).
4. If something sticks out, it (protrudes, is sticky, shines, aches).
5. To get away with something is to (enjoy it, do it repeatedly, do it and escape without punishment).
6. If someone bursts out laughing, he (laughs constantly, hurts himself laughing, begins to laugh suddenly).
Lesson 28

1. to come about: (to happen, result)
   1. How did the accident come about?
   2. The flood came about as a result of the heavy spring rains.

2. to build up: (to increase, make stronger) (S)
   1. He needs a good tonic to build up his strength.
   2. They are trying to build up their army to pre-war strength.
   3. Attendance at that new play is so minimal that the producers are trying to build it up.

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1. If I say that something served you right, I mean that you (had a good time, deserved it, received good service).
2. To meet someone halfway is to (argue with him, run into him, run over him, compromise with him).
3. To stand out is to (be prominent or outstanding, wait outside, stand in line).
4. To let on is to (wait, give permission, reveal, accept).

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.
1. Why do you say that John, who never prepares his homework, will not get away with it for very long?
2. How does that file clerk manage to get away with coming late to the office every morning?
3. Why did it serve William right to lose his job?
4. Why did it serve Senator Smith right to be defeated in the election?
5. Do you like or dislike to see women make up in public?
6. Do most women use much or little makeup?
7. Why do actors and actresses have to use so much makeup?
8. Why did the thief make up that story about finding the money in the street?
9. Why did Tom's girl friend ask him not to let on to her sister that she was going to the dance?
10. Why did Mrs. Jones suddenly burst out crying?
11. Why did everyone in your English class suddenly burst out laughing when John got to class very late?
12. Why does that actor stand out in any group or crowd?
13. Why did the doctor tell you to stick out your tongue?
14. Whose pencil is that which is sticking out of John's pocket?
3. to bring about: (to cause to happen) (S)
   1. The accident was brought about by John's carelessness.
   2. The heavy spring rains brought about the flood.
   3. Jill and Harry have separated. What brought it about?

4. to die down: (to decrease, lessen in intensity)
   1. After John left, the party died down.
   2. The room seemed warm enough so we let the fire die down.

5. to die away: (to diminish gradually in the distance, referring to sound)
   1. The sound of the horn on the excursion boat slowly died away.
   2. The parade passed and the music of the band gradually died away.

6. to die out: (to disappear gradually but completely)
   1. The custom of wearing vests seems to be dying out.
   2. That style of dancing died out years ago.

7. to make out: (a. to do, succeed. See Lesson 10, No. 3. b. to decipher, to understand. (S) c. to prepare something, such as a will, a check, etc. (S) d. to pretend)
   (a) 1. How did you make out in your examination yesterday?
        2. I'm sure John will make out well in that job.
   (b) 1. The letter was so badly written that I could not make out what she had written.
        2. No one could make out what he was talking about.
        3. Can you tell what the student has written here? I can't make it out.

(c) 1. He made out his will last week.
    2. John, will you please make out a check to pay the telephone bill?

(d) 1. Helen tried to make out that she was ill.

8. to live up to: (to reach or maintain a certain high standard)
   1. The car salesman never lives up to the promises he makes.
   2. It was clear that that lazy student would never live up to his family's expectations.

9. to stand up for: (to insist upon; also to defend, to support)
   1. If you don't stand up for your rights, no one else will do it for you.
   2. All through the faculty meeting Frank stood up for his friend who was being criticized so severely.

10. to stick to: (to adhere to, persevere, be constant)
    1. Although I moistened it, the flap will not stick to the rest of the envelope.
    2. He has had five different jobs in the last year because he never sticks to anything very long.
    3. If you stick to it long enough you can find the answer to that problem.

11. to stick someone: (to cheat someone)
    1. Be careful dealing with him. He'll stick you at the first opportunity.
    2. They certainly stuck me when I bought this car. I have had trouble with it constantly.

12. to be stuck — to get stuck: (to be cheated, to become cheated — also to be burdened with)
    1. If you paid more than three hundred dollars for that old car, you got stuck.
2. I certainly got stuck when I bought this raincoat; every time I go out in the rain, it shrinks some more.
3. I guess I got stuck with the task of providing entertainment at our annual church party.

Exercises

A. Find and underline the expression corresponding to the italicized idiom above.

1. To bring about something is to
   (a) hear about it.
   (b) talk about it.
   (c) cause it to happen.

2. If something dies out, it
   (a) disappears completely.
   (b) begins.
   (c) grows in strength.

3. If a sound dies away, it
   (a) increases in intensity.
   (b) is musical.
   (c) diminishes gradually in the distance.

4. If I build up my strength, I
   (a) undermine it.
   (b) increase it.
   (c) underestimate it.

5. If, in buying something, I get stuck, I
   (a) get a good bargain.
   (b) can’t resist it.
   (c) am cheated.

6. If I can’t make something out, I can’t
   (a) enjoy it.
   (b) describe it.
   (c) understand it.

7. To come about is to
   (a) happen.
   (b) leave early.
   (c) arrive on time.

8. If, in his new job, John is making out well, he is
   (a) doing well.
   (b) earning much money.
   (c) just starting.

9. If William never sticks to anything, he never
   (a) arrives on time.
   (b) stays at home.
   (c) perseveres or continues for a sufficient period of time.

10. He stood up for his friend means that he
    (a) gave his friend his seat.
    (b) defended him.
    (c) went out with him.

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answer of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

1. How did you make out in your last English examination?
2. How is your friend making out in his new job?
3. Why were you unable to make out what those two men were talking about?
4. Why were you unable to make out what Mary had written in that note which she sent you?
5. What happens at the bank if a check is not made out correctly?
6. How did that accident which happened on the corner come about?
7. What brought about Jane’s illness?
8. What finally brought about the end of the Second World War?
9. Why did Pedro get stuck when he bought those shoes?
10. Why did Mr. Smith get stuck when he bought that automobile?

11. Why does Nelson never seem to stick to any job for very long? Is he restless or does he get fired?

12. Why does the custom of wearing vests seem to be dying out?

13. Why do certain styles in men’s and women’s clothes die out more quickly than others?

14. Why did the sound of that music gradually die away?

15. What is the difference between to die down and to die away?

**Lesson 29**

1. to take on: (to employ, hire) (S)
   1. They are taking on many new workers at that plant.
   2. We will have to take on someone to do John’s work while he’s away.
   3. If you like that new job applicant, let’s take him on.

2. to take down: (to remove; also, to write in shorthand) (S)
   1. I want to take down all the pictures and clean them.
   2. She’s going to take down those curtains and put up different ones.
   3. His secretary took down everything that we said.
   4. That stenographer took down the President’s entire speech in shorthand.
   5. That concert notice is out of date. Take it down.

3. to fall off: (to fall from something; also, to decrease in volume)
   1. Henry fell off his bicycle.

2. The picture fell off the wall and broke.

3. Our sales have fallen off seriously during the past six months.

4. Business conditions are bad at present and that salesman’s commissions have fallen off.

4. to fall through: (to fail to materialize, collapse)
   1. Our plans for a big picnic fell through.
   2. We wanted to go to Europe this summer but our plans fell through.

5. to fall behind: (to lag, fail to keep up)
   1. John fell behind in his studies and finally had to leave school.
   2. If you fall behind in your payments, the finance company may seize your car.

6. to give in: (to surrender)
   1. Completely surrounded by our troops, the enemy finally gave in.
   2. They gave in to the strikers’ demands.

7. to give off: (to release, produce)
   1. Water, when boiled, always gives off steam.
   2. The flowers gave off a strange odor.

8. to give out: (a. to distribute (S); b. to become exhausted, terminate)
   a. 1. An usher stood at the door giving out programs.
    2. They gave out a sample of the perfume to each customer.
    3. That radical student gives pamphlets out to all comers.
   b. 1. When their ammunition gave out, the troops had to surrender.
    2. I plan to stay there until my money gives out.
9. to have it in for: (to dislike, hold a grudge, wait for an opportunity for revenge)
   1. He expected to lose his job because the boss had had it in for him for a long time.
   2. The teacher has had it in for John ever since the time that he insulted her in front of the class.

10. to have it out with: (to quarrel with, confront, bring into the open)
    1. I have suspected him of lying for a long time, and today we are going to have it out with him.
    2. Instead of waiting for the arrival of our counsel, it is better to have it out with the thief right away.

11. to hold off: (to delay)
    1. If the rain holds off for a few days more, they can finish the planting.
    2. Their attorney has promised to hold off legal action for another week.

12. to hold out: (a. to continue in supply, prove to be sufficient; b. to resist)
    a. 1. If our supplies hold out, we will camp here for another week.
        2. I will stay in Mexico as long as my money holds out.
    b. Our troops cannot hold out much longer against the superior forces of the enemy.

13. to hold over: (to continue something, postpone) (S)
    1. They are going to hold that movie over for another week.
    2. Let's hold over discussion of this problem until our next meeting.

14. to turn over: (a. to overturn, place upside down; b. to transfer to another) (S)
    a. 1. The car turned over twice before falling into the river.
        2. If you turn over a turtle on its back, it becomes helpless.
        3. That record is finished. Turn it over on the other side.
    b. 1. Mr. Collins will turn over his work to Miss Giles when he goes away.
        2. He has decided to turn over his business to his son.
        3. The victim turned the pieces of the exploded bomb over to the police.

Exercises

A. Substitute, in place of the italicized word or words, the corresponding idiomatic expression partially indicated in parentheses.

1. A secretary wrote in shorthand everything the prisoner said. (take___________)

2. Our sales have been decreasing recently. (fall___________)

3. They are hiring many new workers at that factory. (take___________)

4. The material, when wet, produces a strong odor. (give___________)

5. She has waited for revenge on him for a long time. (have it___________)

6. He will transfer all his property to his wife. (turn___________)

7. The car struck a tree and overturned three times. (turn___________)

8. They are going to extend the showing of that movie for another week. (hold___________)
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9. If my money proves sufficient, I will stay another month.
10. They are beginning to lag in their payments.
   (fall_____________)
11. Our plans for a big holiday dance collapsed.
   (fall_____________)
12. He argued so long that I finally surrendered to him.
   (give_____________)

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

1. Why did the plans for a school dance fall through?
2. Why did Irma's plans to travel abroad this summer fall through?
3. What happens if someone falls behind in his payments on the mortgage on his home?
4. What may happen to you if you fall behind in your school work?
5. Why did our troops finally give in to the enemy?
6. Why did the owners eventually have to give in to the strikers' demands?
7. Why has the movie at the Radio City Music Hall been held over for another week?
8. Why has the teacher had it in for Mary for a long time?
9. What accounts for the fact that sales have been falling off recently?
10. Did that man fall off the roof or was he pushed by someone?
11. Why did a secretary take down everything that the witness told the police captain?
12. Why are they taking on so many new workers at that plant?
13. Why is Mr. Smith turning over his business to his son?
14. Which car turned over twice in the accident, yours or the other person's?
15. Why does a turtle become helpless if you turn it over on its back?

1. to let up: (to slacken, lessen in intensity)
   1. If the rain lets up a little, they may begin the parade.
   2. It has rained for three days without letting up.

2. to lay off: (to dismiss temporarily, generally because of lack of work) (S)
   1. During this season of the year they often lay off many workers at that plant.
   2. If business continues to be slow, we may have to lay off one or two people.
   3. Was John fired or laid off?
   4. Bill hasn't lost his job. His firm laid him off for two weeks.
3. to bring out: (to produce, to present) (S)
   1. They try to bring out one new book each month.
   2. Most of the automobile companies bring out new models of their cars each year.
   3. The clerk brought out several different types of gloves for us to examine.
   4. We wanted to see some old family pictures so Jennie brought them out and showed them to us.

4. to bring back — to take back: (to return) (S)
   1. If you don’t like the dress you bought, when you get home, you can always bring it back.
   2. You can borrow my car if you promise to bring it back tomorrow.
   3. When are you going to bring back my screwdriver?
   4. If I were you, I’d take those gloves back and get my money refunded.
   5. I took the book back to the library yesterday.

5. to wait up for: (to wait until very late without going to bed at the usual time)
   1. Don’t wait up for me tonight. I may be very late.
   2. We waited up for him until two o’clock and then finally went to bed.

6. to let someone or something alone: (to permit to be alone, avoid, stay away from)
   1. Let him alone for a while and he may go to sleep.
   2. The plant will grow much better if you let it alone.
   3. After the dog had bitten him once or twice, Peter let it alone.

7. let alone: (not to mention, to say nothing of)
   1. I wouldn’t walk as far as the corner today, let alone go to the zoo with you.

8. to break off: (to terminate, put an end to; see also Lesson 20, No. 1) (S)
   1. We may break off relations with that country.
   2. Diplomatic relations were broken off between the two countries several years before the war began.
   3. Elsa and Bob were engaged, but they have broken it off.

9. to wear off: (to disappear gradually)
   1. My headache isn’t serious. It will wear off after an hour or so.
   2. The effect of the pain-killing drug did not wear off for several hours.

10. to wear down — to wear away — to wear through: (to reduce gradually through the process of wear; see to wear out, Lesson 8, No. 7) (S)
    1. The heels of your shoes are worn down on one side.
    2. The constant washing of the sea against the rocks gradually wears them away.
    3. The seat of his pants was worn through.
    4. He had worn through his coat at the elbows.
    5. Helga threw away that dress because she had worn it out.

11. on the whole: (in general)
    1. He is, on the whole, a good student.
    2. On the whole, I agree with you.

12. to read over: (to glance over — to run over) (S)
    Note: The particle over, when added to verbs, gives the meaning of examining something from beginning to end but in a rather rapid or superficial manner.
1. The teacher said that she didn’t have time to correct my composition but she did read it over.
2. He glanced over my report and said that it seemed to be all right.
3. Let’s run over this new list of prices once more.

Exercises

A. Find and underline the expression given in parentheses that corresponds to the italicized word or words.

1. To break off relations with another country is to (desire relations with them, terminate relations, increase trade with them).
2. If I take something back, I (return it, borrow it, lend it).
3. If someone has been dismissed temporarily from his job because of lack of work, he has been (fired, hired, laid off).
4. To wait up for is to (wait and be very angry, wait for a long time, wait until late without going to bed).
5. If the rain lets up, it (slackens, rains harder, rains constantly).
6. If the seat of someone’s trousers is worn through, it (is shiny, is spotted, has a hole in it, has worn well).
7. If something wears off, it (disappears gradually, breaks down, lasts a long time).
8. On the whole means (entirely, occasionally, in general).
9. To read over something is to (read it rather hurriedly, read it with great interest, read it over and over).
10. Which of these can wear down: (your hair, your gloves, your heels)?

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

1. With what different countries has the United States broken off diplomatic relations at one time or another?
2. Was that efficient worker fired from his job or laid off?

3. Why do some factories or industries lay off workers during certain periods of the year?
4. What is the difference in meaning between to take on someone and to lay off someone?
5. Why do most of the automobile manufacturers try to bring out new models of their cars each year?
6. What is the difference between to wait for someone and to wait up for someone?
7. Why did Sarah tell her mother not to wait up for her when she went out last night?
8. For how many days has it rained without letting up?
9. What is meant by saying that Hubert can’t speak Spanish well, let alone French?
10. How long does it take for the effects of a drug such as aspirin to wear off?
11. What do you do when the heels of your shoes become worn down?
12. What is the difference between to wear down and to wear away?
13. What do we mean when we say that something has worn through?
14. If the soles of your shoes are worn through, what must you do?
15. Can you explain the difference between to read something and to read over something?
16. What is the difference in meaning between to look at something and to look over something?

Lesson 31

1. to work out: (to develop, devise, turn out) (S)
1. Don’t worry. Everything will work out all right.
2. We must work out some plan to increase our sales.
3. I can’t give you a promotion this year, but I believe I can work it out next July.

2. to back up: (to put a car in reverse, drive or go backwards) (S)
   1. Main Street was blocked with traffic, so I backed up and drove down one of the side streets.
   2. Back up a few feet more and then you can get out.
   3. If you want to get your car in that tight space, you’ll have to back it up some more.

3. to back out: (to withdraw, fail to fulfill a promise or obligation)
   1. At the last minute John backed out and refused to go with us.
   2. We were all ready to sign the agreements when Mr. Smith backed out.

4. to be set to do something: (to be ready, prepared to do something)
   1. We were all set to leave when it started to rain.
   2. We were all set to sign the agreement when Mr. Smith backed out.

5. to set forth: (to leave, start out; also, to present)
   1. We all set forth on our journey in the highest spirits.
   2. The speaker set forth his arguments in a convincing manner.

6. to have one’s heart set on: (to desire greatly)
   1. She has her heart set on taking a trip abroad.
   2. For years he has had his heart set on buying that shore property.

7. to buy up: (to buy the complete stock of) (S)
   1. The government plans to buy up all surplus grain in order to stabilize the price.

8. to buy out: (to buy a business from another person) (S)
   1. He can sell his interest in that business any time because Mr. Smith will gladly buy him out.
   2. He has been trying for some time to buy out his partner.

9. to sell out: (to sell completely, liquidate) (S)
   1. The day after the blackout, most stores sold out their entire stock of flashlights within a few hours.
   2. There was a sign on the ticket office saying: “All Sold Out.”
   3. The sign in the shop window read: “Big Sale! Tremendous Savings! Selling Out!”

10. to catch on: (to understand, particularly to grasp the meaning of a humorous story)
    1. To me it was a very funny story, but when I told it nobody seemed to catch on.
    2. Did you catch on to what John said?
    3. Since she doesn’t understand English well, she did not catch on to any of the jokes we told.

11. to be cut out for – to be cut out to be: (to be designed for, have talent for)
    1. John is certainly not cut out to be a lawyer.
    2. Why should I try to do that kind of work when I know very well that I am not cut out for it?

12. to throw out: (to dismiss, eject by force) (S)
    1. The case was thrown out of court because of insufficient evidence.
    2. When one of the guests became drunk, they immediately threw him out of the cafe.
13. to throw up: (to vomit) (S)
   1. John got sick and threw up everything he had eaten.
   2. When I get seasick I throw up my food.
   3. The patient, unable to digest his food, threw it all up.

14. to clear up: (to become clear, to clarify) (S)
   1. The newspaper says that the weather is going to clear up tomorrow.
   2. As soon as Henry arrives he will clear up this problem.
   3. That murder was a mystery for a long time, but a clever detective cleared it up.

Exercises

A. Substitute, in place of the italicized word or words, the corresponding idiomatic expression partially indicated in parentheses.
   1. At the last minute John withdrew from the agreement.
      (back_________)
   2. He put the car in reverse and drove backwards.
      (back_________)
   3. We have to seek and develop a new method.
      (work_________)
   4. He presented his reasons very clearly.
      (set_________)
   5. He desires greatly to become a doctor.
      (have his heart_________)
   6. Nobody except Helen understood the joke.
      (catch_________)
   7. They completely sold their stock of shoes.
      (sell_________)
   8. They want to purchase the entire supply of that metal.
      (buy_________)
   9. He was ejected by force from the place.
      (throw_________)
   10. I have no talent for that kind of work.
      (cut cut_________)

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.
   1. Why do students think that Miss Bacon is not cut out to be a teacher?
   2. Why is John not cut out to be a mechanic? What is he cut out for?
   3. Why was the gate-crasher thrown out of the theater?
   4. Why did they throw that noisy drunk out of the restaurant?
   5. Why does Albert have his heart set on being a doctor?
   6. Why does that painter have her heart set on going to Mexico this summer?
   7. Is there something on which you personally have your heart set at the present time?
   8. In driving an automobile, is it easier to drive forward or to back up?
   9. What do we mean when we say, "John backed up into a tree?"
   10. Why did Jack's wife back out of her agreement to go camping with him?
   11. What opinion do you have of people who at the last moment back out of their promises or agreements?
   12. Why would an owner wish to sell out his interest in a business?
   13. What does an "All Sold Out" sign outside a theater ticket office mean?
   14. If Mr. Jones wants to buy out his partner in that business, whose consent must he get?
   15. What is the difference between to buy something and to buy up something?
   16. What is the difference between to buy up and to buy out?
Lesson 32

1. to slow up (down): (to go more slowly) (S)
   1. There were signs at every curve in the road warning motorists to slow up.
   2. I told him several times to slow down but he paid no attention.
   3. That racing car is so powerful that it is impossible to slow it down to a normal speed.

2. to dry up: (to dry completely) (S)
   1. Every summer this stream dries up.
   2. It rained very little and the streets soon dried up.

3. to dry out: (to become dry through a gradual loss of moisture) (S)
   1. If you don’t cover the bread, it will soon dry out.
   2. We can’t use this wood. It is too green and not dried out.
   3. Martha hung up her wet wash in order to dry it out.

4. to be up to something: (to be planning or plotting something, scheming)
   1. What are those two boys up to?
   2. Some persons believe those men are spies, but no one knows what they are up to.
   3. I thought you were asleep. What are you up to now?

5. to beat about the bush: (to be indirect in approaching something)
   1. Instead of beating about the bush, Jones came straight to the point.
   2. That cautious client beats about the bush so much that no one knows exactly what he wants.

6. to come to an end: (to terminate, cease)
   1. The meeting finally came to an end at ten o’clock.
   2. I thought that the movie would never come to an end.

7. to put an end to: (to cause to end, to terminate in a definite manner)
   1. You must put an end to that kind of malicious gossip.
   2. It is up to the police to put an end to these robberies.

8. to get even with: (to be revenged, retaliate)
   1. Jerry once played a mean trick on John, and now John wants to get even with him.
   2. I’ll get even with you for this.
   3. Her divorced husband says that he will get even with her if it takes ten years.
9. to fool around: (to play and joke, spend time foolishly with little result)
   1. Quit fooling around and get to work.
   2. He is capable, but he fools around too much; he jokes with the girls, calls his friends on the telephone, etc.

10. to look out on: (to face, overlook)
    1. Our apartment looks out on the river.
    2. Their rear windows look out on a lovely garden.

11. to stir up: (arouse, incite) (S)
    1. He's always trying to stir up everyone with his arguments about politics.
    2. They are trying to stir up trouble between the owners of the plant and the workers.
    3. The boss is in a bad mood today so don't stir him up with any more customer complaints.

12. to be taken in: (to be deceived, cheated) (S)
    1. That poor widow was taken in by the security salesman's smooth manner of talking and gave him all her savings to invest for her, which he subsequently lost.
    2. Ronald certainly took us in with his stories about his experiences in Mexico.

Exercises

A. Find and underline the expression corresponding to the italicized idiom above.

1. If I put an end to something, I
(a) delay it.
(b) terminate it definitely.
(c) slow it down.

2. If I get even with someone, I
(a) borrow from him.
(b) lend him money.
(c) gain revenge on him.

3. If someone fools around a great deal, he
   (a) wastes much time.
   (b) has a sense of humor.
   (c) telephones his friends.

4. If someone is taken in, he is
   (a) promoted.
   (b) invited to attend.
   (c) deceived.

5. If something looks out on the park, it
   (a) resembles the park.
   (b) faces the park.
   (c) is as large as the park.

6. When a driver slows up, he
   (a) stops.
   (b) goes more slowly.
   (c) gets nervous.

7. If bread dries out, it
   (a) tastes fresh.
   (b) loses its moisture.
   (c) has just come out of the oven.

8. If someone is up to something, he is
   (a) upstairs doing something.
   (b) in prison.
   (c) plotting something.

9. To beat about the bush is to
   (a) go hunting.
   (b) be direct in approaching something.
   (c) be indirect in approaching something.

10. When something dries up, it
    (a) becomes completely dry.
    (b) remains partly wet.
    (c) gets soaking wet.

Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

1. What can be done in order to prevent bread from drying out?
2. Does bread, when it *dries out*, become harder or softer?
3. If the sun comes out, how long does it take the streets to *dry up* after a rainstorm?
4. Why do many snow-fed mountain streams *dry up* during certain seasons of the year?
5. *What are you up to now?*
6. Why do you think that those boys *are up to* some trick or other?
7. Why did you think the meeting last night would never *come to an end*?
8. *In what year did the Second World War finally come to an end?*
9. Why are there so many signs along that road warning motorists to *slow down*?
10. If John had *slowed up (down)* before reaching the corner, would the accident have happened?
11. What is the name of the New York park that tall apartment house *looks out on*?
12. *Why was that student so anxious to get even with his roommate?*
13. How might a teacher *get even with* a student who insulted her?
14. Why did the teacher tell William to stop *fooling around* and to get to work?
15. Why did Henry *beat around the bush* so long instead of directly inviting Mary to the dance?

**Lesson 33**

1. *to go through:* (a. to endure, undergo, experience; b. go or be put into effect)
   
a. 1. You will never know what she *went through* to educate her children.
   
   2. They all *go through* a thorough physical training.

   b. 1. His application finally *went through*.
   
   2. Are they *going through* with their plans to build a new home?

2. *to go without saying:* (to be perfectly clear without the necessity of mentioning)
   
   1. It *goes without saying* that that Congressman is very sincere in his wish to help the needy.
   
   2. That she will lose all her friends if she continues to gossip about them *goes without saying*.

3. *to put one’s foot into it:* (to make a foolish remark, commit a social blunder)
   
   1. You certainly *put your foot into it* when you told that poet that you did not like poetry.
   
   2. Not knowing she was married, John *put his foot in it* when he told her husband that she was rather stupid.

4. *to keep one’s head:* (to remain calm during some emergency)
   
   1. The astronauts *kept their heads* throughout all the excitement.
   
   2. That housewife *kept her head* and telephoned the fire department immediately; otherwise the whole house might have burned down.

5. *to lose one’s head:* (to become very excited, lose one’s self control)
   
   1. If that politician hadn’t gotten angry and *lost his head*, he never would have slandered his opponent.
   
   2. Seeing the other car coming toward him, at such speed, John *lost his head* and drove up over the curb into a tree.

6. *to cut in:* (to interrupt, enter sharply into the path of another)
   
   1. We were talking quietly when she *cut in.*
They were driving along slowly when another car cut in ahead of them.

7. to cut short: (to make shorter, end prematurely, interrupt) (S)
   a. The meeting was cut short when the speaker became ill.
   b. Our trip was cut short by the bad news from home.
   c. If you have anything more to say, please cut it short as your time is nearly up.

8. to stand up: (a. to withstand use or wear; b. to fail to appear, leave someone waiting at an appointment) (S)
   a. The leather in these shoes will stand up much better than the leather in those you just tried on.
   b. Do you think this dress material will stand up well under such conditions?
   a. After waiting for two hours, John began to realize that Helen had stood him up.
   b. I didn't know whether he had forgotten about the appointment or whether I was being stood up.

9. to get the better of: (to win or defeat, gain the advantage over a customer, etc.)
   a. He easily got the better of her in that argument.
   b. Be careful in dealing with him because he will try to get the better of you.

10. to break loose: (to become free or loose, escape)
    a. During the storm, the boat broke loose from the landing.
    b. He broke loose from the police and ran away.

11. to waste one's breath—to save one's breath: (to lose time talking in an effort to convince someone of something — to waste no words)
    a. Don't argue with Frank any longer. You are only wasting your breath trying to get him to contribute to the Red Cross.
    b. I tried to convince him that he was wrong but I could see that I was only wasting my breath.
    c. Save your breath! Don't even mention your illness to your unsympathetic boss.

12. to make room for: (to create space for, accommodate)
    a. Sit here with us. We can move over and make room for you on this sofa.
    b. Please join us. We can easily make room for one more at this table.

Exercises

A. Find and underline the expression given in parentheses that corresponds to the italicized idiom.
   1. If someone loses his head, he (becomes dizzy, becomes very excited, goes insane).
   2. If something is cut short, it is (ended abruptly, attacked, made more lively).
   3. If something stands up well, it (grows well, wears well, looks well).
   4. If someone stands you up, he (writes to you often, meets you on a corner, fails to meet you at an appointed place).
   5. To keep one's head is to (remain calm, talk very little, get excited).
   6. To put one's foot into it is to (dance well, complain about something, make a bad social error, utter a tactless remark).
   7. If something goes without saying, it is (on everybody's tongue, clear without mentioning it, confusing to everyone).
   8. If something breaks loose, it (becomes free, gets lost, sinks).
9. Save your breath means (don’t walk so fast, don’t work so hard, don’t lose time trying to convince someone of something).

10. To cut in ahead of someone is to (drive slowly, enter sharply into the path of another, apply the brakes quickly).

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions in this lesson.

1. How did that boat break loose from its mooring; did someone cut the rope or did it break?

2. How did the dog break loose from its owner?

3. Why is it a waste of breath to argue with a person with a closed mind about politics?

4. Why was Mr. Smith’s trip to Europe cut short?

5. Why was one of your lessons cut short?

6. Have the shoes which you are wearing stood up well or have they been a disappointment?

7. Which will stand up better, a suit made of cotton or one made of wool?

8. Have you ever been stood up by anyone?

9. Why is it sometimes a rather humiliating experience to be stood up?

10. Why is it dangerous, while driving, to cut in ahead of another car?

11. If, while you are dancing, someone says, “May I cut in?” what does he mean?

12. Why do the boys say that it goes without saying that Cindy is the most popular girl in the school?

13. Why does it go without saying that the United States today must play an important part in world affairs?

14. Why did you put your foot into it when you told the teacher that you hated homework?

15. Are you the type of person who, in an emergency, keeps his head or loses his head?

Lesson 34
(General Review — Lessons 1-33)

A. In the blank sentences at the right, give a ONE-WORD synonym for the italicized word or words. Follow the example in the first sentence.

1. Some friends dropped in on us last night.

2. The plane took off at exactly ten o’clock.

3. I came across an old friend on Fifth Avenue yesterday.

4. He is a man whom everyone looks up to.

5. The troops easily put down the riot.

6. We waited until ten o’clock but he never showed up.

7. They set out at dawn on their camping trip.

8. The lawyer will draw up the contract tomorrow.

9. In this code each number stands for a letter of the alphabet.

10. Many students have dropped out of our class.

11. No one knows how he managed to get away from the police.

12. I am sure that John made up that story.

13. How did such a strange thing come about?
14. The sound of their voices gradually died away.

15. How did you make out in your last examination?

16. I can’t make out what she means in this telegram.

17. You have made out this check incorrectly.

18. She tried to make out that she was ill.

19. They are taking on more men at that factory.

20. Last month they had to lay off several hundred men.

21. Our sales have fallen off recently.

22. An usher stood at the door giving out programs.

23. The car turned over twice before landing in the lake.

24. He will turn over all his property to his wife.

25. As soon as the rain lets up, we will leave.

26. The effects of the drug will wear off in a few hours.

27. You must put an end to such foolishness.

28. Our apartment looks out on the Columbia University campus.

29. They are trying to stir up trouble among the smaller nations.

30. We were all taken in by his smooth manner of talking.

B. Substitute, in place of the italicized word or words, an idiomatic expression with to get. (Examples: get on, get off, get up, get along, get along with, get back, get over, get to, get sick, get in touch with, get used to, get rid of, get through, get lost, get on one’s nerves, get away, get away with, get even with)

1. You can communicate with him at his home tonight.

2. We will never arrive in Boston at this speed.

3. Mr. and Mrs. Smith do not live together harmoniously.

4. Sooner or later I will get revenge on him.

5. That music is beginning to make me nervous.

6. He will never recover from the death of his son.

7. When do you expect to return from Cuba?

8. How are you doing in your English lessons?

9. At what corner do you board the bus every morning?

10. At what corner do you leave the bus every morning?

11. At what time do you arise each morning?

12. When I eat fish I always become ill.

13. We have mice in our apartment and we can’t seem to lose or exterminate them.

14. What time each night do you finish working?

C. Give sentences with the following idioms.

- to take off
- to take out
- to take part in
- to take a walk
- to take place
- to take turns
- to take care of
- to take hold of

- to take advantage of
- to take up
- to take up with
- to take after
- to take someone for
- to take charge of
- to take by surprise
- to take apart
to take pity on

to take into account

to take a look at

to take for granted

to take pains with

to take off (airplane)
to take over

to take in

D. Give sentences with the following idioms.
to cut down
to cut out
to cut off
to cut in
to fall down
to fall off
to fall through
to fall behind
to give in
to give off
to give out
to give up
to wear down
to wear out
to wear off

e. Give sentences illustrating the difference between the following pairs of idiomatic expressions.
to get on— to get off
to call on— to call off
to put on— to put off
to call up— to call down
to take out— to take in
to put up— to put down
to keep on— to keep off
to look up— to look down

to wait for— to wait up for
to eat in— to eat out
to take off— to take on
to break up— to break down
to give in— to give out
to hold on— to hold off
to turn off— to turn on
to take up— to take down

1. to have two strikes against oneself: (to be in a disadvantageous position or in danger)

1. Why is that young girl marrying Larry? He already has two strikes against him—with two divorced wives.

2. A typist who has two unexcused absences from this office has two strikes against her.

2. to step down: (to retire or leave a top position)

1. Next May our company's president will step down, and we will have to elect a new one at the next stockholders' meeting.
2. In a couple of years that high school principal will step down, and his job will be taken by the vice-principal.

3. to be a steal: (to be a bargain)
   1. On Washington’s Birthday we bought a $395 color television set for $89. That’s a steal.
   2. What a steal that Wedgewood jar that we bought at a church fair was.

4. to play up to: (to flatter or keep in good with by assiduous attentions)
   1. Because that securities dealer plays up to wealthy old ladies so well, he makes a fortune on commissions.
   2. That popular girl plays up to all the eligible young men.

5. to pull one’s punches: (to only pretend to fight or resist, or to criticize another lightly or leniently)
   1. In his frank talk with his wayward son, the father said that he was not pulling his punches in criticizing the young man’s behavior.
   2. When I complained to our neighbors about their vicious dog, I didn’t pull any punches.

6. to louse up: (to mix up or spoil something) (S)
   1. That ignorant repairman certainly loused up my television set.
   2. Our telephone service has been loused up for over a month.
   3. A poor trumpet player on that recording loused it up.

7. to be rained out: (said of a football game or any other outdoor activity that has to be postponed or called off on account of rain)
   1. That baseball game that we had planned to watch on TV was rained out.

8. to go off the deep end: (to do something hastily, rashly, or dangerously)
   1. Just because you quarreled with your supervisor, you didn’t have to go off the deep end and resign, did you?
   2. If reporters ask you for information, give them as much as they are entitled to, but don’t go off the deep end.

9. to lose one’s touch: (to fail at what one used to do well, to cease to interest others)
   1. Bangs used to sell more cars than any other of our salesmen did, but lately he has been losing his touch and is way behind the other men in sales.
   2. That movie star used to have lots of fans, but in recent years he has been losing his touch.

10. to have something going for oneself: (to be successful in some undertaking, attribute, or field of interest)
    1. With her brains and beauty Alma certainly has something going for her.
    2. Although she is only eighteen, that young dress designer has something going for her, as is shown by the heavy demand for her dresses.

11. on the double!: (Hurry!)
    1. Here it is nine o’clock and you two television watchers haven’t done the dishes yet. On the double!
    2. I want that report from your office on the double!

12. to blow one’s top: (to become enraged and swear or curse)
    1. When Alma’s husband discovered a large bill for a
new fur coat among his correspondence, he blew his top.

2. Don't blow your top, boss, until after I have explained why I missed that important conference.

Exercises

A. Find and underline the expression corresponding to the italicized idiom above.

1. If a poor musician louses up a concert, he
   (a) publicizes it.
   (b) ruins it.
   (c) improves it.

2. When a person goes off the deep end, he
   (a) acts rashly.
   (b) dives into the deeper water.
   (c) loses his self-control.

3. When that opera singer plays up to the conductor, she
   (a) plays a musical instrument for him.
   (b) attracts his interest.
   (c) flatters and seeks to interest him.

4. When someone has something going for himself, he
   (a) is successful in some enterprise or undertaking.
   (b) has his watch ticking.
   (c) is being arrested.

5. If something is a steal, it is
   (a) a stolen article.
   (b) an act of theft.
   (c) a bargain.

6. When a person has two strikes against him, he is
   (a) badly injured.
   (b) a complete failure.
   (c) at a considerable disadvantage.

7. If a man loses his touch, he
   (a) loses his attractiveness or influence with others.
   (b) loses all his money.
   (c) loses his sense of touch.

8. If a man pulls his punches, he
   (a) reaches for his drinks.
   (b) drags his tools to his workbench.
   (c) appears to be more violent than he really is.

9. When an employee steps down, he
   (a) leaves an important position with his firm or company.
   (b) goes downstairs from his office.
   (c) becomes less reliable.

10. If a night game of football is rained out, it
    (a) is called off on account of a power failure.
    (b) is postponed on account of rain.
    (c) is stopped because of the bottles thrown by the spectators.

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

1. If John already has two strikes against him, is he in a favorable or unfavorable position?

2. When a new suit of clothes is a steal, is it stolen from its true owner or a great bargain?

3. When a person pulls his punches, does he treat another person mildly and tactfully or does he treat that person harshly?

4. When a baseball game is rained out, is it unaccompanied by rain or is it postponed on account of rain?

5. Are you more apt to blow your top if you have a flat tire than if you receive a handsome gift?

6. If you feel sorry for someone you have to scold, do you also feel like pulling your punches or don't you let your sympathy influence you?

7. Where is a sports event likely to have been scheduled if it is subsequently rained out?

8. When you blow your top, do you stay angry for a long time afterwards or do you soon recover your poise?
9. At what age does an employee usually step down?

10. Why might you feel that a new car regularly priced at $3,500 and on sale for $1,500 is a steal?

11. If that elderly man has poor vision and is deaf, how many strikes does he have against him?

12. What happens to a baseball batter that has three strikes against him?

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**Lesson 36**

1. to kick something around: (to discuss)
   1. At first our committee didn’t want to accept my plan for a proposed branch office, and so they decided to kick it around for a while.

2. Herb suggested that we kick around the treasurer’s idea of insuring our employees before we hold a top-level conference on the matter.

2. to soup up: (to obtain greater power for — said of an engine) (S)
   1. By installing two carburetors, that racing-car enthusiast souped up his motor considerably.

2. A high-test gasoline will soup up your car.

3. to say nothing of: (without having to mention what might well be mentioned)
   1. That employee is frequently late and also out a good deal — to say nothing of his laziness.

2. Although she didn’t feel up to it, Alice went to work despite a bad headache — to say nothing of a fever.

4. to pull oneself together: (to get control of oneself or to galvanize, to get into a mood of preparedness)
   1. After my teen-age daughter had had a good cry over my refusal to let her go to a sexy movie, I told her to pull herself together and to do her homework.

2. If you are going to catch that train, you’ll have to pull yourself together and grab a taxi.

5. to be looking up: (to be improving)
   1. “How’s business?” “Oh, things are looking up. I just got a lot of new orders.”

2. Prospects for building that new library are looking up.

6. to kick a habit: (to stop or break off a habit)
   1. Those patients in that hospital are trying to kick the habit of taking drugs.

2. His doctor advised that heart patient, a heavy smoker, to kick the habit.

7. to get into the swing of things: (to adapt or adjust oneself to a new environment)
   1. As soon as that new employee gets into the swing of things, he’ll be very valuable to us.

2. It didn’t take that American student very long to get into the swing of things at Oxford.

8. to give another person a piece of the cake: (to share or divide assets or profits with another person)
   1. Because their lawyer had been so helpful in arranging for the profitable sale of those two large office buildings, the real-estate operators decided to give him a piece of the cake.

2. Because Allan had brought in a good deal of business to the firm he worked for, he expected to be given a piece of the cake when stock options were handed around.

9. to get all dolled up: (to dress in one’s best and most expensive clothes)
   1. When she gets all dolled up, that housewife looks like a million dollars.
2. Do I have to get all dolled up and go to that stupid cocktail party?

10. to get lost: (to disappear or remove oneself upon request)
   1. When the bill collector tried to collect a bill for me, the debtor told him to get lost.
   2. You have no right to be hanging around my property. Get lost!

11. to go through channels: (to send a request or complaint through the correct chain of command)
   1. The president told the secretary that if she wished to have a raise, she would have to go through channels and apply to her own immediate boss.
   2. You'll never get anywhere in this firm unless you go through channels.

12. to front for: (to act as one's agent or spokesman but often giving the impression that one is the real leader)
   1. Although Bloom is the power behind the throne in the optical business, his business associate Burns fronts for him.
   2. Since the president of that power company didn't like to meet the public, he arranged for the vice-president to front for him.

Exercises

A. Find and underline the expression given in parentheses that corresponds to the italicized idiom.
   1. In order to kick something around you (hit it with your foot, complain of it, discuss it).
   2. To want a piece of the cake is to (want a share in some profit, want something for dessert, want a souvenir).
   3. To get into the swing of things is to (swing oneself through the air, get adjusted, get into the middle of).
   4. Things are looking up means (things are looking at you, things are improving, things are looking upwards).

5. One usually tries to pull himself together after (a good meal, after watching TV, after a crisis or bad news).

6. A souped up engine of a car is (made faster, given less gasoline, spoiled).

7. To get lost is to (go away, be unable to find one's way, lose valuables).

8. To get all dolled up means to (become confused, dress in one's best clothes, cry).

9. When one adds to a sentence to say nothing of something, he means (to keep it quiet, to mention it, to omit mentioning it).

10. If John fronts for his boss, he (sits in front of him, acts as the real director of a business, always walks ahead of him).

11. If Mary complained to her boss's boss, did she (go through channels, adopt the wrong procedure)?

12. When Susan is trying to kick a habit, she is trying to (get rid of it, indulge it, reduce it).

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions in this lesson.

1. Are you depressed or light-hearted when things are looking up?

2. Is an employee who plays up to his superiors popular with his fellow workers?

3. Isn't a girl likely to play up to a man whom she hopes to marry?

4. Are most souped-up cars driven by teenagers, or are most of them operated by middle-aged men?

5. Is it easier or harder for a shy person to get into the swing of things than it is for an outgoing person?

6. Do some people find it difficult to pull themselves together early in the morning? Why?

7. Do you like to come to a decision immediately when someone proposes a line of action, or do you like to kick the idea around a little first?

8. If Harry was instrumental in saving his company a great
deal of money, shouldn't the company give him a piece of the cake when its profits are divided?

9. After a secretary has received a scolding from her boss, why is she likely to want a few minutes to pull herself together before she returns to her desk?

10. Is it wise to ask a favor from your boss's superior, or is it better to go through channels?

11. If the Brown Company fronts for a Mr. Williams, what do we know about Mr. Williams?

12. Does it take you a while to pull yourself together after you have had bad news?

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1. to crack a book: (to read)
   1. Although they say that George never cracks a book, he did manage to graduate from college.
   2. What is the difference between cracking a book and cracking a nut?

2. to trade in: (to exchange an old article for a new one plus a payment in cash, etc.) (S)
   1. Every fall that physician trades in his used car for a new model.
   2. I'm dissatisfied with my new radio and plan to trade it in.
3. to trade up: (to introduce or buy a more expensive line of merchandise)
   1. That store's department for men constantly trades up so that it is hard to shop there economically any more.
   2. Every time Al gets a new car he trades up until at present he has a Cadillac.

4. to be with someone: (to understand or follow another person's conversation or ideas)
   1. Now take that percentage and divide it by our fractional profit. Are you still with me?
   2. Will you please repeat that last statement? I'm not with you.

5. to ease someone out: (to discharge an employee gently, often with reasonable notice and good severance pay)
   1. When the new American President took office, some members of the White House staff were eased out.
   2. Because those two companies merged, a number of their respective officers were eased out.

6. to knock it off: (to stop or cease doing something objectionable)
   1. When the teacher entered the classroom and saw two boys fighting, he cried to them: "Knock it off!"
   2. Because his son was angrily muttering about being forbidden to use the family car, his father told him to knock it off.

7. it figures: (it seems likely, reasonable, or typical)
   1. "Since Jones was left in charge of the business while his boss was ill, he expects a good bonus." "It figures."
   2. When I told Evans that my secretary resented being passed over when raises were given, he replied that it figured.

8. to fill one in: (to inform, give background information)
   1. I'm supposed to meet the president of your company tomorrow. What kind of a chap is he? Please fill me in.
   2. Not having been to the convention, my associate asked me to fill him in.

9. to make one tick: (to motivate one)
   1. If I knew what made my customers tick, I would be able to sell them more merchandise.
   2. It's difficult for us to figure out what makes our new boss tick.

10. to cover for: (to take charge of or assume responsibility for another person's duties or work)
    1. Go on and take your coffee break. I'll cover for you until you return.
    2. Allan has to go to lunch early today. Can you cover for him from twelve to one-thirty?

11. to give one a break: (to give another person an opportunity, chance, or forgiveness)
    1. After the police had stopped him for speeding, the driver pleaded with them to give him a break and not issue a summons.
    2. "Give me just a little break," begged the suitor of the beautiful but scornful object of his affections.

12. to be one's bag: (to be what one likes and is able to do)
    1. Nelson can letter posters beautifully, but drawing and sketching scenes are not his bag.
    2. Mary didn't like social work, but teaching has proved to be her bag.
13. to cop out: (to retreat, withdraw from or abandon something)

1. We expected that foundation to give our school some money, but it copped out.
2. After Ellen agreed to march in our anti-war parade, why did she cop out?

Exercises

A. Substitute, in place of the italicized word or words, the idiomatic expression partially indicated in parentheses.

1. After the teacher had listened to the two girls quarreling over their marks, she told them to quit. (knock__________)
2. Is it girls or money that motivates that man? (makes him__________)
3. Elsa agreed to assume Irma's duties in the office while the latter went shopping. (cover__________)
4. A short time ago I asked Charles if he liked to save stamps, and he told me that stamp collecting was not one of his hobbies. (was not his__________)
5. Since the treasurer had been ill when the annual meeting took place, he later asked the secretary to give him the details of the meeting. (fill__________)
6. Although Nellie had consistently refused to go out with Paul, he pleaded with her to reconsider and give him a chance. (give him a__________)
7. Mother had promised to go to the Flower Show with us, but at the last moment she decided not to go. (__________out)
8. I'm sorry, the doctor can't see you today. He is so busy that he can only take care of patients who are seriously ill. "That sounds reasonable." (It__________)
9. Martha never looks at a book from one day to another. (never__________a book)
10. Yes, I can follow the point you are making. (I am with__________)

B. Answer these questions, making use of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

1. Are sports your bag, or do you prefer reading and visiting museums?
2. If skiing is not your bag, what do you like to do during the long snowy winter?
3. Who and what is the man whom our president just introduced us to? Can you fill me in?
4. What is the difference in meaning between knock off and knock it off?
5. Would you like to knock off work early and go to a ball game, or would you prefer to finish your work?
6. Who covers for the switchboard operator when she is out to lunch?
7. Do you sometimes wonder what makes a certain person tick, or doesn't that thought ever arise?
8. Do you ever give a beggar a break, or do you pass him by?
9. How do some students pass an examination without cracking a book?
10. Why did Geraldine cop out when George called to take her swimming?
11. Does it figure that a happy well-adjusted man would commit suicide?
12. What time of year is best for racing in a car?
13. What is the difference between easing an employee out and firing him?
14. Is a retiring employee eased out or is he automatically dropped from employment?
Lesson 38

1. to pin something on one; (to fix responsibility on the wrongdoer, or to transfer the blame or the guilt from the wrongdoer to someone else)

   1. During the trial, the prosecuting attorney tried to pin the murder on the victim’s husband, but the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.
   2. “Who broke this window?” “I don’t know, but you can’t pin it on me.”

2. to get a rise out of one: (to cause resentment or confusion in another person or to provoke a retort)

   1. When I told our host that we never had anything worth eating at home, I got a rise out of my wife.
   2. You can kid that fellow all night, but you’ll never get a rise out of him.

3. to stick around: (to stay or remain where one is)

   1. When our dinner guest got up to leave, we begged him to stick around and watch a recent movie on TV.
   2. I can’t stick around this delightful party any longer; I have to get back to work.

4. to pick up the tab: (to pay for another’s restaurant check, to treat another person to theater tickets, etc.)

   1. That advertising man is flying to Puerto Rico for a conference, and his firm is picking up the tab.
   2. Of course our government picks up the tab for all the Congressional junkets.

5. to throw people together: (to manage to have persons, usually of the opposite sex, meet and possibly see a good deal of each other) (S)

   1. That hostess is famous for throwing persons of like interests together.
   2. During the war my brother and his commanding officer were thrown together a good deal.

6. to go to town: (to do something thoroughly, often successfully)

   1. Larry went to town on that real-estate deal and made a large commission.
   2. Our decorator certainly went to town on those silk curtains. They cost a fortune.

7. to let something slide: (to neglect some duty)

   1. I should have paid that bill promptly instead of letting it slide.
   2. Don’t let your interest in our church slide.

8. search me: (I don’t know — used informally only)

   1. “Where does that salesman go on his vacation?” “You can search me.”
   2. “Why does our cook always leave our house with a big package?” “Search me.”

9. to be at the end of one’s rope: (to be pushed to a limit of one’s endurance even to the breaking point)

   1. What with heavy indebtedness and poor health, Brown is nearly at the end of his rope.
   2. Seeing that his pleas to his daughter to avoid taking drugs went unheeded, her father felt that he was at the end of his rope.

10. to live it up: (to live in luxury, spend freely)

    1. Let’s go to Europe for two weeks and live it up.
    2. After receiving a large inheritance, Bob and Alice began to live it up.
11. to do a snow job: (to cajole or deceive another person)
   1. That salesman who sold me a supposedly reconditioned car did a snow job on me. The car has been in the repair shop ever since I bought it.
   2. That seducer did a snow job on that innocent young girl by falsely promising to marry her.

12. to have a voice in: (to have some share, say, or direction in)
   1. The new vice-president was promised that he would have a voice in developing the company's international expansion.
   2. Those college students are campaigning to have a voice in the administration of their college.

Exercises

A. Find and underline the expression given in parentheses that corresponds to the italicized idiom.

   1. To go to town is to (leave the country for the city, do something thoroughly, go shopping).
   2. To have a voice in something means to (have a say in, be able to talk, be able to sing).
   3. To stick around means to (affix stamps to package, work unsatisfactorily, remain in one place).
   4. To let something slide is to (neglect some duty, push something over a slippery surface, permit something to be put in motion).
   5. When one picks up the tab, he (makes another person's acquaintance, pays the others' bills, stoops down to get something that has been dropped).
   6. If you pin something on someone, you (make him responsible, decorate him, label him).
   7. To say that that hitherto conservative couple certainly lived it up when they moved to a larger apartment and threw all sorts of parties means that they (moved upstairs, used up all their money, lived expensively).
   8. To be at the end of one's rope signifies that one (has reached the limit of his endurance, is the farthest off of a group of people, is dying).
   9. You are likely to get a rise out of another person if you (compliment him, insult him, work hard for him).
   10. If a hostess throws two people together, she (causes them to quarrel, makes it possible for them to get well acquainted, gets them out of her way).

B. Answer these questions, making use of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

   1. Is it a good idea to let your homework slide until the last moment, or is it better to work on it over a longer period?
   2. Do you like to stick around after class and ask the teacher questions, or do you like to leave the classroom promptly?
   3. If Jones is at the end of his rope financially, is he well-off or is he without funds?
   4. Do you think college students should have a voice in the administration of their college, or do you feel otherwise?
   5. Why should most husbands let their wives have a voice in spending the family income?
   6. Is it wise to throw a young unmarried girl and an unfaithful husband together?
   7. If white children are thrown together with black children, are they more likely to understand one another than white children who are segregated from black children?
   8. Which type of person is it harder to get a rise out of—a bad-tempered individual or an even-tempered one?
   9. Is a suspect likely to be convicted if the police pin a murder charge on him?
   10. If your boss invites you to lunch, is he likely to pick up the tab, or are you likely to go Dutch?
11. If your teacher asks you where your theme is, is it polite to answer: "Search me"?

12. Does it embarrass you if your friend picks up the tab when you are lunching together?

13. If the chairman of a reception committee went to town on the drinks and refreshments, would he be likely to serve champagne and caviar or beer and sandwiches?

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Lesson 39

1. to take another person at his word: (to accept what he says as true and possibly to act on his statement)
   1. I'm sorry that you want your chair back. I took you at your word when you said that I might have it, and subsequently I sold it.
   2. Did you take your uncle at his word when he offered to buy you a car?

2. to go under the knife: (to have a surgical operation)
   1. Webster had a sudden attack of appendicitis and had to go under the knife at once.
   2. Leslie looks much better since he went under the knife.
3. to serve one's turn: (to suit one's purpose, to be useful)
   1. I haven't got a screwdriver, but I think this knife will serve my turn.
   2. My boss wanted me to interview that diplomat at his office, but I decided that a meeting in a bar would serve my turn better.

4. the worst way: (very much)
   1. We want to visit the museum in Italy in the worst way.
   2. Claudia wants to get married in the worst way.

5. to want out: (to want to be relieved of a business or social obligation, etc.)
   1. After ten years of marriage and quarreling with his wife, Jim wants out.
   2. My partner, I recently learned, is dishonest, and I want out now.

6. to buy it: (to accept or approve of an idea, offer, or suggestion)
   1. If you offer Higgins more money than he is getting from our competitor, I'm sure he'll buy it.
   2. "Mr. President, I suggest that we offer a prize to the best typist in our office." "I'll buy it."

7. to line someone or something up: (to attain some object or goal or stand a good chance of reaching it) (S)
   1. Before the Smiths move to the West, Mr. Smith will have to line up a job there.
   2. How many votes can that candidate for Congress line up?
   3. Rob is going to schedule the Vice-President to speak at our annual convention if he can line him up.

8. to lose one's cool: (to get excited, flustered, or angry)
   1. Despite the disturbing hecklers in the audience, the seasoned lecturer never lost his cool.
   2. Although the party of tourists was in danger from a threatened avalanche, their guide never lost his cool.

9. to leave something open: (to defer decision on an offer or proposal until after further discussion)
   1. That firm is looking for a new accountant. At present the salary to be paid is left open.
   2. As to your wish to have an extra secretary, let's leave it open until the next fiscal year.

10. to turn one on: (to greatly interest or intrigue a person. Compare: to turn one off)
    1. Pretty girls certainly turn Charlie on.
    2. Some of the great Renaissance painters turn me on, but some of the modern ones turn me off.

11. to miss the boat: (to lose an opportunity or to fail in some undertaking)
    1. The postwar stock market offered some very good buys, but many investors missed the boat.
    2. Ethan was a friend of that rich man and presumably could have been his lawyer, but somehow Ethan missed the boat.

12. to dream up: (to invent, think of and/or put into effect (S)
    1. Who dreamed up the idea of painting our living room walls a bright red?
    2. Let's go to the Automobile Show and see the new car styles that Detroit has dreamed up.
    3. If that student didn't have a good excuse for being absent, he would dream one up.
Exercises

A. Find and underline the expression given in parentheses that corresponds to the italicized idiom.

1. If a man says, "I'll buy it," he means he will (avoid it, agree with it, contradict it).
2. Leaving something open means (deferring a decision, keeping something unclosed, departing without closing a door, etc.).
3. To dream up means to (guess at something, invent, awaken).
4. When one loses his cool, he gets (too warm, becomes broke, gets irate).
5. When a patient goes under the knife, he is usually in (a fight, a hospital, a hardware store).
6. If art turns Norma on, it (repels her, attracts her, distracts her).
7. The worst way means (in the worst possible manner, very much, on the poorest route).
8. The chance of a lifetime was given George if he would only accept it, but he missed the boat. He (failed to act, lost a chance to get aboard a ship, longed for his boat).
9. If that partner wants out, he wishes to (go outdoors, leave his firm, fire an employee).
10. When the magician said that a small handkerchief from a member of the audience would serve his turn, he meant that it would (help him swing around, be useful to him, hinder him).
11. To take another at his word means to (believe him, seize him on account of his talk, listen to him).
12. To line something up is to (draw lines around, fasten, obtain or secure something).

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

1. If you wanted to drink and didn’t have a glass or cup, what would serve your turn?

2. If someone insulted your mother, would you lose your cool?
3. Is the buyer of a lottery ticket likely to miss the boat, or are his chances good of winning a large prize?
4. Do you sometimes wonder where artists dream up their art?
5. Does the public buy these claims of the striking mailmen that they have been underpaid?
6. Is Harry very much interested in Julia when he says he wants to marry her in the worst way?
7. Does one go under the knife at home or elsewhere?
8. If you or a friend ever had to go under the knife, what was it for?
9. If someone hollered "Fire!" in a crowded auditorium, would you take him at his word?
10. When a job opening is advertised, what does "salary left open" mean?
11. If a member of a firm says that he wants out, what does he want to do?
12. In what city would you like to line up a good job?
13. Why did someone in the income-tax department dream up the idea of having employers withhold part of their employees’ earnings?
14. What kind of music turns you on?

Lesson 40

1. to throw someone a curve: (to trick or mislead, embarrass or cheat)
   1. When I ran into that married man stepping out with a young girl, I threw him a curve by asking after his wife.
   2. Our meeting was progressing very well until a disgruntled employee threw us a curve by demanding that we hire more staff members.
2. to have another guess coming: (to be mistaken or wrong)
   1. If you think you can coax me into buying that expensive car, you have another guess coming.
   2. So Burns is counting on me to lend him money? He's got another guess coming.

3. to make something talk: (to play something expertly)
   1. That virtuoso can really make a piano talk.
   2. Let's hear you make that violin talk.

4. not on your life: (absolutely not)
   1. Me invest in that speculative oil company? Not on your life!
   2. When a friend tried to get me to learn to pilot a plane, I told him: "Not on your life."

5. to cover a lot of ground: (to be extensive, to reach many decisions, to discuss several matters, etc.)
   1. That commission's report on our urban ghettos covers a lot of ground.
   2. In his first lecture on Plato, our philosophy teacher covered a lot of ground.

6. to mind the store: (to take care of an office, be in charge, be on duty)
   1. I have just seen most of our employees in the company cafeteria. Who is minding the store?
   2. Sorry I can't have lunch with you today. I'm minding the store while the others go and watch the St. Patrick's Day parade.

7. to make waves: (to create a disturbance, upset a smoothly run meeting, etc.)
   1. Before the meeting started, the committee chairman pleaded with its members not to make waves but to come to an agreement on the proposed law under discussion.
   2. Why did you have to make waves when her husband was about to sign for a new car?

8. to throw the book at: (to be harsh, exact the full penalty)
   1. Because the prisoner was insulting, the judge threw the book at him with heavy sentences of both fines and imprisonment.
   2. Remember when you were arrested for speeding, and the magistrate threw the book at you?

9. to clue one in: (to give one helpful information. Compare: to fill one in)
   1. Having been absent from our last Board meeting, I would like to have you clue me in on what happened.
   2. Before that decision relative to an increase in tuition is taken, be sure to clue in the trustees.

10. to be up for grabs: (to be on the open market and available to the highest bidder)
    1. Last week our florist died suddenly, and now his business is up for grabs.
    2. Did you know that Senator Stone is retiring and that his seat is up for grabs?

11. to pull one's weight: (to do one's fair share of what is expected of him)
    1. Let's get rid of that new salesman. He doesn't pull his weight around here.
    2. You must keep more regular hours if you want to pull your weight in this organization.

12. big deal: (a scornful or contemptuous remark indicating
that someone or something believed to be important is quite unimportant)

1. So that rich citizen makes an annual contribution to his church of ten dollars? Big deal!

2. Elsa has been put on the Reception Committee of her club, so now she thinks she’s a big deal.

A. Find and underline the expression corresponding to the italicized idiom above.

1. If the judge threw the book at a prisoner, he
   (a) hit the prisoner with a book.
   (b) read to the prisoner from a book.
   (c) gave the prisoner a harsh sentence.

2. If something is up for grabs, it is
   (a) available to any bidder.
   (b) higher in price.
   (c) available to thieves only.

3. When one pulls his weight, he
   (a) pulls an object as heavy as he is.
   (b) does his fair share of the work.
   (c) acts in an aggressive manner.

4. When someone makes waves, he
   (a) draws pictures of waves.
   (b) makes and transmits radio signals.
   (c) upsets an orderly discussion.

5. If one asks another to clue him in, he is requesting
   (a) information.
   (b) an invitation to come inside the other’s house.
   (c) the solution of a crime.

6. Not on your life means
   (a) not while you are living.
   (b) never.
   (c) seldom.

7. In covering a lot of ground, a lecturer
   (a) walks up and down the platform.
   (b) discusses many issues or wide topics.
   (c) hides his real feelings.

8. When a musician is able to make his instrument talk, he
   (a) plays it very well.
   (b) gives it powers of speech.
   (c) makes it sound like talking.

9. To tell one he has another guess coming, means that he
   (a) has one more chance.
   (b) is wrong.
   (c) is going to guess again.

10. The expression Big deal conveys the idea of
    (a) pleasure or delight.
    (b) an important business transaction.
    (c) scorn or disdain.

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

1. In a discussion with his superior about working conditions, is an employee making waves when he criticizes company policy?

2. If Mr. Smith’s secretary has to leave the office for a half hour whom might she get to mind the store?

3. Which type of prisoner is the judge more likely to throw the book at—a cooperative or a disruptive one?

4. Why don’t you like to work with a fellow employee who doesn’t pull his own weight?

5. Can you name a famous musician who can or could make his instrument talk?

6. In what way does an encyclopedia cover a lot of ground?

7. Why did Tom, after having been invited to go skiing, reply: “Not on your life”?

8. When you miss a class, do you find it helpful to ask a classmate to clue you in?

9. Why did the teacher tell the inattentive student, “You have another guess coming if you think you can pass this course”?
10. If the owner of a painting refuses to sell it, is it up for grabs or is it off the market?
11. If a good friend of yours suddenly slandered you, would he be throwing you a curve?
12. Do you resent it when a fellow employee doesn’t pull his weight or do you shrug it off?
13. Are people who constantly make waves popular or detested?

Lesson 41

1. to land on one’s feet: (to recover safely from an unpleasant, risky, or dangerous situation)
   1. After his blunder that cost his company thousands of dollars, Jones landed on his feet by securing a very important contract for the firm.
   2. After you risk all your money on speculative stocks, you still expect to land on your feet, do you?

2. to dish something out: (to give or hand out a fluent amount of abuse, repartee, flattery, etc.) (S)
   1. That employee can certainly take criticism and he can dish it out too.
   2. I don’t care for the sort of gossip dished out by your girl friend.
3. to get to another person: (to communicate with, secure
the confidence of — also expressed as: to get through to)
1. Ames is a hard man to get to since he is so tacitrurn
and secretive.
2. We like our new neighbors but we can't seem to get
through to them.
3. I'd like to do business with Brown, but I can't seem
to get through to him.

4. to hold with: (to accept, approve of, or agree with)
1. That elderly teacher doesn't hold with some of the
more radical educational experiments in visual edu-
ca tion.
2. Do your parents hold with your smoking?

5. to bug one: (to annoy or disturb a person)
1. Those neighbors of ours with their noisy radios and
TV sets definitely bug us.
2. Our neighbors complained that our late parties were
bugging them.

6. to ask for something: (to provoke an opponent so that
there is a likelihood of a deserved retaliation; also to act
so as to risk injury)
1. When Johnson called his boss a liar, he was certainly
asking for a punch in the nose.
2. Don't complain about the cut in your salary. You
asked for it by being habitually late, absent, and
inefficient.

7. to live in: (to room and sleep in the same place that one
works)
1. Joan has the job of baby-sitting for that New York
family and lives in.
2. Where can we find a cook today who will live in?

8. to have what it takes: (to be able to act efficiently and
effectively)
1. To be a good administrator you have to have what it
takes.
2. Because my lawyer didn't have what it takes, he lost
my case.

9. to wade into: (a. to attack a person, b. to apply oneself
diligently to a difficult and time-consuming task, c. to
eat. Also expressed for b. and c. as: to wade through)
a. After that stranger's insulting remark, his victim
waded into him and knocked him down.
b. 1. I have a lot of unanswered correspondence that I
have to wade through.
2. The auditors had to wade through a number of
their client's account books.
c. After working in the fields since daybreak, the haying
farmers waded into a large noon dinner.

10. to get out from under: (to recover financially from heavy
indebtedness or bankruptcy)
1. After severe losses sustained during the economic de-
pression, it took that automobile company five years
to get out from under.
2. They've just doubled that storekeeper's rent. Since he
is already nearly bankrupt, how can he possibly get
out from under?

11. to take the bull by the horns: (to resolutely tackle a diffi-
culty, be bold or determined)
1. He decided to take the bull by the horns and ask his
boss for a raise.
2. After all this time, John should take the bull by the
horns and ask Mary to marry him.
12. to give one a big hand: (to clap one’s hands in applauding a performer, or to similarly give vigorous and enthusiastic praise to a speaker, etc.)

1. After the vocalist had sung her number, the audience gave her a great big hand.
2. In his current review, that drama critic gives a big hand to a revival of “Hamlet.”

Exercises

A. Substitute, in place of the italicized word or words, the idiomatic expression partially indicated in parentheses.

1. We think that Harris has the requisite ability to serve as dean of this school. (has what__________)  
2. Jane doesn’t seem able to boldly attack her problems. (take the__________)  
3. Betty, who baby-sits for the Browns, has a room in their apartment where she stays nights. (lives__________)  
4. Fortunately it is easy to communicate with my children. (get__________)  
5. When he is offended, Bob can let out a voluble string of curses. (dish__________)  
6. Anyone who fools with an electric switch marked “danger” is risking trouble. (asking__________)  
7. The voters elected Martin because they felt that he had the necessary ability. (had what__________)  
8. After her aria, the audience vigorously applauded the great opera soprano. (gave her a__________)  
9. Amos has so many debts that he will never become solvent (recover) again. (get out__________)  
10. Her children’s constant appeals for spending money greatly annoy her. (__________her)  
11. Although that veteran feels the war is justified, he doesn’t approve of soldiers’ cruelty to civilians. (hold__________)  
12. Although that employee was slated to be fired, he regained his prestige when he received a valuable patent. (landed on__________)  

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

1. When one reaches safety from an embarrassing or dangerous position, does he land on his feet or land on his head?
2. When one wades into a big job that he has to do, is his progress easy or fairly difficult?
3. Which is the average reader more likely to wade into—a novel or a book on economics?
4. Does the blowing of automobile horns at night along with other traffic noises bug you, or can you sleep through the disturbance?
5. What kind of a performer are you likely to give a big hand to?
6. Why does Mr. Green believe he can get out from under after his children graduate from college?
7. Does everyone have what it takes to be a doctor? Why?
8. Do you hold with the greater permissiveness children are granted today, or do you long for a return to an age when children were more disciplined?
9. If a student neglected his homework and class attendance, wouldn’t he be asking for a failing mark in that course?
10. Which type of student is it usually more difficult for a teacher to get to—an immature student or a mature one?
11. Can most radio or TV masters of ceremonies dish it out, or are they inarticulate or tongue-tied?
12. What happens when a person takes the bull by the horns?
13. Under what conditions do you feel like wading into a big meal?
14. Have you ever had to wade through the Sunday edition of a newspaper in order to find a certain news item?
Lesson 42

1. to goof off: (to neglect one's job or duty)
   1. That stenographer is always goofing off in the company cafeteria instead of getting my letters typed.
   2. How do you expect this business to make any money if you keep goofing off every afternoon?

2. to come off it: (to adopt or take a more humble or conciliatory tone, to be less stuffy and more democratic. Compare: to get off one's high horse)
   1. When Stanley told his fellow employee that she didn't know what work was all about, she told him to come off it.
   2. I got tired of Joan's boasting of her rich relations, and told her to come off it.

3. to do one's thing: (to do what one is anxious and frequently able to do in one's career, in demonstrations, etc.)
   1. Only when he is working in the theater does Smith believe that he is doing his thing.
   2. In demonstrating against the war, those students are doing their thing.

4. to be the in-thing: (to be what is popular and fashionable at the time)
   1. Today at student dances rock-and-roll music is the in-thing.
   2. It's the in-thing today to campaign against air pollution.

5. to be one's baby: (said of one's special interest, vocation, or responsibility)
   1. An accountant can help you with your income-tax declaration, but see a lawyer about making your will - that's his baby.

6. to top something: (to surpass in wit, quality, or human interest something previously said or done)
   1. Yesterday my car broke down, my wife had to go to the hospital, and I lost my wallet with a hundred dollars in it. Can you top that?
   2. That clever TV comedian can top anything that anyone else on the panel says.

7. dry run: (rehearsal)
   1. Before we submit our plan for sales reorganization to our board of directors, let's have a dry run of the presentation first.
   2. The Dean called for a dry run of the graduation ceremonies scheduled for Commencement Day.

8. to play something by ear: (a. to play a piece of music that one has heard without ever having seen the music. b. to act or postpone action according to what develops rather than according to a preconceived plan)
   a. That piano student can play the most popular tunes by ear.
   b. Since matters arose at the business meeting that I hadn't been briefed on, I decided to play it by ear rather than show my ignorance by asking a lot of questions.

9. to get (step) out of line: (to disobey, ignore, or violate orders, customs, or regulations that others accept and practice)
   1. When Oscar reported for work drunk, his boss told
him that if he ever got out of line again he would be fired.

2. "Get out of line just once more and I'll expel you from school," the principal told the insolent high school student.

10. fringe benefit: (something valuable that an employee gets besides wages or salary)

   1. That Wall Street clerk gets a moderate salary, but he has several fringe benefits such as free lunches, life insurance, and a yearly bonus.
   2. It's hard to attract employees nowadays without offering them fringe benefits.

11. to fix someone or something up: (a. to arrange a date or an engagement for another person. b. to repair or put something in order) (S)

   a. Since the out-of-town salesman didn't have a partner for the company dance, his associate fixed him up with a nice young lady.
   b. We decided to fix up the old house ourselves.

12. to be had: (to be victimized or cheated)

   1. "You mean these aren't real diamonds?" exclaimed the estranged wife. "Oh, how I've been had!"
   2. The irate customer complained about being overcharged at the supermarket and asserted that she'd been had.

Exercises

A. Find and underline the expression given in parentheses that corresponds to the italicized idiom.

   1. To get out of line is to (leave a line one has been standing in, violate a regulation, be short of string or cord).

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

   1. When a car bought at a great bargain proved to be a stolen one and had to be returned to its rightful owner, what did the purchaser declare that he had been had for?
   2. If playing the guitar is Tom's baby, is he pretty sick of it, sad about it, or fond of it?
   3. Would it be out of line for a dinner guest to propose a toast to his hostess?
4. When a prisoner gets out of line, what methods of discipline might a prison warden use?

5. Why did Jim ask Terry to fix him up with her roommate?

6. Why is it advisable to have a dry run of an advertising presentation before it is formally submitted to a client?

7. Is it the in-thing to dance the waltz, or is such dancing totally out of fashion today?

8. Would a new baby be a fringe benefit to a young married couple?

9. When an employee or student goes off, does he make a good or bad impression on his employer or teacher?

10. What do you think of a person who tops anything that you say or do?

11. Should a parent let his child do his thing even if it seems inappropriate, or should he try to reason with the boy?

12. When one is unprepared at a meeting, is it smarter to play it by ear than it is to confess one's ignorance and ask pertinent questions?

13. What does play it by ear mean when applied to performing on a musical instrument?

14. When a dean says that all students are lazy, would it be logical to ask him to come off it?

Lesson 43
(General Review — Lessons 1-42)

A. In the blank spaces at the right, give a ONE-WORD synonym for the italicized word or words. Follow the example in the first sentence.

1. Mary gets up at seven every morning. arises

2. Getting that $2,000 car for $500 was a steal.

3. My young son took part in a school play.

4. Last night's baseball game was rained out.

5. By eleven o'clock the party was over.

6. Before approving the new contract, my boss asked me to fill him in on the details.

7. Jim and I take turns riding his bike.

8. Tired of his fellow-employee's complaints, John told him to knock it off.

9. Before you take that exam you had better study hard.

10. We thought Black was the head of that company, but he only fronts for Mr. Evans.

11. I had to call off that trip to the museum.

12. As I started to cross the busy street, a stranger cried: "Look out!"
13. Bill wants to trade in his present car for a new model.

14. I believe that stone was thrown through the window on purpose.

15. Do I have to get all dolled up and go to that banquet?

16. I looked up that word in my dictionary, but I couldn’t find it.

17. Last night we talked over our plans for next summer.

18. The audience gave a big hand to the accomplished violinist.

19. At first it was hard to quit smoking, but later on I got used to it.

20. That rich man flew all his guests from New York to Los Angeles and picked up the tab for everything.

21. That clerk was discharged because he did not pull his weight.

22. Ernest was called down for bringing his dog into class.

23. That student’s paper was so bad that his teacher asked him to do it over.

24. What did your hostess have on last evening?

25. Since the restaurant had run out of steak, we ordered roast beef.

26. Smith hit Tom after Tom had insulted him. If you ask me, Tom had asked for it.

27. That guest certainly knows how to play up to his host.

28. The teacher told Alex to stop fooling around and start studying.

29. In order to be at work on time, you must get up early.

30. Elsa took lots of pains with her appearance.

B. The following idioms are separable. Construct sentences that illustrate the two-word-order positions for each idiom.

Example: a. Martha is doing over her living room.

b. That student will do his composition over before he hands it in.

to louse up to trade in

to make over to turn down

to hand in to blow up

to break in to have on

to dream up to figure out

to keep out to throw people together

to fix something up to call off

to make out to try on

to try on

to turn down

C. Substitute in place of the italicized word or words, an idiomatic expression with to get. (Examples: get out from under, get to one, get lost, get even with, get over, get through, get away with, get on one’s nerves, get out of line, get in touch with, get a rise out of, get all dolled up, get into the swing of things, get along)

1. Jane has just recovered from a long illness.

2. Since we were talking privately, we told our young son to remove himself.

3. You can reach me either at home or at my office.

4. Mrs. Anderson wore her very best clothes to the formal party.

5. Although he was heavily in debt, Burns finally recovered financially.
6. The insulted man revenged himself by hitting his detractor.

7. After a brief training period, the new employee easily adjusted to his job.

8. Today's parents often find it difficult to communicate with their children.

9. At what time did you finish your work today?

10. That loud television set of our neighbor's annoys us.

11. Although that employee is frequently absent and usually late to the office, he never gets any complaints.

12. Making fun of his sister's boyfriend provoked the retort: "Mind your own business."

13. The boss told Ames that if he disobeyed orders he would be fired.

14. How is Jones succeeding in his business?

D. In each of the following sentences part of an italicized idiom is followed by a blank. From the following list of prepositions choose the one that correctly completes each idiom:

- down in over through up
- for off out together with

1. Ellen broke _______ her engagement because her fiancé drank too much. (terminated)

2. John just got a raise. Things are looking _______. (improving)

3. The chairman turned _______ the meeting to the principal speaker. (transferred, gave to)

4. I had counted on Jack going fishing with me, but he backed _______. (refused to come)

5. After receiving an inheritance we went to Paris and lived it _______. (lived expensively)

6. Henry's wife has a voice _______ her husband's business. (a share)

7. Mother is planning to take _______ painting this winter. (start)

8. Grandmother doesn't hold _______ today's modern permissiveness toward young people. (endorse, approve of)

9. That plane is bound _______ Rome. (has Rome as its destination)

10. Roger wanted to go out with Edith, but she turned him _______. (rejected him)

E. Give sentences illustrating the difference between the following pairs of idiomatic expressions:

- tear down—tear up
- look at—look for
- call off—call on
- throw out—throw up
- fill out—fill one in
- cut in—cut short
- hold with—hold up
- shut off—shut up
- break in—break into
- stand up—stand for
- dry up—dry out
- buy up—buy out
- give in—give off
- put up—put up with
A Note on Separable Idioms

Type I.

In English, certain idioms among those of the "two-word verb" class are separable by their direct object or complement; that is, the pronoun direct object is placed between the verb and its accompanying prepositional particle. For example, in speaking of turning off the lights, we can say: **John put them out.** Less frequently among the group of separable idioms we can similarly insert a noun direct object, as in: **John put the lights out,** which has the same meaning as **John put out the lights.** Note that the pronoun direct object never appears after the particle of a separable idiom as it often does after a non-separable idiom. For example, it is wrong to say: **John put out it** instead of **John put it out;** but we can say: **The firm got rid of her,** since **get rid of** is inseparable.

In Essential Idioms we have placed the symbol (S) after the definitions of those terms that are separable and have provided illustrative variations in word order. No satisfactory rule has been found that will indicate which idioms are separable and which are not. In this book it happens that the great majority of two-word idioms using the particles **out and up** are separable. Also one can find some, but fewer, examples of the particles **down, off,** and **over** that may be split from their verbs by a pronoun direct object.

Type II.

It should be noted here that some idioms that do not take a direct object may be split by an adjective or adverb. For example: **Unable to keep up with the adults on the long walk,** the child **fell far behind** (fell behind); **The student paid strict attention to the teacher** (paid attention to). However, these insertions of **far and strict** differ from the splitting of an idiom by a direct object, since they **qualify** the sense of the sentences written without them. In Essential Idioms, Type II separable idioms have not been labeled, but their use is sometimes revealed in the illustrative sentences.

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**APPENDIX II**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>LESSON 1</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>German</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to get on</td>
<td>subirse, montarse</td>
<td>monter</td>
<td>einsteigen</td>
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<tr>
<td>to get off</td>
<td>bajarse, abruptar</td>
<td>deconder, sortir</td>
<td>aussteigen</td>
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<td>to put on</td>
<td>ponerse</td>
<td>mettre</td>
<td>ansetzen, anziehen</td>
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<td>to take off</td>
<td>quitarse</td>
<td>enlever</td>
<td>aussiehen, auffützen</td>
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<td>to call on</td>
<td>llamar (por teléfono)</td>
<td>encender, abrir</td>
<td>alumer, ouvrir</td>
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<td>to turn on</td>
<td>apagar, cerrar</td>
<td>éteindre, fermer</td>
<td>aussiehen, auffützen</td>
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<td>to turn off</td>
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<td>right away</td>
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**LESSON 2**

| to wait for | aguardar | attendre | warten auf |
| at last | por fin | enfin | endlich |
| as usual | como de costumbre | comme d'habitude | wie gewöhnlich |
| to find out | averiguar | trouver, découvrir | feststellen, ausfinden |
| to look at | mirar, contemplar | regarder, envisager | suchen, ansehen, anschauen |
| to look for | buscar, indagar | chercher, rechercher | suchen, zufrieden sein, mittendrin sein |
| all right | satisfactorio | c'est bien | richtig |
| right here | aquí mismo | ici-même | gut, wirklich |
| little by little | poco a poco, lentamente | au fur et à mesure | gut, wirklich |
| tired out | exhausto, agotado, visitar | n'en pouvoir plus | übermüdet |
| to call on | visitar | visiter | besuchen |
| never mind | no se preocupe, no importa | pas importe | schon gut |

---

**LESSON 3**

| to pick out | seleccionar, escoger | choisir | aussuchen |
| to take one's time | tomarse su tiempo, proceder con calma | prendre son temps | Zeit nehmen |
| to talk over | discutir | discuter | besprechen |
| to lie down | acostarse | s'endormer | sich hinlegen |
| to stand up | ponerse de pie | se mettre debout | sich hervorholen |
| to sit down | sentarse | s'asseoir | sich hervorholen |
| all day long | todo el día | toda la journée | einen ganzen Tag |
| by oneself | por sí mismo, solo | tout seul | alleine |
| on purpose | a propósito, adrede | exprés | absichtlich |
| to get along | irle bien o mal | s'entender, faire des progres | abenteuern |
| to make no difference | dar lo mismo, ser igual | être égal | keinen Unterschied machen |
| to take out | sacar, extraer | sortir | herausnehmen |
### LESSON 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to take part</td>
<td>tomar parte, participar</td>
<td>participer à</td>
<td>teilnehmen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at all</td>
<td>de ninguna manera</td>
<td>du tout</td>
<td>überhaupt nicht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to look up</td>
<td>indagar, buscar</td>
<td>chercher</td>
<td>nachschauen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to wait on</td>
<td>depachar, servir</td>
<td>servir</td>
<td>bedienen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at least</td>
<td>por lo menos</td>
<td>au moins</td>
<td>wenigstens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so far</td>
<td>hasta ahora</td>
<td>jusqu'à présent</td>
<td>bis jetzt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to take a walk</td>
<td>dar un paseo a pie</td>
<td>faire une promenade</td>
<td>Spaziergang machen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to take a seat</td>
<td>tomar asiento, sentarse</td>
<td>prendre un siège</td>
<td>platznehmen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to try on</td>
<td>probar</td>
<td>essayer</td>
<td>anprobieren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to think over</td>
<td>reflexionar, meditar</td>
<td>réfléchir</td>
<td>überlegen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to take place</td>
<td>suceder, ocurrir</td>
<td>avoir lieu</td>
<td>stattfinden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to put away</td>
<td>guardar, recoger</td>
<td>ranger</td>
<td>weglegen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LESSON 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to shake hands</td>
<td>dar la mano</td>
<td>serrer la main</td>
<td>Hand reichen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to look out</td>
<td>tener cuidado</td>
<td>donner une</td>
<td>auffassen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to think of</td>
<td>parecerle a uno, opinar</td>
<td>prendre garde</td>
<td>davon halten, Meinung haben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to get back</td>
<td>regresar</td>
<td>penser à</td>
<td>zurückkommen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to catch cold</td>
<td>resfriarse, acatararse</td>
<td>prendre froid</td>
<td>sich erkältten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to make up one's mind</td>
<td>decidirse</td>
<td>se décider</td>
<td>sich entschließen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to change one's mind</td>
<td>cambiar de opinión o idea</td>
<td>changer d'idée, changer d'avis</td>
<td>Meinung ändern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for the time being</td>
<td>por ahora, mientras tanto</td>
<td>pour le moment</td>
<td>zur Zeit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to get over</td>
<td>reponerse, restablecerse</td>
<td>se consoler, se remettre</td>
<td>hingewinnen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to call off</td>
<td>cancelar</td>
<td>se anular</td>
<td>absagen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for good</td>
<td>para siempre, permanentemente rápidamente</td>
<td>pour de bon</td>
<td>für immer, ständig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in a hurry</td>
<td>tarde, con prisa</td>
<td>être pressé</td>
<td>in Eile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LESSON 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to hang up</td>
<td>colgar</td>
<td>suspendre, racrocher (téléphone)</td>
<td>aufhängen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to leave out</td>
<td>omitir</td>
<td>omettre</td>
<td>auslassen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to count on</td>
<td>contar con</td>
<td>compter sur</td>
<td>rechnen auf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to make friends</td>
<td>hacer amigos</td>
<td>faire des amis</td>
<td>Freundschaft anschließen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>out of order</td>
<td>descompuesto</td>
<td>ne pas fonctionner</td>
<td>außer Betrieb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to get to</td>
<td>llegar a</td>
<td>arriver à</td>
<td>ankomen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at times</td>
<td>a veces</td>
<td>quelquefois, parfois</td>
<td>gelegentlich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to look over</td>
<td>revisar, examinar</td>
<td>examiner, vérifier</td>
<td>prüfen, nachsehen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to have time off</td>
<td>tener tiempo libre</td>
<td>avoir du temps libre</td>
<td>frei haben</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LESSON 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to keep on</td>
<td>continuar</td>
<td>soutenir, apagar</td>
<td>fortfahren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to put out</td>
<td>sofocar, apagar</td>
<td>extinguir</td>
<td>ausmachen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all of a sudden</td>
<td>de pronto</td>
<td>súbitamente, repentinamente</td>
<td>plötzlich</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LESSON 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to be about to</td>
<td>estar a punto de</td>
<td>être au point de</td>
<td>im Begriff sein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to turn around</td>
<td>dar la vuelta</td>
<td>se retourner</td>
<td>umkehren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to pay attention</td>
<td>prestar atención</td>
<td>altarnar</td>
<td>abwechseln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to go on</td>
<td>seguir, continuar</td>
<td>faire attention</td>
<td>aufpassen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and over</td>
<td>repetidamente</td>
<td>continuer</td>
<td>fortfahren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to wear out</td>
<td>gastar</td>
<td>sans cesse</td>
<td>immer wieder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to throw away</td>
<td>botar, echar</td>
<td>jeter</td>
<td>abgeworfen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to fall in love</td>
<td>enamorarse</td>
<td>tomar amour</td>
<td>abgenutzt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to go out</td>
<td>apagar, salir</td>
<td>sortir, s'éteindre</td>
<td>wegwerfen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as yet</td>
<td>hasta ahora</td>
<td>jusqu'à présent</td>
<td>sich verlieren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to have to do with</td>
<td>tener que ver con</td>
<td>y être pour quelque chose</td>
<td>ausgehen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>bis jetzt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>zu tun haben mit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LESSON 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to wake up</td>
<td>despertarse</td>
<td>s'éveiller,</td>
<td>aufwachen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be in charge of</td>
<td>estar a cargo de</td>
<td>être chargé de</td>
<td>Sorge tragen für</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to have a chance of</td>
<td>estar encargado de</td>
<td>avoir charge de</td>
<td>verantwortlich sein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to get in touch with</td>
<td>comunicarse con</td>
<td>communiquer avec</td>
<td>in Verbindung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to have a good time</td>
<td>divertirse</td>
<td>bien s'amuser</td>
<td>sich austreten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to take care of</td>
<td>ocuparse de, cuidar de</td>
<td>prendre soin de</td>
<td>sorgen dafür,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>once in a while</td>
<td>de vez en cuando</td>
<td>de temps en temps</td>
<td>pflegen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>gelegentlich, von Zeit zu Zeit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LESSON 13
up to date  moderno, al día, al
corriente  anticuado, antiguo, arcaico
tener a jour  démodé, périmé, dépassé
tener éxito  fréquenter, exploser
queamarse (un edificio)  réfractaire
tener lástima de  détruire par le feu
for granted  tenir pitié de, être persuadé

LESSON 14
to break down  romperse
to become of  resultar
finalmente devenir
ne plus marcher
avoir besoin de
seducer, hacerse
dejar de, rendirse
sérendre, abdiquer
avoir pitié de, barrer
tenir compte de
clarifier
jeter un coup d’œil
porter
revenir à sol,
se remettre
venir chercher
abholen

LEsson 15
to eat in—to eat out  comer en casa—
come fuera
manger à la maison,
aux restaurants
Schabernack spielen

to look after  cuidar

to feel like  tener ganas de
s’occuper de
avoir envie de
未來 pour toujours
rencontrer des

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### Lesson 16
- **Inside Out—Upside Down**
  - to blow out: recortarse
  - to fill out: apagar, cerrar
  - to have one's way: tener, poseer
  - to become: quedar bien
  - to break in: entrenar, ajustar, domar

- **To Take Advantage Of**
  - to shut off: mover las verillas, se taite
  - to shut up: de verdad
  - to do something: tener que hacer algo
  - to keep up with: mantenerse a la par
decir la hora
  - to turn down: rechazar

### Lesson 17
- **To Run Out Of**
  - to run out of: entrar en, asaltar

- **Every So Often**
  - to get along with: tomar a uno por
  - to hard of hearing: probar
  - to keep in mind: recordar

### Lesson 18
- **To Look Forward To**
  - to have one's way: a la larga
  - to take up: a la larga

### Lesson 19
- **To Grow Out Of**
  - to make the best of: sacar el mejor parti de
  - to cut off: cortar, interrumpir
couper, cesser de

décupler, cesser de, cesser immédiatement

### Lesson 20
- **To Cut Off**
  - to cut off: cortar parte de algo
distinguir entre
  - to go around: alcanzar para todos
  - to be in the way: estar en vano

- **To Tell Two Things or Two Persons Apart**
  - all the same: sin embargo, no obstante
couper distinguer entre
descargarse de

- **To Take Charge Of**
  - to take charge of: encargarse de
  - to be: ser inevitable
  - to be somewhere: dirigirse a

- **To Try Out**
  - to try out: probar
demoler, démoler
  - to tear down: rasgar, lacerar
déchirer
  - to tear up: cortar en pedazos
couper en petits morceaux

- **To Burn Up**
  - to burn up: quemarse
  - to burn: quemarse

- **To Cut Off**
  - to cut off: cortar parte de algo
distinguir entre
  - to cut off: recortar
  - to cut off: mover las verillas, se taite
  - to cut off: de verdad
  - to cut off: tener que hacer algo
  - to cut off: mantenerse a la par
decir la hora
  - to turn down: rechazar

- **To Be Becoming**
  - to be becoming: quedar bien
  - to be becoming: s'introduire

- **To Break In**
  - to break in: entrenar, ajustar, domar
  - to break in: entrar en, asaltar

- **To Be True**
  - to be true: resaltar cierto
  - to be true: wahr werden

- **As a Matter of Fact**
  - as a matter of fact: en realidad, en más
  - as a matter of fact: le fait est que

- **To Have One's Way**
  - to have one's way: salirse con la suya
  - to have one's way: en faire à sa tête

- **To Look Forward To**
  - to look forward to: aguardar con ansia
  - to look forward to: attendre avec impatience

- **To Take Advantage Of**
  - to take advantage of: aprovecharse de
  - to take advantage of: profiter de

- **To Take Up**
  - to take up: estudiar
  - to take up: discutir avec

- **To Take After**
  - to take after: salir a
  - to take after: a la larga

- **To Run Out Of**
  - to run out of: acabarse, agotarse
  - to run out of: manquer de

- **To Every So Often**
  - to every so often: de vez en cuando
  - to every so often: assez souvent

- **To Get Along With**
  - to get along with: llevarse bien con
  - to get along with: s'entendre

- **To Hard of Hearing**
  - to hard of hearing: medio sordo
  - to hard of hearing: sourd d'oreille

- **To Keep In Mind**
  - to keep in mind: recordar
  - to keep in mind: se rappeler de

- **To Run Over**
  - to run over: arrollar, atropellar
  - to run over: se rappeler de

- **To Keep an Eye On**
  - to keep an eye on: vigilar
  - to keep an eye on: surveiller

- **To Go Off**
  - to go off: salir de pronto
  - to go off: faire explosion, partir

- **To Grow Out Of**
  - to grow out of: quitárselle
  - to grow out of: tirer le meilleur parti de

- **To Make the Best Of**
  - to make the best of: sacar el mejor parti de
  - to make the best of: couper, interrompre

- **To Cut Off**
  - to cut off: cortar
  - to cut off: recortar
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to put up</td>
<td>construir, edificar</td>
<td>errichten, aufbauen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to put up with</td>
<td>tolerar, soportar</td>
<td>ertragen, aushalten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to put on weight</td>
<td>ganar peso</td>
<td>zunehmen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>day in, day out</td>
<td>a diario, día tras día</td>
<td>Tag ein und Tag aus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to show off</td>
<td>jactarse, presumir, ostentar</td>
<td>sich zeigen, prahlen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LESSON 21**

| to hold still | estarse quieto | stillhalten |
| to know by sight | conocer de vista | von Ansehen kennen |
| something the matter | algo le pasa | etwas nicht in |
| to bring up | criar; presentar | ezischen |
| to get lost | perderse | sich verirren |
| to hold up | asaltar; demorar | überfallen |
| to run away | huir, escaparse | se guaren, s’échapper |
| to run errands | hacer mandados | faire des courses |
| to see someone off | despedirse de alguien | vair partir |
| to set fire to | prenderle fuego a | mettre le feu à |

**LESSON 22**

| to drive up to | ir hasta, llegar | conducir à, aller à |
| to hand in | hacerse a presentar, entregar | hinfahren, hinaufen, hingehen |
| to hold good | servir, ser válido | einreichen |
| to hold on | aguantar, agarrarse, detener | aufrechthalten, einhalten |
| to think up | idear | saír, tener, arrêté, Ne quitez pas! |
| to be better off | ser mejor | in Brand setzen, anzünden |
| to be well-off | ser de buena posición | |
| to take someone by surprise | sorprender a alguien | |
| to keep in touch with | mantenerse en contacto con | |
| to be named after | llamarlo como | |
| to put together | armar | |
| to take apart | desarmar | |

**LESSON 24**

| to give someone a ring | llamar por teléfono a alguien | donner un coup de téléphone à |
| to drop someone a line | escribírle unas líneas a alguien | écrire un mot |
| to come across | encontrar a alguien | trouver par hasard |
| to stand for | estar | représenter, teléfoner |
| to stand a chance | tener probabilidades | avoir la chance de |
| to make faces | hacer muecas | faire des grimaces |
| to take pains | esmerarse | prendre du temps |
| to look up to | admirar | être à l'heure |
| to look down upon | desproporcionar | |
| to take off | despegar | |
| to take time off | tomar tiempo libre | |
| to keep good time | andar bien (un reloj) | |

**LESSON 25**

| to make over | rehacer, arreglar | reafirmar, remettre à |
| to give birth to | dar a luz | la mode |
| to taste of | sabor a | donner naissance à |
| to get on one’s nerves | ponerlo a uno nervioso | mettre au monde |
| to put down | dominar | avoir le goût de |
| to go in for | ser aficionado a | porter sur les nerfs |
| to stay up | acostarse tarde | déposer |
| to stay in— to stay out | quedarse en casa; quedarse fuera de casa | |
| to bring someone to | reasinar | |
| to take over | encargarse de, aparecerse limpiar | |
| to show up | se presentar, se verter | |
| to clean out | nettoyé (à fond) | |
| to knock | hacer perder el sentido de un golpe | faire perdre |

**German**

<p>| to run off | anrufen, telefonieren |
| between two | jemanden ein paar |
| words, here and there | Worte schreiben |
| to find, to describe, to see | daran, herausfinden |
| to get lost | darstellen, sich |
| to do a thing, to be lost | gefallen lassen |
| to have a chance | eine Möglichkeit |
| to be late | haben ein Gesicht ziehen |
| to do a thing | etwas soweit fliegen |
| to look up to | tun, sich Mühe |
| to be late | geben |
| to be late | bewundern, respektieren |
| to do a thing | berahlschen auf |
| to be late | abfliegen |
| to be late | (abehauen) |
| to be late | frei nehmen |
| to be late | genau gehen |
| to be late | ändern |
| to be late | zur Welt bringen |
| to be late | schmecken nach |
| to be late | nervös machen, auf |
| to be late | die Nerven gehen |
| to be late | niederknicken |
| to be late | etwas gern haben, |
| to be late | Freud daran |
| to be late | haben |
| to be late | aufkleben |
| to be late | zu Hause bleiben, |
| to be late | ausbleiben |
| to be late | zu sich bringen, |
| to be late | zu sich kommen |
| to be late | übernehmen, |
| to be late | sich zeigen |
| to be late | sauber machen, |
| to be late | reinigen |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Spanish</strong></th>
<th><strong>French</strong></th>
<th><strong>German</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to make out</td>
<td>irlé, hace, entender, preparar</td>
<td>ausführen, erweitern, Resultat haben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to live up to</td>
<td>cumplir, realizar</td>
<td>erreichen, erfüllen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to stand up for</td>
<td>salir en defensa de</td>
<td>eintreten für, sich einsetzen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to stick to</td>
<td>defender, mantener firme</td>
<td>sich beharren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to stick someone</td>
<td>engañar, estafar</td>
<td>übers Ohr hauen, begannen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be stuck, to get stuck</td>
<td>ser engañado, estafado</td>
<td>Gònen, beachwirken</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LESSON 29**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Spanish</strong></th>
<th><strong>French</strong></th>
<th><strong>German</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to take on</td>
<td>emplear</td>
<td>einstellen, engagieren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to take down</td>
<td>descolgar, bajar, tomar nota de</td>
<td>herunternehmen, nachschreiben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to fall off</td>
<td>tomar nota de caerse de, disminuir</td>
<td>herunterfallen, durchfallen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to fall through</td>
<td>fracasar</td>
<td>zurück bleiben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to fall behind</td>
<td>atrasarse</td>
<td>nachgeben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to give in</td>
<td>darse por vencido, rendirse</td>
<td>abgeben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to give off</td>
<td>producir, despedir</td>
<td>abgeben, vertreiben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to give out</td>
<td>producir, despedir</td>
<td>Abneigung haben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to have it in for</td>
<td>tener la cogida con uno</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to have it out with</td>
<td>poner las cosas en claro, ventilar un asunto con alguien</td>
<td>regulen qualche cosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to hold off</td>
<td>aguantar, aplazar</td>
<td>ausfechten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to hold out</td>
<td>ceder, eludir, retenir, retardar</td>
<td>anhalten, aufhalten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to hold over</td>
<td>mantener, posponer</td>
<td>ausstellen, zurücklegen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to turn over</td>
<td>votar, trasladar</td>
<td>verlegen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LESSON 30**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Spanish</strong></th>
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<th><strong>German</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to let up</td>
<td>disminuir</td>
<td>nachlassen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to lay off</td>
<td>dejar cesante, despertar</td>
<td>entlassen, abschließen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to bring out</td>
<td>sacar, presentar</td>
<td>hervorbringen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to bring back</td>
<td>devolver, presentar</td>
<td>zurückkehren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to wait up for</td>
<td>esperar por, esperar</td>
<td>auf jemanden warten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to let someone or something alone</td>
<td>dejar tranquilo a</td>
<td>laisser tranquille</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to break off</td>
<td>sin mencionar</td>
<td>encore moins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to wear off</td>
<td>terminar, finalizar</td>
<td>rompre avec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to wear down</td>
<td>pasar, desaparecer</td>
<td>disparaître (peu à peu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on the whole</td>
<td>en general</td>
<td>user complètement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to read over</td>
<td>echar una ojada</td>
<td>en somme, à tout prendre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LESSON 31**

to work out | planear, resultar | bien finir, de viser | ausarbeiten |
| to back up | dar marcha atrás | faire marche arrière | zurücksetzen |
| to catch on | estar listo para hacer algo | être prêt à faire quelque chose | die Meinung ändern, sich zurückziehen |
| to have one’s heart set on | salir, encaminar, presentar | se mettre en chemin, exposer | bereit sein |
| to buy out | adquirir, acaparar | verkaufen, liquider | darlegen, daranmachen, beginnen |
| to sell out | comprar la parte de vender, liquidar | y être, comprendre | Wunsch haben |
| to be cut out for | tener talento para echar, botar | avoir l’étroite de jeter à la porte, rejeter | veranlagt sein |
| to throw up | vomitar, asaltar, solucionar, resolver | vomir | herauswerfen |

**LESSON 32**

to slow up | ir más despacio | ralentir | langsamer werden |
| to dry up | secarse completamente | sécher | auffrischen |
| to dry out | secarse poco a poco | dessècher | austrocknen |
| to come up to something | tener algo entre manos | macécher, combiner | planen, beachte die, vorhaben |
| to heat about the bush | andarse con rodeos | tourner autour du pot | indirekt sprechen |
| to come to an end | terminar, acabarse | se terminer | boeden, zum Ende bringen |
| to put an end to | darle fin a | faire cesser quelque chose | Schluss machen |

**Spanish**

to get even with | vengarse | se venger, rendre la pareille à | sich revanchieren |
| to fool around | perder el tiempo, bromear | perdre le temps, bronner | Unsninn machen |
| to look out on | dar a provocar, incitar | donner sur exciter, pousser à, agiter | Aussicht haben auf aufheben |
| to stir up | ser enojado | être brouillé | eingenommen sein |

**LESSON 33**

to go through | llevar a cabo, aprobarse | souffrir, subir, aller jusqu’au bout | durchmachen |
| to go without saying | estar sobreentendido | il va sans dire que | ohne Zweifel, es muss nicht extra betüten werden |
| to put one’s foot into it | meter la pata | mettre les pieds dans le plat | den Kopf behalten |
| to keep one’s head | mantener la calma | garder son sang-froid | den Kopf verlieren unterbrachen, in den Weg kommen abschneiden, abkürzen, halten, aufsitzen lassen |
| to lose one’s head | perder la cabeza | perdre la tête | Überhand gewinnen losbrechen, abschneiden |
| to cut short | interrumpir, cortar | coup en travers, coupé court | ausbrechen |
| to stand up | durar; quedan mal | faire bon usage, résister, poser un lapin | Wörter ohne Ergebnis verschwenden |
| to get the better of | aventajar | l’emporter sur | Platz machen |
| to break loose | soltarse, zafarse | se détacher de, s’échapper, s’évader | |
| to waste one’s breath | perder al tiempo | perdre son temps | |
| to make room for | hacerle lugar, acomodar | faire place à | |

**LESSON 35**

to have two strik against oneself | tener las de perder | avoir deux coups contre | in einer schächer |
<p>| to step down | retirarse, renunciar | démissionner | eine Stellung aufgeben |
| to be a steal | ser una ganga | être une occasion | billig sein |
| to play up to | dar coba, adular | flatter | jemanden sehrmeihen |
| to pull one’s punches | no usar todos sus recursos | ménager | leicht kritisieren |
| to lose up | echar a perder | ruiner, gâter | durchscheinen bringen |
| to be rained out | cancelar por lluvia | ajouter, remettre | etwas abrufen wegen Regen |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to go off the deep end</td>
<td>hacer algo</td>
<td>etwas ohne Achtung machen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to lose one's touch</td>
<td>perder la mano</td>
<td>seine Geschicklichkeit zu verlieren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to have something going for oneself</td>
<td>tener algo bueno</td>
<td>sehr erfolgreich sein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on the double!</td>
<td>en marcha</td>
<td>schnell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to blow one's top</td>
<td>poner el grito en el cuelo</td>
<td>sich aufregen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>enojarse sobremanera</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LESSON 36**

| to kick something around             | debatir un asunto              | etwas überdanken, überlegen |
| to soup up                            | preparar                       | etwas an einem Auto tun, dass der Motor mehr Kraft bekommt |
| to say nothing of                    | ni hablar de                  | ohne zu sagen                |
| to pull oneself together             | calmarse, controlarse         | sich zusammenreissen         |
| to be looking up                      | estar mejorando               | besser werden                |
| to kick a habit                       | dejar un vicio                 | eine schlechte Angewohnheit aufgeben |
| to get into the swing of things      | cogerle el golpe               | sich einführen               |
| to give another person a piece of the cake | compartir con alguien, dar una oportunidad a otro | etwas mit jemanden teilen |
| to get all dolled up                  | se pomponner                   | sich schminken               |
| to get lost                           | penderse, levantar el vuelo    | verschwinden                 |
| to go through channels               | hacer algo                     | durch Mitteln gehen         |
| to front for                          | hacerle frente por            | sich aufsetzen für           |

**LESSON 37**

| to crack a book                       | abrir un libro, estudiar       | ein Buch lesen               |
| to trade in                           | canjear, cambiar               | ouvrir un livre, étudier     |
| to trade up                           | cambiar por algo de más valor | échanger, faire le commerce de traffiquer, spéculer |
| to be with someone                    | estar de parte de             | etwas beseres kaufen         |
| to ease someone out                   | salir de (deshacerse)         | jemanden verstehen           |
|                                       | gradualmente                  | eines Angestellten lassen    |

**LESSON 38**

| to knock it off                       | dejar de                       | aufhören                     |
| it figures                            | por supuesto, claro            | es ist möglich               |
| to fill one in                        | informar, orientar             | benachrichtigen              |
| to make one tick                      | motivar                        | was jemanden bewegt           |
| to cover for                          | asumir los deberes              | für jemand anders einsehen    |
| to give one a break                   | darle oportunidad a alguien    | jemanden eine Chance geben   |
| to be one's bag                       | ser afición o avocación de alguien | eine Lieblingsfür etwas haben |
| to cop out                            | evadir una responsabilidad    | zurückziehen                 |

**LESSON 39**

<p>| to take another person at his word    | confiar en la palabra de alguien | sein Wort dafür nehmen      |
| to go under the knife                 | someterse a una operación quirúrgica | eine Operation untergehen |
| to serve one's turn                   | ser de utilidad, convenir a uno | behelfsweise sein             |
|                                       | faire l'affaire                 |                              |
|                                       | helfen                         |                              |</p>
<table>
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<th><strong>Spanish</strong></th>
<th><strong>French</strong></th>
<th><strong>German</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the worst way</td>
<td>sobremanera, en alto grado querer evadir una responsabilidad creerlo</td>
<td>à tout prix, désespérément vouloir la rupture ou la séparation accepter, être séduit par l'idée se trouver, aligner, réserver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to want out</td>
<td>preparar algo o alguien perder la paciencia</td>
<td>s'emporter, perdre son sang-froid garder ouvert ou en suspens inspirer, répugner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to buy it</td>
<td>dejar una salida abierta excitarlo a uno, entusiasmarlo</td>
<td>rater l'opportunité, schenken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to line someone or something up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to lose one's cool</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to leave something</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to turn one on</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to miss the boat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to dream up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LESSON 40**

to throw someone a curve | confundir, cogerlo a uno desprevenido | confondre | jemanden in irreführen |
| to have another guess coming | olvidarse de algo | faire fausse route | sich verirren |
| to make something talk | tocar un instrumento con destreza ni hablar de eso llevar mucho a cabo | faire parler un instrument de musique jamais de la vie couvrir beaucoup de terrain surveiller la boutique | ein Instrument vortrefflich spielen überhaupt nicht, nie sehr umfassend sein auf etwas Acht geben etwas auser Fassung bringen sehr streng sein someone Auskunft geben zum Verkauf geben sein sein Gewicht herumziehen |
| not on your life | | | |
| to cover a lot of ground | | | |
| to mind the store | | | |

**LESSON 41**

to make waves | | | |
| to throw the book at | | | |
| to clue one in | | | |
| to be up for grabs | | | |
| to pull one's weight | | | |
| big deal | | | |
| to land on one's feet | caer de pie como un gato | tomar à quatre pattes | sich unverschämt erholen |

**LESSON 42**

to dish something out | dar algo en abundancia, derrochar, dar a manos llenas | être désagréable | jemanden kritisieren |
| to get to another person | hacer entender a alguien concordar con. aprobar | s'entendre avec | jemanden verstehen einverstanden |
| to hold with | | | |
| to bug one | fastidiar, molestar, fregar | ennuyer, embêter, importuner | jemanden plagen aufreisen einwohnen |
| to ask for something | provocar, incitar | chercher des histoires couche a la maison | | |
| to live in | dormir donde uno trabaja | avoir les aptitudes nécessaires entrie en plein | | |
| to have what it takes | tener las aptitudes necesarias entrer de lleno a | avoir les aptitudes | richtig für etwas sein jemanden angreifen, durchsaufen sich finanziell erholen etwas mit Bestimmung machen |
| to wade into | | | |
| to get out from under | salir a flote | surmonter ses pertes | | |
| to take the bull by the horns | estado determinado être déterminé, décisif | | | |
| to give one a big hand | aplaudir efusivamente | applaudir fortement Beifall spenden |
| | | | |
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arreglar algo
a alguien, concordar
una cita
ser engañado, timado, estafado

French
choisir, réparer

German
etwas aufsetzen für jemanden, etwas reparieren
beschwindelt sein

to fix someone or something up
to be had

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