

PHRASAL VERBS - MAKE [2]

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

1. When I shouted her name, the old lady **made**....me with an umbrella.
2. After the robbery, they **made**....at top speed.
3. The tents can be **made**....temporary houses.
4. He's a sycophant who is always **making**.....rich people.
5. We still need ten pounds to **make**....the sum we've got to pay.
6. They have **made**....their property to the local parish church.
7. The little boy **made** the coins.
8. I told him the price and he **made**....a cheque for 100 pounds.
9. It's difficult to **make**....his house in the darkness.
10. How are you **making**....with Carol? Are you going to marry her?
11. The policeman **made**....the thief with his truncheon.
12. He **made**....that nobody had paid any attention to him.
13. He pretends to be a rich businessman but my opinion is that the whole story is **made**....
14. His duty to the paper is to **make**....the financial pages.
15. Can you read his writing. I can't **make** it....
16. The bodies of all animals are **made**....of cells.
17. You say that he's lying, but how do you **make** that....?
18. The party's **made**....of the older policy **making** class.
19. This cloth will **make**....into three suits.
20. I can't stand women who spend hours **making**....to go out.
21. Why don't you stop having that argument and **make** it....with her?
22. I am going to **make**....home now; my mum's waiting for me.
23. He **made**....a bundle of old clothes and gave it away to the poor.
24. The fire needs **making**....
25. In the army my duty was to **make** the beds....

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

1. The policeman **made after** the thief.
2. The terrorists **made away with** the colonel.
3. It was too late and we decided to **make for** home.
4. The troops **made away with** a victory in the enemy's barracks.
5. The plane is **making for** the military airport.
6. She is a poor-sighted woman who can't **make faces out** without her spectacles.
7. My secretary **makes out** that she didn't send the letter to the wrong address.
8. They are trying to **make out** that he is subnormal.
9. He wants to get the scholarship and is **making out** that he is poor and needy.
10. The chairman **made** the speaker **out** as being very eloquent.
11. My grandfather **made** his cottage **over to** me a couple of months before his death.

12. The party will be held next Monday and we haven't **made up** a list of the guests yet.
13. We still need £100 to **make up** the sum we have to pay.
14. How did your football team **make out** in the match?
15. It's true that they were always arguing about money, but they managed to **make up** in the end.
16. The church was **made into** a hospital during the war.
17. That landowner isn't as rich as many people **make out**.
18. The clerk **made away with** all the documents.
19. He **made away with** himself in despair.
20. He **made towards** the harbour in the hope of arriving at noon.
21. The dog **made** for the cat as soon as they saw each other.
22. How are you **making out**?
23. Fortunately, the insurance **made up** for my losses.
24. He has wormed his way into the boss's favour and is always **making up to** him.
25. Women always **make up** their faces before going out.

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

1. The escaped prisoner was *travelling towards* the coast.
2. I'll have to work very hard to *compensate* for the time I wasted.
3. The audience was *composed* of children.
4. Most women *use cosmetics on* their faces.
5. The thief *ran away* when he saw the policeman coming.
6. It's high time you *ended your quarrel*.
7. I think that the whole story is *invented*.
8. I can't *understand* this scribble.
9. He *stated* that he was unemployed.
10. He *wrote* a cheque to *Smith & Company*.
11. Mining *constitutes* the country's main industry.
12. The little boy *stole* the coins.
13. From the window, I could see the traffic *heading for* the city in the morning.
14. He *claims* he is the only one who works here.
15. The firm isn't *succeeding* as it used to.
16. He *killed* himself when his wife died.
17. The larger print *results in* easier reading.
18. Those huts can be *turned into* temporary houses.
19. My aunt *transferred* her properties to me the day before she died.
20. The terrorists *killed* the policeman.
21. How did your team *get on* yesterday?
22. It's late, you have to *hurry up*.
23. The insurance company *compensated* for the damage.
24. You have to *be sure* that the windows are closed.
25. Don't try to *ridicule* anybody.

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

make at, make away, make for, make into, make off, make out, make up

1. The angry boy *made*....me with his baseball bat.
2. My wife often *makes*....when we go out.
3. Our losses have to be *made*....for with money from the bank.
4. The old adage says that you can't *make*....a personality in one day.
5. Who's in charge of *making*....the political pages in this newspaper?
6. The boat *made*....the open sea.
7. He *made*....with himself when his parents divorced.
8. The car *made*....at top speed.
9. I can't *make*....what he wants.
10. Does eating vegetables *make*....good health?
11. The cashier *made*....with the money in the safe.
12. The angry woman *made*....me with her stick.
13. It is difficult to *make* the house....in the dark.
14. What are the qualities that *make*....Sancho's character in "*Don Quixote*"?
15. He hasn't *made*....his mind yet.
16. Hitler wanted to *make*....with Paris.
17. How do you *make* that....?
18. He *made*....that he had been badly treated.
19. I can't *make*....what Lucy is trying to do.
20. She *made*....a cheque for \$100.
21. The grocer was *making*....the bacon into one-kilo packets.
22. She isn't as bad a teacher as people *make*
23. We *made*....a figure in the semi-darkness.
24. When the film finished, everybody *made*....the exit.
25. The church was *made*....a hospital during the war.

ANSWER KEYS

KEY TO I.		
1. after/at	9. out	18. up
2. off	10. out	19. up
3. into	11. at/after	20. up
4. up to	12. out	21. up
5. up	13. up	22. for
6. over	14. up	23. up
7. off with	15. out	24. up
8. out	16. up	25. up
	17. out	

KEY TO II.		
1. ran after/ chased	9. pretending	18. escaped
2. escaped	10. described	19. killed
3. go	11. left	20. went towards
4. won	12. written	21. ran to/ attacked
5. heading for	13. arrive at	22. getting on/ progressing
6. distinguish	14. get on	23. compensated
7. assures/ claims	15. settle their differences	24. adulating/flattering
8. give the impression	16. converted into	25. put cosmetics on
	17. claim	

KEY TO III.		
1. making for	9. made out	18. made into
2. make up	10. made out	19. made over
3. made up	11. makes up	20. made away with
4. make up	12. made off with	21. make out
5. made off	13. making for/ towards	22. make haste
6. made up	14. makes out	23. made good
7. made up	15. making out	24. make certain
8. make out	16. made away with	25. make a fool of
	17. makes for	

KEY TO IV.		
1. at	9. out	18. out
2. up	10. for	19. out
3. up	11. off	20. out
4. out	12. at	21. up
5. up	13. out	22. out
6. for	14. up	23. out
7. away	15. up	24. for
8. off	16. away	25. into
	17. out	

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Notes.

* **Sancho Panza** ['santʃo 'panθa] is a fictional character in the novel *Don Quixote* written by Spanish author *Don Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra* in 1605. Sancho acts as squire to *Don Quixote* and provides comments throughout the novel, known as *sanchismos*, that are a combination of broad humour, ironic Spanish proverbs, and earthy wit. "Panza" in Spanish means "belly" (cf. English "paunch," Italian "pancia", several Italian dialects "panza", Portuguese "pança", French "panse")

* **Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra**[b] (/sər'vɒnteɪz/ or /sər'væntiːz/; Spanish: [mi'ɣel de θer'βantes sa'βeðɾa]; 29 September 1547 (assumed) – 22 April 1616) was a Spanish writer who is widely regarded as the greatest writer in the Spanish language and one of the world's pre-eminent novelists. His masterpiece *Don Quixote* has been translated into more languages than any other book except the Bible. His major work, *Don Quixote*, sometimes considered the first modern novel, is a classic of Western literature, regarded among the best works of fiction ever written. His influence on the Spanish language has been so great that the language is often called la lengua de Cervantes ("the language of Cervantes"). He has also been dubbed El príncipe de los ingenios ("The Prince of Wits").



Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra



Sancho Panza In "Don Quixote"