

PHRASAL VERBS - SET [Part 2]

I. Fill in the gaps using appropriate prepositions or adverbs.

1. Well children, stop idling; it is time you **set**....your work.
2. The dog **set**....the thief.
3. The detective **set**....checking the alibis.
4. She has many virtues to **set**...her faults.
5. Shakespeare's mastery of verse **set** him....from other poets of his era.
6. He **sets**....some money every month.
7. Though I am very busy, I am going to **set**....some time to visit the hospital.
8. My proposal was **set**....by the chairman.
9. The outhouse is **set** 25 feet....from the manor.
10. That is a very nice car; it must have **set** you....a couple of thousand.
11. The strike **set**....the talks for over a month.
12. The bus **sets** the old people....just behind the church.
13. It is clearly **set**....that you mustn't cheat in the exams.
14. She **set**....the food on the table.
15. Winter has **set**....early this year.
16. They **set**...in search of the lost mountaineers.
17. The bomb was **set**....by remote control.
18. If you dare to lay a finger on her, I shall **set** the police....you.
19. The wind is **setting**....from the west.
20. They **set**....work as soon as James arrived.
21. They have **set**....on a journey round the world.
22. That motorbike has **set** him....a couple of thousand.
23. The directions are clearly **set**....in this leaflet.
24. The rains have **set**....early this winter.
25. His speech **set** him....from other politicians.

II. Replace the following phrasal verbs with another word or phrase of the same meaning.

1. I don't know how to **set about** this business.
2. They **set about** each other wildly.
3. It is time we **set about** our work.
4. **Setting aside** my personal feelings, I recognise that she is rather an intelligent girl.
5. The employer **set** the workers's claim **aside**.
6. The pool is **set** well **back from** the house.
7. This house **set** me **back** quite a lot of money.
8. The conditions are clearly **set down** in the documents.
9. The bus stopped to **set down** a little girl.
10. We must **set** him **down** either as a thug or a fool.
11. He has clearly **set forth** his political views.
12. Go to the hospital before an infection **sets in**.
13. We have **set off** on a journey around Africa.

14. This frame **sets off** the painting very well.
15. Don't **set** him **off** talking about philosophy or he will go on all afternoon.
16. He was **set on** by a savage dog.
17. My friend Charles is **set on** becoming an airline pilot.
18. They **set out** on their journey at seven in the morning.
19. He **set out** his reasons for rejecting the post, and all the family agreed.
20. The government **set up** a statue of the President in front of the City Hall.
21. **Setting aside** my personal feelings, I recognise that she's right.
22. The party have **set off** on a journey across the *Sahara*.
23. They have **set up** a new company.
24. He **set out** his reasons for the divorce.
25. The dogs were **set on** him.

III. Replace the words in *italics* with an appropriate phrasal verb.

1. Autumn has *begun* early this year.
2. The public demonstration in London *started* a series of demonstrations throughout the country.
3. They *left* at seven and hoped to arrive before nine o'clock.
4. They *started* their journey for Geneva in the morning.
5. In that booklet the author *aims* to prove that phrasal verbs are not so difficult.
6. He *established* a new record for the 2,500 metres.
7. When Mary died, Tom decided to leave the shop and *start* a new business on my own.
8. The film *took place* in a medium-sized provincial town.
9. He *attributes* his defeat to his lack of self confidence.
10. It is time we *began* our work.
11. The government *rejected* the opposition's proposal.
12. The incident *delayed* the talks for over a month.
13. The car *cost me* a couple of thousand.
14. The conditions are clearly *stated* in the document.
15. She *exhibited* the jewels on the table.
16. A hot spell is *beginning*.
17. The terrorists *detonated* the bomb in the middle of the street.
18. It is time we *began to* work.
19. The neighbours have *organized* a committee to defend their rights.
20. The dog suddenly *attacked* me.
21. His father *established him* as a solicitor.
22. We have to *balance* gains against losses.
23. He *began* with the best intentions.
24. I *started* packing and called my wife.
25. He *exhibited* the gold watches on a stand.

IV. Fill in the gaps using one of the following phrasal verbs.

*set about, set aside, set back, set down, set forth,
set in, set off, set out, set to, set up, set on*

1. The joke **set** him....laughing.
2. She is the kind of woman who likes to **set** rumours
3. As he was broke, he decided to **set** himself....as a clerk.
4. **Setting**....my own feelings, I recognise that she is quite talented.
5. The politician **set**....his views on the matter.
6. My car **set** me....two thousand quid.
7. It is time you **set**....work.
8. He burst in laden with parcels; I told him to **set** them....as he looked very tired.
9. He **set**....to prove that *Milton* wasn't the author of "*Paradise Lost*".
10. The rainy season has **set**....
11. She **sets** some money....every month to pay for the car.
12. The President decided to **set**....a committee to look into the matter.
13. I wouldn't like to buy a house which is not **set**....from the road.
14. Franco decided to **set**....a monarchy in Spain.
15. I'm afraid it is **setting**....for a rainy day.
16. He's **setting** money....to pay the mortgage.
17. All our plans have been **set**....
18. My pupil is **set**....becoming an English teacher.
19. He **set**....with the best intentions.
20. The Town Hall **set**....a statue in *Trafalgar Square*.
21. The soldiers didn't **set**....to frighten the villagers.
22. He **set** himself....as a dentist.
23. He **set** his huge dog....the burglar.
24. Those trees will **set**....the picture nicely.
25. Rot has already **set**...., in the beams.

ANSWER KEYS

KEY TO I.		
1. about	9. back/away/down	18. on
2. about/upon	10. back	19. in
3. about	11. back	20. to/about
4. against	12. down	21. off/out
5. a part	13. down	22. back
6. aside	14. out	23. down
7. aside	15. in	24. in
8. aside	16. off/out	25. apart
	17. off	

KEY TO II.		
1. deal with	9. let off	18. embarked
2. fought	10. consider	19. explained
3. began	11. put forward	20. erected
4. Leaving out	12. starts	21. Forgetting
5. ignored	13. embarked	22. embarked
6. distanced	14. enhances	23. started
7. cost me	15. encourage him to talk	24. explained
8. detailed	16. attacked	25. ordered to attack
	17. keen on	

KEY TO III.		
1. set in	9. sets down	18. set to
2. set off	10. set about	19. set up
3. set off/out	11. set aside	20. set about
4. set off on	12. set back	21. set him up
5. sets out	13. set me back	22. set off
6. set up	14. set down/out	23. set off/out
7. set up	15. set out	24. set about
8. was set	16. setting in	25. set out
	17. set off	

KEY TO IV.		
1. off	9. out	18. on
2. about	10. in	19. out
3. up	11. aside	20. up
4. aside	12. up	21. out
5. forth	13. back/away	22. up
6. back	14. up	23. on
7. to	15. in	24. off
8. down	16. aside	25. in
	17. back	

Next...**GET** [2] & [3]

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Notes.

* **Paradise Lost** is an epic poem in blank verse by the 17th-century English poet John Milton (1608–1674). The first version, published in 1667, consisted of ten books with over ten thousand lines of verse. A second edition followed in 1674, arranged into twelve books (in the manner of Virgil's Aeneid) with minor revisions throughout and a note on the versification. It is considered by critics to be Milton's major work, and it helped solidify his reputation as one of the greatest English poets of his time.

The poem concerns the biblical story of the Fall of Man: the temptation of Adam and Eve by the fallen angel Satan and their expulsion from the Garden of Eden. Milton's purpose, stated in Book I, is to "justify the ways of God to men".

* **John Milton** (9 December 1608 – 8 November 1674) was an English poet, polemicist, man of letters, and civil servant for the Commonwealth of England under Oliver Cromwell. He wrote at a time of

religious flux and political upheaval, and is best known for his epic poem *Paradise Lost* (1667), written in blank verse.

Milton's poetry and prose reflect deep personal convictions, a passion for freedom and self-determination, and the urgent issues and political turbulence of his day. Writing in English, Latin, Greek, and Italian, he achieved international renown within his lifetime, and his celebrated *Areopagitica* (1644), written in condemnation of pre-publication censorship, is among history's most influential and impassioned defences of free speech and freedom of the press.

* **Trafalgar Square** (/ˌtrəˈfælgər) is a public square in the City of Westminster, Central London, built around the area formerly known as Charing Cross. Its name commemorates the Battle of Trafalgar, a British naval victory in the Napoleonic Wars with France and Spain that took place on 21 October 1805 off the coast of Cape Trafalgar, Spain. The square has been used for community gatherings and political demonstrations, including Bloody Sunday, the first Aldermaston March, anti-war protests, and campaigns against climate change.

* **The Sahara** is the largest hot desert and the third largest desert in the world after Antarctica and the Arctic.[1] Its area of 9,200,000 square kilometres (3,600,000 sq mi) is comparable to the area of China or the United States.

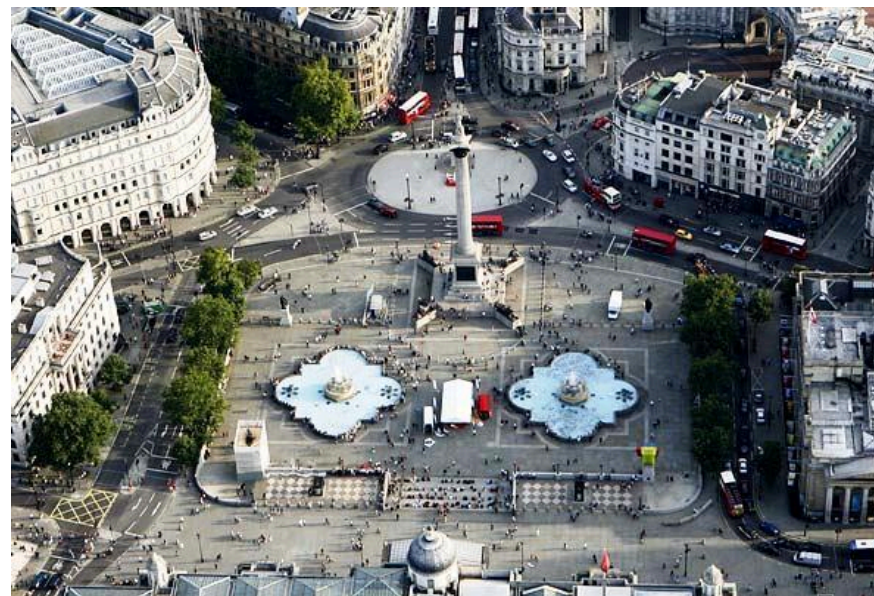
The desert comprises much of North Africa, excluding the fertile region on the Mediterranean Sea coast, the Atlas Mountains of the Maghreb, and the Nile Valley in Egypt and Sudan. It stretches from the Red Sea in the east and the Mediterranean in the north to the Atlantic Ocean in the west, where the landscape gradually changes from desert to coastal plains. To the south, it is bounded by the Sahel, a belt of semi-arid tropical savanna around the Niger River valley and the Sudan Region of Sub-Saharan Africa.



The Sahara (Desert)



John Milton



Trafalgar Square