

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO HÀ NỘI
TRƯỜNG THPT PHẠM HỒNG THÁI**



SÁNG KIẾN KINH NGHIỆM

**THE ROLE OF PHRASAL VERBS AND THE APPLICATION OF
PHRASAL VERBS IN IMPROVING COMMUNICATION AND
DOING PHRASAL VERB EXERCISES FOR 12TH FORM STUDENTS
AT PHAM HONG THAI HIGH SCHOOL**

**(VAI TRÒ CỦA NGỮ ĐỘNG TỪ
VÀ ỨNG DỤNG NGỮ ĐỘNG TỪ TRONG VIỆC NÂNG CAO KỸ NĂNG
GIAO TIẾP VÀ LÀM BÀI TẬP CHUYÊN ĐỀ NGỮ ĐỘNG TỪ
CHO HỌC SINH LỚP 12 TẠI TRƯỜNG THPT PHẠM HỒNG THÁI)**

Lĩnh vực: Tiếng Anh

Cấp học: THPT

Tên tác giả: Nguyễn Thị Bích

Đơn vị công tác: Trường THPT Phạm Hồng Thái

Năm học: 2022-2023

ĐƠN YÊU CẦU CÔNG NHẬN SÁNG KIẾN

(Ban hành kèm theo Thông tư số 18/TT-BKHCN ngày 01 tháng 8 năm 2013 của Bộ trưởng Bộ Khoa học và Công nghệ)

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

ĐƠN YÊU CẦU CÔNG NHẬN SÁNG KIẾN

Kính gửi: Sở Giáo Dục và Đào Tạo Hà Nội

Họ và tên	Ngày tháng năm sinh	Nơi công tác	Chức danh	Trình độ chuyên môn	Tên sáng kiến
Nguyễn Thị Bích	1/2/1976	Trường THPT Phạm Hồng Thái	Giáo viên	Thạc sỹ	The role of phrasal verbs and the application of phrasal verbs in improving communication and doing phrasal verb exercises for 12 th form students at Pham Hong Thai High School (Vai trò của ngữ động từ và ứng dụng ngữ động từ trong việc nâng cao kỹ năng giao tiếp và làm bài tập chuyên đề ngữ động từ cho học sinh lớp 12 tại trường THPT Phạm Hồng Thái)

- Lĩnh vực áp dụng sáng kiến: *(nêu rõ lĩnh vực có thể áp dụng sáng kiến và vấn đề mà sáng kiến giải quyết)*

Chuyên môn phương pháp giảng dạy bộ môn Tiếng Anh cho học sinh THPT: Thiết kế và vận dụng phiếu học tập chuyên đề ngữ động từ vào dạy nhằm giúp học sinh ghi nhớ tốt ngữ động từ và áp dụng ngữ động từ vào giao tiếp và giải quyết các bài tập liên quan đến ngữ động từ.

- Ngày sáng kiến được áp dụng lần đầu hoặc áp dụng thử: SKKN được áp dụng dạy cho học sinh lớp 12 từ tháng 9 năm 2021 đến tháng 4 năm 2022.

- Mô tả bản chất của sáng kiến: *(Mô tả ngắn gọn, đầy đủ và rõ ràng các bước thực hiện giải pháp cũng như các điều kiện cần thiết để áp dụng giải pháp; nếu là giải pháp cải tiến giải pháp đã biết trước đó tại cơ sở thì cần nêu rõ tình trạng của giải pháp đã biết, những nội dung đã cải tiến, sáng tạo để khắc phục những nhược điểm của giải pháp đã biết. Bản mô tả nội dung sáng kiến có thể minh họa bằng các bản vẽ, thiết kế, sơ đồ, ảnh chụp mẫu sản phẩm... nếu cần thiết)*

1. SKKN được thực hiện theo các bước sau:

+ Bước 1: Khảo sát thực tế việc sử dụng ngữ động từ trong giao tiếp cũng như ghi nhớ ngữ động từ để giải quyết các bài tập về ngữ động từ trong các đề thi THPT Quốc Gia.

+ Bước 2: Tìm các tài liệu từ sách và các đề thi THPT Quốc Gia trong những năm qua về chuyên đề ngữ động từ được tham khảo cẩn thận và được thiết kế thành các phiếu bài tập phù hợp với đối tượng học sinh, phù hợp với mục đích giảng dạy và phù hợp với khoảng thời gian áp dụng.

+ Bước 3: Thực hiện dạy học thực nghiệm tại một lớp 12 đều đặn và kiên trì với mục đích thu được kết quả nhất định để đánh giá kết quả của cách tiếp cận mới và đề xuất phương án, điều kiện áp dụng trong nhà trường THPT.

2. Sáng kiến kinh nghiệm được tôi nghiên cứu và áp dụng tại trường THPT Phạm Hồng Thái - Ba Đình từ năm 2021 đã đưa ra một số giải pháp cụ thể trong việc thiết kế, vận dụng hiệu quả phiếu học tập chuyên đề ngữ động từ vào dạy nhằm giúp học sinh ghi nhớ tốt ngữ động từ và áp dụng ngữ động từ vào giao tiếp và giải quyết các bài tập liên quan đến ngữ động từ.

(Phiếu học tập chuyên đề ngữ động từ được vận dụng là một phần của tiết học tự chọn để dạy cho học sinh lớp 12 từ bài 1 đến bài 9 chương trình sách Tiếng Anh 12 thí điểm).

- Những thông tin cần được bảo mật (nếu có): không cần bảo mật.

- Các điều kiện cần thiết để áp dụng sáng kiến:

+ Giáo viên cần chú ý tới thời gian thực hiện các Phiếu học tập sao cho phù hợp với kế hoạch dạy học chung của tổ nhóm chuyên môn.

+ Giáo viên cần giảng dạy kiến thức ngữ động từ cho học sinh trong khoảng thời gian dài để có thể hấp thu kiến thức, ghi nhớ kiến thức và thực hành kiến thức được tốt nhất.

+ Giáo viên cần chú ý phát huy khả năng, năng lực của cá nhân học sinh trong quá trình học tập. Mỗi Phiếu học tập cần là một nguồn tài liệu cần thiết và phù hợp với học sinh.

+ Giáo viên cần tự bồi dưỡng kiến thức vững vàng để dẫn dắt nội dung và tạo ra nhiều tình huống giao tiếp để giờ học hấp dẫn và giúp học sinh nắm bắt tốt kiến thức.

- Đánh giá lợi ích thu được hoặc dự kiến có thể thu được do áp dụng sáng kiến theo ý kiến của tác giả (*So sánh lợi ích kinh tế, xã hội thu được khi áp dụng giải pháp so với trường hợp không áp dụng giải pháp đó, hoặc so với những giải pháp tương tự đã biết ở cơ sở*)

+ SKKN đã đưa ra những phiếu học tập được thiết kế ngắn gọn để giúp giáo viên truyền tải nội dung tới học sinh trong thời gian ngắn nhưng học sinh vẫn dễ dàng nắm bắt được kiến thức và vận dụng được vào trong giao tiếp (việc này nhằm giúp các em có thể sử dụng tốt ngữ động từ trong giao tiếp - một phần giúp học sinh đạt điểm số cao hơn trong kỳ thi IELTS - cũng như ghi nhớ ngữ động từ để giải quyết các bài tập về ngữ động từ trong các đề thi THPT Quốc Gia.

+ Học sinh khi thực hiện các Phiếu học tập ngữ động từ trong các giờ học đã thực sự hứng thú và tích cực vì chúng giúp các em giải tỏa tâm lý ngữ động từ quá nhiều và khó nhớ, từ đó giúp các em có động lực học tập tốt môn Tiếng Anh nói chung và các ngữ động từ nói riêng.

- Đánh giá lợi ích thu được hoặc dự kiến có thể thu được do áp dụng sáng kiến theo ý kiến của tổ chức, cá nhân đã tham gia áp dụng sáng kiến lần đầu hoặc áp dụng thử nếu có: (*So sánh lợi ích kinh tế, xã hội thu được khi áp dụng giải pháp so với trường hợp không áp dụng giải pháp đó, hoặc so với những giải pháp tương tự đã biết ở cơ sở*).

+ Giải pháp tiết kiệm được thời gian cho giáo viên và khắc phục được việc chuyên đề ngữ động từ khó nhưng quan trọng cả trong giao tiếp lẫn trong kỳ thi THPT Quốc Gia đã được dạy trong nhiều bài không chỉ trong một bài 9 lớp 12 như hiện nay.

Danh sách những người đã tham gia áp dụng thử hoặc áp dụng sáng kiến lần đầu (nếu có):

Số TT	Họ và tên	Ngày tháng năm sinh	Nơi công tác (hoặc nơi thường trú)	Chức danh	Trình độ chuyên môn	Nội dung công việc hỗ trợ
1.	Học sinh lớp 12A1 –	Năm học 2021-2022	Trường THPT Phạm Hồng Thái	Học sinh	THPT	Thực hiện các phiếu học tập

	12A4					
2.	Nguyễn Thị Bích	1-2-1976	Trường THPT Phạm Hong Thái	Giáo Viên	Thạc sỹ	Nghiên cứu và áp dụng thử nghiệm

Tôi xin cam đoan mọi thông tin nêu trong đơn là trung thực, đúng sự thật và hoàn toàn chịu trách nhiệm trước pháp luật.

Hà Nội , ngày 15 tháng 3 năm 2023
Người nộp đơn
(Ký và ghi rõ họ tên)

Nguyễn Thị Bích

PHIẾU NHẬN XÉT ĐÁNH GIÁ

Họ tên tác giả : Nguyễn Thị Bích
 Tên SKKN : The role of phrasal verbs and the application of phrasal verbs in improving communication and doing phrasal verbs exercises for 12th
 Môn (hoặc Lĩnh vực): Chuyên môn - Tiếng Anh at Pham Hong Thai high school

STT	Tiêu chuẩn	Điểm tối đa
1	Sáng kiến có tính mới	
1.1	Hoàn toàn mới, được áp dụng đầu tiên	30
1.2	Có cải tiến so với giải pháp trước đây với mức độ khá	20
1.3	Có cải tiến so với giải pháp trước đây với mức độ trung bình	10
1.4	Không có tính mới hoặc sao chép từ các giải pháp đã có trước đây	0
Nhận xét: <u>Sáng kiến mới, đưa ra cách tiếp cận hay khi dạy phrasal verbs cho HS THPT, có tính thiết thực (30 đ.)</u>		
2	Sáng kiến có tính áp dụng	
2.1	Có khả năng áp dụng trong phạm vi toàn ngành hoặc rộng hơn	30
2.2	Có khả năng áp dụng trong đơn vị và có thể nhân ra một số đơn vị có cùng điều kiện	20
2.3	Có khả năng áp dụng trong đơn vị	10
2.4	Không có khả năng áp dụng trong đơn vị	0
Nhận xét: <u>Sáng kiến có khả năng áp dụng cao, đặc biệt đối với HS khối 12, có thể áp dụng trong phạm vi toàn ngành (30 đ.)</u>		
3	Sáng kiến có tính hiệu quả	
3.1	Có hiệu quả, đem lại lợi ích kinh tế - xã hội, có tính lan tỏa	30
3.2	Có hiệu quả, đem lại lợi ích kinh tế - xã hội	20
3.3	Có hiệu quả, lợi ích phù hợp với mức độ phù hợp tại đơn vị	10
3.4	Không có hiệu quả cụ thể	0
Nhận xét: <u>Sáng kiến có hiệu quả, đem lại hướng dẫn cho người học, phát huy được phẩm chất, năng lực HS (20 đ.)</u>		
4	Diễn trình bày	
	Trình bày khoa học, hợp lý	10
	Trình bày chưa khoa học, chưa hợp lý	5
Nhận xét: <u>Trình bày khoa học, hợp lý</u>		
Tổng cộng: <u>99 điểm</u>		
Đánh giá: ☒ Đạt (≥ 70 điểm) ☐ Không đạt		

CHỦ TỊCH HỘI ĐỒNG SÁNG KIẾN CƠ SỞ



HIỆU TRƯỞNG

Nguyễn Hồng Sơn

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PART A: INTRODUCTION

I. RATIONALE:

Nowadays, English is not only a compulsory subject at high schools but also an important mean of communication, which helps students access many fields of life in the future. Therefore, it is English that students should master and speak well. However, English has a wide range of phrasal verbs, one part of multi-word verbs, which are said to be one of the most important and complicated elements of English. The meanings of phrasal verbs are not always likely guessed from their individuals. Many non-native speakers of English must, therefore, memorize them to be able to understand and use them in the right context. In modern English, many phrasal verbs have come into existence and caused a lot of troubles for users, especially non-native speakers. Furthermore, because of many reasons, in Vietnam's national curricula for students from grade 10 to grade 12, phrasal verbs are not paid much attention. Phrasal verbs are focused only in Unit 9 in grade 12. As a result, it is difficult for most students to remember a large number of phrasal verbs after only one lesson. Besides, as a teacher of English at a high school in Hanoi, I found that my students have faced many problems when they learn English phrasal verbs. They often fail to understand the meanings of phrasal verbs and make errors in using them. Meanwhile, using phrasal verbs correctly plays an important role in helping students communicating well in real context as well as helping them dealing with multiple choice phrasal verbs exercises in English National Examination for 12th form students. Moreover, using phrasal verbs well in communication improve their IELTS speaking scores, which a lot of my students try to get when they are 12th form students.

Therefore, the idea of doing something useful for my students has urged me to answer the questions “*What should I do to help my students overcome such difficulties? How can I make my students become interested in learning phrasal verbs and how can my students use phrasal verbs in communication?*”. Therefore, I decided to develop the topic “**The role of phrasal verbs and the application of phrasal verbs in improving communication and doing phrasal verb exercises for 12th form students at Pham Hong Thai High School**”. I do hope that my findings as well as my method will make a great contribution to improve the quality of teaching and

learning English, especially teaching and learning phrasal verbs at Pham Hong Thai High school.

II. AIMS OF THE STUDY:

The aim of the study are:

- To study what Phrasal verbs are
- To provide students with Phrasal verbs which are appropriate with the lessons.
- To introduce communicative situations in which idioms can be used.
- To give students more chances to remember and apply Phrasal verbs in speaking and doing Phrasal verbs exercises.

III. SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

Phrasal verbs are rich in both numbers and meanings. For example, in Oxford Phrasal verbs Dictionary, 6000 common British and American phrasal verbs are recorded. Therefore, I only focus on the phrasal verbs are familiar words with students and appropriate for the Vietnamese's national curricula.

The students to whom I want to apply the approach are in grade 12. They are supposed to know some English Phrasal verbs. I expect to better their English Phrasal verbs, which help them can use Phrasal verbs in everyday English and prepare well for the high school graduation exam.

The lessons to which I want to apply the approach is one part of optional lessons of 9 units because in optional lessons, I have more time and the students are more receptive to get new things.

IV. METHODOLOGY:

In order to fulfill the aims mentioned above, the qualitative method will be used as the main method of the study.

- First, the materials from books on the subject had to be reviewed carefully.
- Second, I decided to choose two classes of the same grade to test the result of the new approach. In the first class (class 12A4 having 4 English periods a week) in eight months, I introduced Phrasal verbs and asked the students to use them in

conversation and doing some multiple choice Phrasal verbs exercises. In the second class (class 12A1 having 3 English periods a week), I did not introduce Phrasal verbs. Students had to learn such things by themselves.

- After eight months, the data about the result of the trials were collected and analyzed.
- Next, some samples on the techniques of the new approach are given at the end of the study as a source of reference for teachers (which base on the textbooks, (from unit 1 to unit 9)).

V. TIME AND PLAN OF THE STUDY

I have really wanted to introduce Phrasal verbs to students through optional lessons for many years. However, I spent over 6 months to finish the study. I spent six months collecting the useful materials. I started to carry out the study in August 2021, the beginning of the new school-year. The time when I stopped investigating was in April 2022, after my students had finished unit 9. In the last month, I analyzed the data, presented all the techniques that I used during my research and fulfilled my study. At last, I checked my work again and gave some suggestions for further study.

PART B: CONTENTS OF THE STUDY

I. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

1. Definition of a phrasal verb:

In this study, I would like to focus on the definition of phrasal verb by Geoffrey Leech et al in “Grammar of Spoken and Written English” and the roles of phrasal verbs. According to Geoffrey Leech, “*Phrasal verbs are multi-word units consisting of a verb followed by an adverbial particle*” (e.g. *carry out, find out or pick up*). “*These adverbial particles all have core spatial or locative meanings (e.g. out, in, up, down, on, off); however, they are commonly used with extended meanings*”. (1999, p.403)

These verbs have the structure:

Phrasal verbs = Verb + Adverbial Particle (V + Part.)

Verb	Particle	Example	Meaning
------	----------	---------	---------

Look	Up	You can look up any new words in your dictionary.	You can find the meaning of any new words in your dictionary.
Get	Through	I tried to phone her but I couldn't get through	I tried to phone her but I couldn't get a connection .

2. Types of phrasal verb:

Phrasal verbs are put into two groups: **Transitive** and **Intransitive** phrasal verbs.

* **Transitive phrasal verbs** (V_{tr}) are those that always take a direct object. The position of the direct object varies. They have the structures as follows:

Transitive Phrasal verb = Verb + Direct object + Particle

($V_{tr} + Od + Part.$)

Transitive Phrasal verb = Verb + Particle + Direct object

($V_{tr} + Part. + Od$)

E.g. *She **tore up** the letter.* ($V_{tr} + Part. + Od$)

*She **tore** the letter **up**.* ($V_{tr} + Od + Part.$)

- Transitive phrasal verbs can be seen in their acceptance of passivation

E.g. *The rest of the food was **thrown away***

*The house was **pulled down***

* **Intransitive phrasal verbs** (V_{intr}) can not be followed by an object. They have the structure as follows:

Intransitive phrasal verb = Verb + Particle ($V_{intr} + Part.$)

E.g. *We **set off** early.* ($V_{intr} + Part.$) (= begin a journey)

*They had an argument, but they've **made up** now.* (= end a quarrel)

3. Roles of phrasal verbs:

Understanding phrasal verbs plays an important role in helping my students better at communicating and dealing with phrasal verbs exercises. Mastering phrasal verbs is a really worth effort. There are some roles of phrasal verbs as follow:

Firstly, English speakers use phrasal verbs all the time. They are extremely common in conversations, and that helps them essential to mastering the language.

Secondly, Phrasal verbs are essential for students 's English fluency, which helps them understand English conversations more easily as well as helps them have more natural sound when speaking English.

Last but not least, using phrasal verbs well helps you communicate better, which makes you more confident.

II. CURRENT PROBLEMS

The 12th form students at Pham Hong Thai High school in which I taught English usually find English phrasal verbs very hard. Mastering phrasal verbs is one of the biggest challenges that my students face. Also, they have few lessons of phrasal verbs taught. Therefore, they have difficulties in using phrasal verbs when communicating and doing high school graduation exams They have confusion in choosing the options. There are some reasons for this problem as follow:

- * In our English national curricula, phrasal verbs are focused only in Unit 9 in grade 12.
- * There are not many phrasal verbs exercises for students to practice regularly.
- * Students have difficulties in remembering multi-word verbs.
- * Teachers often neglect to introduce more phrasal verbs to students because they do not have enough time.

III. SOLUTIONS:

How to help my students remember phrasal verbs and use phrasal verbs has been my concern. Therefore, I decided to offer some solutions to this matter:

1. List the common phrasal verbs according to their verbs as follows:

Example:

1. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs:

	phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Go off	+ explode + become bad (food) + ring	= = =
2.	go down	+ lose	=
3.	Go back on	+ break a promise	=

4.	Go over	+ review or check carefully	=
5.	Go on	+ Continue +happen	= =

Key:

1.	Go off	+ explode + become bad (food) + ring	= phát nổ = ôi thiu = reo lên
2.	go down	+ lose	= Thua cuộc
3.	Go back on	+ break a promise	= Thất hứa
4.	Go over	+ review or check carefully	= duyệt lại, xem lại
5.	Go on	+ Continue +happen	= tiếp tục = xảy ra

2. Apply the phrasal verbs in doing exercises:**Example:*****II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1.***

1. The gun while he was cleaning it.
2. The alarm clockevery morning at 6.
3. Put the food in the fridge or it will
4. Arsenal2-1 to Everton.
- 5.The management hashis promise.
6.your work before you hand it in.
7. I saw a crowd gathering and stopped to see what was

Key:

1. The gun **went off** while he was cleaning it.
2. The alarm clock **goes off** every morning at 6.
3. Put the food in the fridge or it will **go off**.
4. Arsenal **went down** 2-1 to Everton.
- 5.The management has **gone back on** his promise.
- 6.**Go over** your work before you hand it in.
- 7.I saw a crowd gathering and stopped to see what was **going on**.

3. Consolidate phrasal verbs by interacting:

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

Example:

Student1: Why did you go to school late this morning?

Student 2:

Key:

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

Example:

Student1: Why did you go to school late this morning?

Student 2: Because my alarm clock didn't **go off**.

IV. APPLICATION

1. Preparation before applying phrasal verb lessons into practice.

In order to investigate how much students know about using phrasal verbs, I decided to choose two classes of the same grade. The first class is 12A1 which consists of 43 students. The second class is 12A4, there are 43 students in this class. Before giving phrasal verbs lessons to my students, I gave them a placement test as follows in August 2021:

TEST ON PHRASAL VERBS

(Pre-test and Post-test)

Time allowed: 45 minutes

I. Complete your responses by using phrasal verbs in the box:

caught sight of	broken down	bring about	keep up with	broke out
take in	look after	drop out of	knocked down	go into

1. A: How have you sold so many products recently?

D: It's very important for a sale person to _____ the changes in the markets.

2. A: Why did you have to borrow your sister's car?
B: Because mine was _____.
3. A: When did the Second World War happen?
B: The Second World War _____ in 1939.
4. A: Did you understand the lecture?
B: No. I could not _____ the lecture at all. It was too difficult for me.
5. A: What should I do to keep fit?
B: You should have regular exercise and good diet because they will _____ fitness and health.
6. A: Can we discuss this plan now?
B: I am sorry I have no time at present to **go into** detail of our plan.
7. A: Why could you know Mike was in Ha Noi?
B: I accidentally _____ Mike when I was crossing a street downtown yesterday.
8. A: Why do look so surprised?
B: Because many old houses have been _____ to make ways for blocks of flats, which makes the city so modern.
9. A: Why do you look so exhausted ?
B: I have had to _____ my grandfather at night for months.
10. A: Why were you so upset?
B: Because my son wanted to _____ school to set up his own businesses and become self-employed.

II. Choose the letters A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions:

1. I just took it _____ that he'd always be available.
A. for granted B. into consideration C. easy D. into account
(Đề thi ĐH năm 2007)
2. The forecast has revealed that the world's reserves of fossil fuel will have _____ by 2015.
A. used off B. taken over C. caught up D. run out
(Đề thi ĐH năm 2009)

3. She had to hand in her notice _____ advance when she decided to leave the job.
A. to B. with C. in D. from
(Đề thi ĐH năm 2009)
4. He is coming _____ a cold after a night out in the rain.
A. down with B. up with C. away from D. across with
(Đề thi ĐH năm 2012)
5. It is interesting to take _____ a new hobby such as collecting stamps or going fishing.
A. up B. in C. over D. on
(Đề thi ĐH năm 2012)
6. It was so kind of her to put me _____ while I was on a business trip in her town.
A. down B. up C. off D. in
(Đề thi ĐH năm 2012)
7. The team were eager to make _____ the loss of the previous match.
A. off with B. up with C. up for D. away with
(Đề thi ĐH năm 2012)
8. He died _____ lung cancer last month, leaving his wife in great shock.
A. by B. in C. for D. of
(Đề thi ĐH năm 2012 khối A1)
9. He came _____ a lot of criticism for the remarks he made in a television interview.
A. out of B. off C. over D. infor
(Đề thi ĐH năm 2012 khối A1)
10. She started the course two months ago but dropped _____ after only a month.
A. in B. out C. off D. back
(Đề thi ĐH năm 2012 khối A1)
11. The children made _____ a funny story and wrote it on the card.
A. off B. for C. out D. up
(Đề thi ĐH năm 2012 khối A1)
12. We have already bought the house but won't _____ it until May, when the present occupants have moved out.

13. While I was looking through my old albums the other day, I _____this photograph of my parents' wedding.

A. go on B. call back C. pick up D. care for

(Đề thi ĐH năm 2020)

Here is the result:

MARKS	12A4 (43 students)	12A1 (43 students)
Low marks (1- 4.9)	19 (47.5%)	23 (56%)
Average marks (5- 6.9)	13 (32.5)	12 (29%)
Good marks (7- 8.9)	8 (20%)	6 (15%)
Excellent marks (9-10)	0	0

As can be seen from the table, most students have low marks in doing phrasal verb tests. The number of students who have average marks accounts for one-third (class 12A4 and class 12A1 : 32.5 % and 29 % respectively). Only a few students have good marks, and no one has excellent marks.

2. Introducing phrasal verb lessons to students.

From the data collected, I realized that students would find it difficult when they are asked to do phrasal verb exercises. That was the reason why I decided to give out samples containing the phrasal verbs and check for their understanding before having them practice using the given phrasal verbs.

In each lesson, I introduced five or six phrasal verbs. I think they are suitable numbers. If there are more, it is time - consuming and students may not remember the materials they have learnt, whereas, if there are less, students may find it less challenging and a little boring when practicing. In order to be able to compare the results easily, I decided to give phrasal verbs lessons to class 12A4 and did not teach phrasal verbs to class 12A1.

Samples of language input from unit 1 to unit 9 in Tiếng Anh 12.

Unit 1- Optional lesson 1

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs :

	Phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Go off	+ explode + become bad (food)	= =

		+ ring	=
2.	go down	+ lose	=
3.	Go back on	+ break a promise	=.....
4.	Go over	+ review or check carefully	=
5.	Go on	+ Continue	=
		+happen	=

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1.

- The gunwhile he was cleaning it.
- The alarm clockevery morning at 6.
- Put the food in the fridge or it
- Arsenal2-1 to Everton.
- The managementon his promise.
-your work before you hand it in.
- I saw a crowd gathering and stopped to see what was

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

- Why did you go to school late this morning?
->
- What should we do to have good friends?
->

Unit 1- Optional lesson 2

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs :

	Phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Get on	+ board (a vehicle) + make progress	= =
2.	Get over	+ overcome + recover from an illness	= =
3.	Get on/ along with	+ have good relationship with	=
4.	Get someone down	+ make to feel depressed	=
5.	Get at	+ imply	=

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1.

- How are youyour new job?

2. Laura can neverher shyness.
3. The patient ishis illness quickly.
4. Do youall the people you work with?
5. Getting up so early really me
6. I can not make out what he is?

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. How can you help these handicapped students?
->
2. Why do you look so tired?
->

Unit 2- Optional lesson 3

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs :

	Phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Take off	+ remove clothes from one's body + depart (plane)	= =
2.	Take after	+ resemble , look like	=
3.	Take apart	+ disassemble	=
4.	Take up	+ begin to study some topics of engage in some activities	=
5.	Take on	+ employ	=

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1.

1. Hehis shoes and put on his slippers.
2. The plane is due toat 8 o'clock
3. Tom is very intelligent. Hehis father.
4. Earl has no troublethe engine on the lawn mower, but then he couldn't put it back together.
5. "I need some excitement in my life". "Why don't you give up stamp collecting andskydiving instead?"

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. What time did your plane take off?

->

2. Who do you take after in your family?

->

Unit 2- Optional lesson 4

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs :

	phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Give up	+ stop permanently	=
2.	Give back	+return sth to sb	=
3.	Give out	+ be exhausted	=
4.	Give off	+ send off a smell –liquid or gas	=
5.	Give over	+ abandon, devote	=

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1.

1. Since my fathersmoking, his cough has gone.

2. Could youmy book?

3. The rest of the time wasto playing cards.

4. The cheese had begun toa strange smell.

5. When our money, we had to borrow some.

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. Why do you look so sad?

->

2. Can I borrow your Physics reference book?

->

Unit 3- Optional lesson 5

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs :

	phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Come out	+ publish	=
2.	Come round	+ become conscious + pay a visit	= =
3.	Come up	+ happen	=

4.	Come up with	+ think of	=
5.	Come across	+ find sth by chance + meet sb by chance	= =

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1.

- Ithis while I was clearing out a cupboard the other day. Is it yours?
- Emily's booklast month.
- I can't think what to buy Zoe for her birthday. If youany good ideas, let me know.
- Larry fainted, but he soonin the fresh air.
- Why don't youto our house for drinks?
- I'm afraid I'll have to cancel the meeting. Something hasat home.

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

- Have you got any idea?
->
- Why did you come home so late?
->

Unit 3- Optional lesson 6

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs:

	phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Look for	+ Find + Try to locate	= =
2.	Look into	+ Investigate	=
3.	Look after	+ take care of	=
4.	Look out (for)	+ Be careful	=
5.	Look over	+ Examine, read	=
6.	Look up	+ Find information (especially in a reference book or new word in the dictionary)	=

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1.

- If you go into the swamp,for alligators.

2. “Do you know what the capital of South Dakota is?”

“I’m not sure. Let’s itin this atlas.”

3. “Have youthis contract yet?”

“Not yet. I’ll try to read it this weekend.”

4. The police arethe crime.

5. Stella’s sisterher baby while Stella is at work.

6. I all over town a good used motorbike, but I couldn’t find one.

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. What are you doing?

->

2. What do you often do on Sunday?

->

Unit 4- Optional lesson 7

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs :

	Phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Put off	+ Delay; postpone	=
2.	Put up	+ Let sb stay at your home	=
3.	Put out	+ Stop sth from burning	=
4.	Put up with	+Tolerate	=
5.	Put on	+ Begin to wear	=
6.	Put together	+ Assemble	=

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1

1. When we saw the car on fire, we tried our best tothe fire.

2. Ann offered tofor the night. It was very nice of her.

3. I suppose I’d better start that composition. I can’tdoing it any longer.

4. I can’tyour bad temper any longer. I’m leaving.

5. It took Anna weeks tothat thousand-piece jigsaw puzzle.

6. “Can you read that sign?”

“Just a minute, let me my glasses”

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. What's the matter with you?

->

2. What were they doing when the police arrived?

->

Unit 4- Optional lesson 8

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs :

	Phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Break into	+ enter a building by force	=
2.	Break out	+ (unpleasant event) start suddenly	=
3.	Break up	+ to come to an end	=
4.	Break down	+ stop working (machine) + become very bad, lose control of emotions	= =
6.	Break off	+ Stop talking	=

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1

1. We had to call in the vet because a new disease suddenlyamong our herb of cattle.

2. Our carwhile we nearly reached the town.

3. After weschool at the end of next week, I'm going to get a part-time job in a supermarket.

4. Her healthunder the pressure of work.

5. Heto answer the phone.

6. Our neighbor's house waslast night.

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. Why have the police arrived?

->

2. What happened to Mary?

->

Unit 5- Optional lesson 9

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs:

	Phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Make up	+ Invent a story	=
2.	Make up for	+ Compensate for	=
3.	Make out	+ Manage to see or understand	=
4.	Make off with	+ Run away with	=
5.	Make for	+ help to make sth possible	=

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1

1. Our successfor all the hard time.
2. The power steeringeasier parking.
3. He some excuse about his daughter being sick.
4. The thiefwith a valuable necklace.
5. I couldn't quitewhat the notice said.

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. How could you solve the problem?

->

2. Were you punished by your teacher?

->

Unit 5- Optional lesson 10

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs:

	Phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Turn on	Start the operation (of an appliance)	=
2.	Turn off	Stop the operation (of an appliance)	=
3.	Turn up	Arrive; increase in intensity	=
4.	Turn down	Reject an offer; decrease in intensity	=
5.	Turn round	Face in a different direction	=

6.	Turn into	Change to, transform to	=
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II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1

1. She invited a lot of people to her party, but only a few
2.the water or the tap will overflow.
3. It's warm here. Could youthe heater a little?
4. I can't see anything. Pleasethe light.
5. "A bear! I don't see a bear! Where is it?"
".....slowly. It's right behind you."
6. The story of Dr Jekyll and Mr. Hyde is about a scientist whoa monster after drinking a chemical potion.

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. What time did you come to the party last night?
->
2. What happened at the end of the party?
->

Unit 6- Optional lesson 11

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs:

	Phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Run into	+ meet unexpectedly	=
2.	Run over	+ check	=
3.	Run (somebody) down	+ criticize	=
4.	Run up against	+ encounter	=
5.	Run out of	+ exhaust the supply of	=

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1

1. She's alwaysher husband.
2. We'vea slight problem.
3. Guess who Iat the supermarket.
4. I was late becausegasoline.
5. Let'sthe plan once more.

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. What happened to your car?

->

2. How are you getting on with your new class mates?

->

Unit 6- Optional lesson 12

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs:

	Phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Bring about	+ cause; make something happen	=
2.	Bring up	+ rear children + mention or raise a topic	= =
3.	Bring (something) off	+ succeed in doing something	=
4.	Bring (something) on	+ cause the onset of an illness	=
5.	Bring (someone) round	+ influence someone to your point of view	=

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1

1. The team tried for years to win the competition and they finally it

2. Sitting in the damphis rheumatism.

3. Whatthe change in his attitude?

4. After much discussion, I the committee to my point of view.

5. Please, this matter at the next meeting.

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. Who did John live with after his parents' death?

->

2. How could you solve that problem?

->

Unit 7- Optional lesson 13

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs:

	Phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Call back	+ return a telephone call	=
2.	Call off	+ cancel	=
3.	Call on	+ formally invite or ask sb to speak	=
4.	Call up	+ make a telephone to call to sb	=
5.	Call at	+ stop at a place for a short time	=

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1

- The match wasbecause of the bad weather.
- I'm busy at the moment. I will you later.
- I now you the chairman to address the meeting.
- I will you when I got home.
- This trainseveral small stations.

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

- What time can I meet your director?
->
- When will you leave for Ho Chi Minh city?
->

Unit 7- Optional lesson 14

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs:

	Phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Carry on	+ continue	=
2.	Carry (something) off	+ complete successfully	=
3.	Carry out	+ complete a plan + perform	= =
4.	Catch on	+ become popular	=

5.	Catch up with	+ reach the same position or level	=
----	---------------	------------------------------------	---------

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1

1. The attack was successfully
2. This new hair style is beginning to
3.what you were saying. It was really interesting.
4. After missing a term through illness he had to work hard tothe others.
5. Jane had a difficult role to play, but she it

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. Why do you have to study on Sunday?
->
2. When will we have to conduct the survey?
->

Unit 8- Optional lesson 15

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs:

	Phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Set up	+ establish	=
2.	Set off	+ begin a journey	=
3.	Set out	+ give in detail in writing	=
4.	Set on	+ attack	=
5.	Set about	+ start working	=

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1

1. We'd betterearly in order to avoid the heavy traffic.
2. This documentall the Union demands.
3. We wereby a gang of hooligans.
4. The club was10 months ago.
5. We mustre-organizing the office.

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. When was your club established?
->

2. What time can we leave?

->

Unit 8- Optional lesson 16

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs:

	Phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Let somebody down	+ disappoint	=
2.	Let up	+ decline in intensity (rain)	=
3.	Let somebody off	+ excuse from punishment	=
4.	Let on	+ inform about a secret	=
5.	Let in on	+ allow to be part of a secret	=

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1

- As Dave was young, the judge him with a fine.
- We are planning a surprise for Helen, but don't
- We haven't Tinathe plans yet.
- Alex complained that no one invited him to any social events and that he felt
- "Has it stopped raining yet?"
"No, but it's beginning toa little."

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

- What made you disappointed?
->
- How can you help let me off?
->

Unit 9- Optional lesson 17

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs:

	Phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Keep up with	+ stay at the same position or level	=
2.	Keep out	+ not enter	=

3.	Keep out of	+ prevent sb from being involved in sth	=
4.	Keep on	+ continue	=
5.	Keep off	+ avoid	=

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1

1. The sign said: "Private property –"
2. "Should we stop and spend the night at this hotel?"
- "No, let'sdriving for a few more miles.
3. I am tryingfatty food.
4. That child can'tmischief.
5. Wages are notinflation.

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. What time can we have a break?
->
2. How many lessons do I have today?
->

Unit 9- Optional lesson 18

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs:

	Phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	See off	+ to go to station, airport, etc to say goodbye to sb	=
2.	See through	+ to realize the truth about sth/sb	=
3.	See out	+ to last longer than the rest of sb's life	=
4.	See about	+ to deal with sth	=
5.	See over	+ to visit and look at a place carefully	=

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1

1. I will have togetting that roof repaired.
2. I him from the start.

3. I have just my parents at Noi Bai airport.
4. I've had this coat for years, and I'm sure it will me
5. We need tothe house before we can make you an offer.

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. What is your plan this weekend?

->

2. How could he win the game?

->

V. THE RESULTS

1. Qualitative results

After hours of experiment, students in class 12A4 seem to be more confident and eager to learn phrasal verbs. Thanks to that, the results for graduation exam review and graduation exam results have also been improved.

2. Quantitative results

After 9 units of experiment, I gave the students in both classes the test again. After that, I collected the handouts and analyzed the data.

The results from the pre-tests of both groups were analyzed as follow:

(In September 2021)

MARKS	12A4 (43 students)	12A1 (43 students)
Low marks (1- 4.9)	19 (47.5%)	23 (56%)
Average marks (5- 6.9)	13 (32.5%)	12 (29%)
Good marks (7- 8.9)	8 (20%)	6 (15%)
Excellent marks (9-10)	0	0

The results from the post-tests of both groups were analyzed as follows:

(In April 2022)

MARKS	12A4 (43 students)	12A1 (43 students)
Low marks (1- 4.9)	2 (5%)	8 (19.5 %)
Average marks (5- 6.9)	11 (27.5 %)	19 (46.3 %)
Good marks (7- 8.9)	21 (52.5 %)	12 (29.2 %)
Excellent marks (9-10)	6 (15 %)	2 (5 %)

As it can be seen from the table, the post-test scores show that there is a difference of scores of students in class 12A4 and students in class 12A1. The scores of post-test indicate that both groups made progress, but class 12A4 made greater progress. Class 12A4 has 67.5 % of students having good or excellent marks in comparison with 34.2 %. The number of students in class 12A4 who get low marks is 2 students, which is much less than that of class 12A1with. This number is about one fourth of those in class 12A4. In short, it seems to be quite a great decision when letting students have chances to learn phrasal verbs at the beginning of the first semester.

In summary, the students in class 12A4, in which phrasal verbs were taught from Unit 1 to Unit 9, made better progress at the end of the second term.

PART C: CONCLUSION

From the findings of the study of the role of phrasal verbs and the application of phrasal verbs in improving communication and doing phrasal verb exercises for 12th form students at Pham Hong Thai High School, I hope that my study contributes to the teaching work and is a reference and shared with colleagues in the teaching process.

In order to better this work and for further study and I have some suggestions as follows:

- Phrasal verbs should be included in more Units of the national curricula of all levels.
- Teachers should be provided with more model lessons of phrasal verbs to give more interesting lessons to students.
- Students should be encouraged to use phrasal verbs in communicating, which improve the scores of both their examination and their IELTS speaking test.

All in all, the findings of the study is believed to be of benefit to the teachers of English at Pham Hong Thai high school, especially those who are engaged in teaching phrasal verbs and be of importance to the students at Pham Hong Thai high school, especially those who are in grade 12 and are preparing for taking IELTS test. More importantly, the materials of my study can be used to teach not only grade 12 students but also grade 10 and 11 students as well as can be used to apply in some

lessons such as optional lessons, speaking lessons, communication lessons or looking back lessons.

I would like to thank the colleagues and my students of Pham Hong Thai High School for helping me complete and test the effectiveness of my study.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

TEST ON PHRASAL VERBS - KEY

(Pre-test and Post-test)

Time allowed: 45 minutes

I. Complete your responses by using phrasal verbs in the box:

caught sight of	broken down	bring about	keep up with	broke out
take in	look after	drop out of	knocked down	go into

1. A: How have you sold so many products recently?
D: It's very important for a sale person to **keep up with** the changes in the markets.
2. A: Why did you have to borrow your sister's car?
B: Because mine was **broken down**.
3. A: When did the Second World War happen?
B: The Second World War **broke out** in 1939.
4. A: Did you understand the lecture?
B: No. I could not **take in** the lecture at all. It was too difficult for me.
5. A: What should I do to keep fit?
B: You should have regular exercise and good diet because they will **bring about** fitness and health.
6. A: Can we discuss this plan now?
B: I am sorry I have no time at present to **go into** detail of our plan.
7. A: Why could you know Mike was in Ha Noi?
B: I accidentally **caught sight of** Mike when I was crossing a street downtown yesterday.
8. A: Why do look so surprised?
B: Because many old houses have been **knocked down** to make ways for blocks of flats, which makes the city so modern.
9. A: Why do you look so exhausted ?

B: I have had to **look after** my grandfather at night for months.

10. A: Why were you so upset?

B: Because my son wanted to **drop out of** school to set up his own businesses and become self-employed.

II. Choose the letters A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions:

1. I just took it _____ that he'd always be available.

A. for granted B. into consideration C. easy D. into account

(Đề thi ĐH năm 2007)

2. The forecast has revealed that the world's reserves of fossil fuel will have _____ by 2015.

A. used off B. taken over C. caught up **D. run out**

(Đề thi ĐH năm 2009)

3. She had to hand in her notice _____ advance when she decided to leave the job.

A. to B. with **C. in** D. from

(Đề thi ĐH năm 2009)

4. He is coming _____ a cold after a night out in the rain.

A. down with B. up with C. away from D. across with

(Đề thi ĐH năm 2012)

5. It is interesting to take _____ a new hobby such as collecting stamps or going fishing.

A. up B. in C. over D. on

(Đề thi ĐH năm 2012)

6. It was so kind of her to put me _____ while I was on a business trip in her town.

A. down **B. up** C. off D. in

(Đề thi ĐH năm 2012)

7. The team were eager to _____ the loss of the previous match.

A. make off B. make up with **C. make up for** D. make away with

(Đề thi ĐH năm 2012)

8. He died _____lung cancer last month, leaving his wife in great shock.
A. by B. in C. for **D. of**

(Đề thi ĐH năm 2012 khối A1)

9. He came _____a lot of criticism for the remarks he made in a television interview.
A. out of B. off C. over **D. infor**

(Đề thi ĐH năm 2012 khối A1)

10. She started the course two months ago but dropped _____after only a month.
A. in **B. out** C. off D. back

(Đề thi ĐH năm 2012 khối A1)

11. The children made _____a funny story and wrote it on the card.
A. off B. for C. out **D. up**

(Đề thi ĐH năm 2012 khối A1)

12. We have already bought the house but won't _____it until May, when the present occupants have moved out.
A. take possession of B. catch sight of
C. keep track of D. gain recognition of

(Đề thi ĐH năm 2014)

13. While I was looking through my old albums the other day, I _____this photograph of my parents' wedding.
A. took after B. made up C. turned down **D. came across**

(Đề thi ĐH năm 2014)

14. We received a call from the teacher _____charge of our course.
A. at **B. in** C. on D. to

(Đề thi ĐH năm 2014)

15. I could hear voice but I couldn't _____what they were saying.
A. try out B. turn up **C. make out** D. bring about

(Đề thi ĐH năm 2014 khối A1)

16. Nguyen Thi Anh Vien performed so well in the 28 th Sea Games women's 200m butterfly that none of her rivals could _____ her.

A. **catch up with** B. look up to C. come up to D. put up with

(Đề thi ĐH năm 2015)

17. The table in the living room should be moved to _____ the new TV set.

A. get rid of B. pave the way for C. **make room for** D. take hold of

(Đề thi ĐH năm 2016)

18. When the manager of our company retires, the deputy manager will _____ that position.

A. stand for B. **take over** C. catch on D. hold on

(Đề thi ĐH năm 2017)

19. You shouldn't lose heart; success often comes to those who are not _____ by failures.

A. left out B. **put off** C. switched off D. turned on

(Đề thi ĐH năm 2019)

20. The Covid-19 pandemic reminds us to respect doctors and nurses, who _____ others in our society.

A. go on B. call back C. pick up D. **care for**

(Đề thi ĐH năm 2020)

APPENDIX 2

Samples of language input from unit 1 to unit 9 in Tiếng Anh 12 - KEY

Unit 1- Optional lesson 1

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs :

	Phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Go off	+ explode + become bad (food) + ring	= phát nổ = ôi thiu = reo lên
2.	go down	+ lose	= Thua cuộc
3.	Go back on	+ break a promise	=Thất hứa
4.	Go over	+ review or check carefully	= duyệt lại, xem lại
5.	Go on	+ Continue +happen	= tiếp tục = xảy ra

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1.

1. The gun **went off** while he was cleaning it.
2. The alarm clock **goes off** every morning at 6.
3. Put the food in the fridge or it **will go off**.
4. Arsenal **went down** 2-1 to Everton.
5. The management **has gone back** on his promise.
6. **Go over** your work before you hand it in.
7. I saw a crowd gathering and stopped to see what was **going on**.

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. *Why did you go to school late this morning?*

-> Because my alarm clock didn't **go off**.

2. *What should we do to have good friends?*

-> We should not **go back on** our promises.

Unit 1- Optional lesson 2

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs :

	Phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Get on	+ board (a vehicle) + make progress	= lên xe = tiến bộ
2.	Get over	+ overcome + recover from an illness	= Khắc phục, vượt qua = bình phục
3.	Get on/ along with	+ have good relationship with	= Hòa đồng với
4.	Get someone down	+ make to feel depressed	= làm cho mệt mỏi.
5.	Get at	+ imply	= ngụ ý

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1.

1. How are you **getting on** your new job?
2. Laura can never **get over** her shyness.
3. The patient is **getting over** his illness quickly.
4. Do you **get on with** all the people you work with?
5. Getting up so early really **gets me down**.

6. I can not make out what he is *getting at*?

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. How can you help these handicapped students?

-> I help them *get over* their difficulties by raising funds.

2. Why do you look so tired?

-> The bad weather *gets* me *down*.

Unit 2- Optional lesson 3

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs :

	Phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Take off	+ remove clothes from one's body + depart (plane)	= cởi ra = cất cánh
2.	Take after	+ resemble , look like	= giống
3.	Take apart	+ disassemble	= Tháo rời ra
4.	Take up	+ begin to study some topics + engage in some activities	= Bắt đầu tham gia
5.	Take on	+ employ	= tuyển dụng

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1.

1. He *took off* his shoes and put on his slippers.

2. The plane is due to *take off* at 8 o'clock

3. Tom is very intelligent. He *takes after* his father.

4. Earl has no trouble *taking apart* the engine on the lawn mower, but then he couldn't put it back together.

5. "I need some excitement in my life". "Why don't you give up stamp collecting and *take up* skydiving instead?"

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. What time did your plane take off?

-> It *took off* at 9 a.m.

2. Who do you take after in your family?

-> I *take after* my dad.

Unit 2- Optional lesson 4

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs :

	phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Give up	+ stop permanently	= từ bỏ
2.	Give back	+return sth to sb	= trả lại
3.	Give out	+ be exhausted	= hết, cạn kiệt
4.	Give off	+ send off a smell –liquid or gas	= bốc mùi, tỏa ra
5.	Give over	+ abandon, devote	= từ bỏ , cống hiến

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1.

1. Since my father ***gave up*** smoking, his cough has gone.
2. Could you ***give back*** my book?
3. The rest of the time was ***given over*** to playing cards.
4. The cheese had begun to ***give off*** a strange smell.
5. When our money ***gave out***, we had to borrow some.

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. Why do you look so sad?

-> Because I decided to ***give up*** my job.

2. Can I borrow your Physics reference book?

-> Sorry. I ***gave*** it ***back*** to the library yesterday.

Unit 3- Optional lesson 5

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs :

	phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Come out	+ publish	= ra mắt, xuất bản
2.	Come round	+ become conscious + pay a visit	= hồi tỉnh = ghé chơi
3.	Come up	+ happen	= xảy đến
4.	Come up with	+ think of	= nảy ra

5.	Come across	+ find sth by chance + meet sb by chance	= tình cờ tìm thấy = tình cờ gặp
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II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1.

1. I **came across** this while I was clearing out a cupboard the other day. Is it yours?
2. Emily's book **came out** last month.
3. I can't think what to buy Zoe for her birthday. If you **come up with** any good ideas, let me know.
4. Larry fainted, but he soon **came around** in the fresh air.
5. Why don't you **come around** to our house for drinks?
6. I'm afraid I'll have to cancel the meeting. Something has **come up** at home.

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. Have you got any idea?

-> Sorry. I haven't come up with any good ones.

2. Why did you come home so late?

-> Because I came across my old friend in the supermarket.

Unit 3- Optional lesson 6

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs:

	phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Look for	+ Find + Try to locate	= tìm kiếm
2.	Look into	+ Investigate	= điều tra
3.	Look after	+ take care of	= chăm sóc
4.	Look out (for)	+ Be careful	= cẩn thận
5.	Look over	+ Examine, read	= xem xét kỹ, đọc
6.	Look up	+ Find information (especially in a reference book or new word in the dictionary)	= tra cứu

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1.

1. If you go into the swamp, **look out** for alligators.
2. "Do you know what the capital of South Dakota?"
"I'm not sure. Let's **look it up** in this atlas."

3. “Have you **look over** this contract yet?”

“Not yet. I’ll try to read it this weekend.”

4. The police are **looking into** the crime.

5. Stella’s sister **looks after** her baby while Stella is at work.

6. I **look** all over town **for** a good used motorbike, but I couldn’t find one.

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. What are you doing?

-> I am **looking for** my key.

2. What do you often do on Sunday?

-> I often **look after** my younger brother.

Unit 4- Optional lesson 7

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs:

	Phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Put off	+ Delay; postpone	= hoãn
2.	Put up	+ Let sb stay at your home	= sắp xếp chỗ ở
3.	Put out	+ Stop sth from burning	= dập tắt
4.	Put up with	+Tolerate	= chịu đựng
5.	Put on	+ Begin to wear	= mặc vào
6.	Put together	+ Assemble	= lắp ráp

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1

1. When we saw the car on fire, we tried our best to **put out** the fire.

2. Ann offered to **put me up** for the night. It was very nice of her.

3. I suppose I’d better start that composition. I can’t **put off** doing it any longer.

4. I can’t **put up with** your bad temper any longer. I’m leaving.

5. It took Anna weeks to **put together** that thousand-piece jigsaw puzzle.

6. “Can you read that sign?”

“Just a minute, let me **put** my glasses **on**.”

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. What’s the matter with you?

-> I can not *put up with* the noise here.

2. What were they doing when the police arrived?

-> They were *putting out* the fire.

Unit 4- Optional lesson 8

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs:

	Phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Break into	+ enter a building by force	= đột nhập
2.	Break out	+ (unpleasant event) start suddenly	= bùng phát, nổ ra
3.	Break up	+ to come to an end	= kết thúc, tan vỡ
4.	Break down	+ stop working (machine) + become very bad, lose control of emotions	= hỏng máy = suy sụp
6.	Break off	+ Stop talking	= Ngừng nói

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1

1. We had to call in the vet because a new disease suddenly *broke out* among our herd of cattle.
2. Our car *broke down* while we nearly reached the town.
3. After we *break up* school at the end of next week, I'm going to get a part-time job in a supermarket.
4. Her health *broke down* under the pressure of work.
5. He *broke off* to answer the phone.
6. Our neighbor's house was *broken into* last night.

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. Why have the police arrived?

-> Their house was *broken into* last night.

2. What happened to Mary?

-> Her marriage has *broken up*.

Unit 5- Optional lesson 9

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs:

	Phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
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1.	Make up	+ Invent a story	= bịa ra
2.	Make up for	+ Compensate for	= bồi thường, bù đắp
3.	Make out	+ Manage to see or understand	= nhận ra, hiểu được
4.	Make off with	+ Run away with	= chạy trốn
5.	Make for	+ help to make sth possible	= giúp hoạt động được

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1

1. Our success *makes up* for all the hard time.
2. The power steering *makes for* easier parking.
3. He *made up* some excuse about his daughter being sick.
4. The thief *made off* with a valuable necklace.
5. I couldn't quite *make out* what the notice said.

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. How could you solve the problem?

-> We had to *make up for* their damage.

2. Were you punished by your teacher?

-> No, I *made up for* a story that my bike was broken.

Unit 5- Optional lesson 10

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs:

	Phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Turn on	Start the operation (of an appliance)	= bật lên
2.	Turn off	Stop the operation (of an appliance)	= tắt đi
3.	Turn up	Arrive; increase in intensity	= đến, tăng lên
4.	Turn down	Reject an offer; decrease in intensity	= từ chối, giảm đi
5.	Turn round	Face in a different direction	= quay lại
6.	Turn into	Change to, transform to	= chuyển thành, biến thành

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1

1. She invited a lot of people to her party, but only a few *turned up*.
2. *Turn off* the water or the tap will overflow.

3. It's warm here. Could you **turn down** the heater a little?

4. I can't see anything. Please **turn on** the light.

5. "A bear! I don't see a bear! Where is it?"

"**Turn round** slowly. It's right behind you."

6. The story Dr Jekyll and Mr. Hyde is about a scientist who **turns into** a monster

after drinking a chemical potion.

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

Example:

1. What time did you come to the party last night?

-> I **turned up** at 8.30.

2. What happened at the end of the party?

-> The frog **turned into** a handsome prince.

Unit 6- Optional lesson 11

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs:

	Phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Run into	+ meet unexpectedly	= tình cờ gặp
2.	Run over	+ check	= kiểm tra
3.	Run (somebody) down	+ criticize	= chỉ trích, phê bình
4.	Run up against	+ encounter	= đương đầu với
5.	Run out of	+ exhaust the supply of	= cạn kiệt

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1

1. She's always **running down** her husband.

2. We've **run up against** a slight problem.

3. Guess who I **run into** at the supermarket.

4. I was late because **run out of** gasoline.

5. Let's **run over** the plan once more.

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. What happened to your car?

-> It *run out of* petrol.

2. How are you getting on with your new lass mates?

-> I am sometimes *run down* by the girls.

Unit 6- Optional lesson 12

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs:

	Phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Bring about	+ cause; make something happen	= gây ra
2.	Bring up	+ rear children + mention or raise a topic	= nuôi con = đề cập hoặc nêu ra
3.	Bring (something) off	+ succeed in doing something	= thành công
4.	Bring (something) on	+ cause the onset of an illness	= gây bệnh
5.	Bring (someone) round	+ influence someone to your point of view	= làm thay đổi ý kiến

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1

1. The team tried for years to win the competition and they finally *brought* it *off*.
2. Sitting in the damp *brought on* his rheumatism.
3. What *brought about* the change in his attitude?
4. After much discussion, I *brought* the committee *round* to my point of view.
5. Please, *bring* this matter *up* at the next meeting.

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. Who did John live with after his parents' death?

-> He was *brought up* by his grandparents.

2. How could you solve that problem?

-> My suggestions *brought* them *round*.

Unit 7- Optional lesson 13

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs:

	Phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
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1.	Call back	+ return a telephone call	= gọi lại
2.	Call off	+ cancel	= hủy bỏ
3.	Call on	+ formally invite or ask sb to speak	= mời phát biểu
4.	Call up	+ make a telephone to call to sb	= gọi điện
5.	Call at	+ stop at a place for a short time	= ghé lại

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1

- The match was *called off* because of the bad weather.
- I'm busy at the moment. I will *call* you *back* later.
- I now *call* you *on* the chairman to address the meeting.
- I will *call* you *up* when I got home.
- This train *calls at* several small stations.

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. What time can I meet your director?

-> I will *call back* to inform you later.

2. When will you leave for Ho Chi Minh city?

-> My flight has just been *called off*.

Unit 7- Optional lesson 14

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs:

	Phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Carry on	+ continue	= tiếp tục
2.	Carry (something) off	+ complete successfully	= thực hiện thành công
3.	Carry out	+ complete a plan + perform	= hoàn thành kế hoạch = thực hiện
4.	Catch on	+ become popular	= trở lên thịnh hành
5.	Catch up with	+ reach the same position or level	= bắt kịp

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1

- The attack was successfully *carried out*.

2. This new hair style is beginning to ***catch on***.
3. ***Carry on*** what you were saying. It was really interesting.
4. After missing a term through illness he had to work hard to ***catch up with*** the others.
5. Jane had a difficult role to play, but she ***carried*** it ***off***.

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. Why do you have to study on Sunday?

-> I have to study on Sunday to ***catch up with*** my class mates.

2. When will we have to conduct the survey?

-> We will have to ***carry*** it ***out*** next week.

Unit 8- Optional lesson 15

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs:

	Phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Set up	+ establish	= thành lập
2.	Set off	+ begin a journey	= khởi hành
3.	Set out	+ give in detail in writing	= viết chi tiết
4.	Set on	+ attack	= tấn công
5.	Set about	+ start working	= bắt đầu làm việc

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1

1. We'd better ***set off*** early in order to avoid the heavy traffic.
2. This document ***sets out*** all the Union demands.
3. We were ***set on*** by a gang of hooligans.
4. The club was ***set up*** 10 months ago.
5. We must ***set about*** re-organizing the office.

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. When was your club established?

-> It was ***set up*** 10 years ago.

2. What time can we leave?

-> We can ***set off*** at 7.30.

Unit 8- Optional lesson 16

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs:

	Phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Let somebody down	+ disappoint	= làm thất vọng
2.	Let up	+ decline in intensity (rain)	= giảm đáng kể
3.	Let somebody off	+ excuse from punishment	= tránh bị phạt
4.	Let on	+ inform about a secret	= lộ bí mật
5.	Let in on	+ allow to be part of a secret	= được phép tham gia vào một việc bí mật

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1

- As Dave was young, the judge *let him off* with a fine.
- We are planning a surprise for Helen, but don't *let on*.
- We haven't *let* Tina *in on* the plans yet.
- Alex complained that no one invited him to any social events and that he felt *let down*.
- "Has it stopped raining yet?"
"No, but it's beginning to *let up* a little."

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. What made you disappointed?

-> My low marks *let* me *down*.

2. How can you help let me off?

-> I will ask my dad to help *let* you *off*.

Unit 9- Optional lesson 17

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs:

	Phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	Keep up with	+ stay at the same position or level	= theo kịp
2.	Keep out	+ not enter	= tránh xa
3.	Keep out of	+ prevent sb from being involved in sth	= tránh khỏi
4.	Keep on	+ continue	= tiếp tục

5.	Keep off	+ avoid	= tránh
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II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1

- The sign said: "Private property – **keep out**."
- "Should we stop and spend the night at this hotel?"
"No, let's **keep on** driving for a few more miles."
- I am trying **keep off** fatty food.
- That child can't **keep out of** mischief.
- Wages are not **keeping up with** inflation.

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. What time can we have a break?

-> **Keep on** learning until 10.30 then we will have a short break.

2. How many lessons do I have today?

-> You have 5 lessons to **keep up with** the program.

Unit 9- Optional lesson 18

I. Write Vietnamese meanings of the following phrasal verbs:

	Phrasal verbs	Definition	Meanings
1.	See off	+ to go to station, airport, etc to say good bye to sb	= tiễn
2.	See through	+ to realize the truth about sth/sb	= phát hiện ra sự thật
3.	See out	+ to last longer than the rest of sb's life	= bền
4.	See about	+ to deal with sth	= cần phải làm
5.	See over	+ to visit and look at a place carefully	= xem kỹ

II. Fill in each gap with a phrasal verb provided in task 1

- I will have to **see about** getting that roof repaired.
- I **saw** him **through** from the start.
- I have just **seen** my parents **off** at Noi Bai airport.
- I've had this coat for years, and I'm sure it will **see** me **out**
- We need to **see over** the house before we can make you an offer.

III. Listen to your partner questions and give your responses by using phrasal verbs in task 1:

1. *What is your plan this weekend?*

-> I am going to **see** Mary *off* at the station at 2 p.m on Sanday.

2. *How could he win the game?*

-> I could not *see through* his game.