EPISODE 008

# GET Phrasal Verbs with a Story

Full transcript · point of view · vocabulary review

Hello, everybody! I am Georgiana founder of SpeakEnglishPodcast.com. My mission is to help you to speak English fluently.

In this episode:

I'll be discussing some more about some of the most common **phrasal verbs**.

After that, you'll be able to practice your grammar skills with an interesting Point of View lesson.

Ok, let's continue with the **phrasal verbs**. A **phrasal** verb is just a verb and a particle. For example, "**get in**." If you haven't checked out the first episode about phrasal **verbs**, please do it.

Remember, you only need to learn the most frequently used phrasal verbs. Also, instead of learning all the different meanings of each phrasal verb, simply learn one or two common meanings.

Ok, let's get started! Today, we'll play a bit with "get."

## Get along / get on

Do you have friends? Then, you'll probably use this phrasal verb. It means to like each other. For example:

I'm surprised how well I **get along** with my mother-in-law.

The older and younger members get along well.

I get along very well with foreign people.

You can also use "get on" instead of "get along." It's exactly the same meaning. For example:

I'm surprised how well I get on with my mother-in-law.

The older and younger members get on well.

I get on very well with foreign people.

## Go back / Come back / Get back

Sometimes these phrasal verbs are confusing for the English students. First, let's see the difference between 'go' and 'come.' An example:

Please, Jim, come here. I need to talk to you.

Please, Jim, go to the supermarket to buy some food.

As you can see, when Jim approaches you, he "comes." When Jim doesn't approach you and goes somewhere else, he "goes."

Now let's add the word 'back':

Jim, come back from the supermarket. I've just ordered a pizza.

In this first example, Jim is at the supermarket and returns to where he was before. Another example:

Tomorrow, Jim will have to go back to the supermarket to buy more food.

In the second example, Jim goes to the supermarket again. He went the day before.

As you can see, adding the word 'back' emphasizes the idea that you go again to a place or you come again from a place.

So, how about "**get back**"? It has virtually the same meaning. Here, it's not so important if you go or if you come. It sounds a bit more informal.

We didn't get back from the movies until midnight.

Call me when you get back.

I visited my uncle in France two years ago, and I can't wait to get back!

## Get by

If you are in a situation that is not ideal, but you can, let's say, "survive," you can use this one. For example, you don't have too much money, but you **get by**. You just have enough to survive. Let's see some examples:

I can get by with this old computer, don't worry about me.

I don't need any help. I'll get by.

My English is not fluent, but I think I can get by in London.

## Get over

Do you have a problem? Maybe you need to **get over** it. This expression means to recover, to overcome, to accept a problem or situation. Let's see some examples:

John will need some time to get over the surgery and recover strength.

Please, get over it! I don't need more complaints!

We'll have to close the shop if we can't get over the new taxes.

## Get together

This means meeting with someone, usually for social reasons. For example:

Let's **get together** this weekend. We can have a pizza.

The customer and the business owner need to get together to discuss the problem.

## Get in / get on

One of the most common meanings is to enter a vehicle. For example:

Please, get in the car, we need to leave now.

They get on the bus.

When we use "get in," we usually talk about a car, but when we use "get on," it's more for buses, trains, etc.

## Get out of / Get off

The contrary to getting in a car is to get out. Example:

Ok. We have arrived. Let's get out of the car.

How about a train, a boat, etc.? Here, we **get off**. Yes, it seems there's no logic, but think about this. When we get off, it means that we are standing, and we walk out of the vehicle. We get off the vehicle.

Example: This is our subway stop. Let's get off.

## Get up

Ok. Let's get back to "**get up**".

You are in bed, in the morning, you are awake, with your eyes open, and then you get up. In other words, you are not in bed after you get up. For example:

I got up early today to go to the gym.

Tomorrow, I'll get up later than usual because it'll be Sunday.

Don't confuse "get up" with "wake up." First you wake up, and then you get up. You can, for example, wake up and spend some time in bed, and finally get up. :)))

Very good! Today, we've covered a lot of stuff! We've seen:

- Get along / get on
- Go back / Come back / Get back
- Get by
- Get over
- Get together
- Get in / get on
- Get up / wake up

WOW! :)

Ok, let's move on to the next section.

# Point of View

## Past & Present

### First version

## Past Tense

The alarm rang at 6 o'clock, and Alice woke up. After ten pleasant minutes in bed, she finally got up and brushed her teeth. After that, she had a lovely cappuccino that was prepared with a new coffee machine. Delicious! It was getting late, so she got in the car and started the engine. But wait! She forgot the documents for the presentation. She got out of the car, and she got back home. It was getting late! She got in the car again, and she drove to the office. As usual, there was a traffic jam. She hated it when traffic was terrible, but she needed to learn to get over it because there was nothing she could do.

When she got to the office, she said hello to Sam, one of her colleges. Alice and Sam got along very well. They were friends.

That day, she had an important presentation. She was nervous, but she knew she would get by. It wasn't the first time she had to give a presentation.

After the presentation, her boss asked her to get together in his office. He offered her a better salary! She went back home very happy.

Second version

# Present Tense

The alarm rings at 6 o'clock, and Alice wakes up. After ten pleasant minutes in bed, she finally gets up and brushes her teeth. After that, she has a nice cappuccino that is prepared with a new coffee machine. Delicious! It is getting late, so she gets in the car and starts it. But wait! She forgets the documents for the presentation. She gets out of the car, and she gets back home. It's getting late! She gets in the car again, and she drives to the office. As usual, there is a traffic jam. She hates it when traffic is terrible, but she needs to learn to get over it because there is nothing she can do.

When she gets to the office, she says hello to Sam, one of her colleges. Alice and Sam get along very well. They are friends.

Today, she has an important presentation. She is nervous, but she knows she will get by. It's not the first time she has to give a presentation.

After the presentation, her boss asks her to get together in his office. He offers her a better salary! She goes back home very happy.

**Ok, this is the end of this short lesson. As you can see, just by changing a point of view of the story, you can learn grammar intuitively. Today we've practiced the phrasal verbs using two different tenses: past and present.**

*Thanks for listening, and I'll see you in the next episode.*

Review

# Vocabulary

Review the most useful words and expressions before listening again.

### 01 Get along / get on
To like each other and have a good relationship.

### 02 Get back
To return to a place; it is an informal way to talk about coming or going back.

### 03 Get by
To manage or survive in a situation even when things are not ideal.

### 04 Get over
To recover from, overcome, or accept a problem or difficult situation.

### 05 Get together
To meet with someone, usually for social reasons.

### 06 Get in / get on
To enter a vehicle; we usually get in a car and get on a bus or train.

### 07 Get out / get off
To leave a vehicle; we get out of a car and get off a train, bus, or boat.

### 08 Get up
To leave your bed after waking up.

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