look into (type 3) investigate: The police are looking into the painting's disappearance.

look up (type 2) consult a reference book: I couldn't find her number so I looked it up in the telephone book.

look up to (type 4) admire/respect: She always looked up to her grandmother because of her kindness and wisdom.

make out (type 2) see with difficulty: What does this word say? I can't make it out.

make up (type 2) invent: When he was a little boy he used to listen to the wonderful stories made up by his uncle.

pick up (type 2) learn (informally): She picked the language up by working as an au pair in a family. collect: Don't bother to take a taxi, I'll come and pick you up.

put down (type 2) to make someone feel inferior through criticism: Why do you always put him down? He'll never have any self-confidence. to kill an animal to end its suffering: The racehorse broke its leg so the vet had no choice but to put the animal down.

put off (type 2) postpone: I am afraid my mother is coming this weekend so we'll have to put off our game of tennis.

put through (type 2) connect on the phone: If you'd like to wait a moment I'll put you through to her extension.

flying to London on Friday morning, do you think you could put me for the night on Thursday? I don't mind sleeping on the sofa.

put up with (type 4) andure/tolerate: I can't put up with your complaints any more, I'm leaving.

run out (type 1) finish/consume: Oh no, we've run out of coffee, I'll go to the shop and get some.

run over (type 2) hit with a car/vehicle: Drive slowly along here, you don't want to run anyone over.

set off (type 1) start on a journey: We loaded the car.
got in and set off.

sort out (type 2) organise, find a solution: When the computer broke down it took an engineer ages to sort out the problem.

speak up (type 1) speak louder: Do you think you could speak up, the line is very bad.

split up (type 1) separate when a relationship ends: Have you heard? Gemma and Lionel have split up.

take after (type 3) inherit a characteristic: He is so stubborn, he really takes after his father.

take in (type 2) to deceive: Don't be taken in by her lies, she just wants to cheat you.

to give shelter to: The farmer took the travellers in during the snowy weather.

take off (type 1) (of a plane, rocket, helicopter) leave the ground: The plane took off on time. (type 2) to imitate: When he was at school he was good at taking off his teachers.

take over (type 2) gain control: They took the company over by buying over half the shares.

take up (type 2) begin a new activity: We're thinking of taking up German in the autumn.

tell off (type 2) criticise/scold: His mother told him off for being cruel to the cat.

talk over (type 2) discuss: He felt better for talking his problems over with his mother.

turn down (type 2) refuse: She eventually decided to turn the job offer down because the salary was too

work out (type 2) calculate/arrive at a decision: After a couple of hours they worked out that there was something wrong with the printer.

WORD-FORMATION

Prefixes and suffixes

- 1 forming nouns
 people and professions
 -ant (assistant); -ee (employee), -ess (waitress),
 -er (builder), -ian (mathematician), -ist (novelist),
 -or (visitor)
- 2 other nouns
 -al (dismissal), -ance (abundance),
 -cy (consistency), -ence (confidence), Tule handfule,
 -hood (childhood), ing (playing), -ion (addiction),
 -ism (symbolism), -ity (sensitivity),
 -ment (contentment, -ness (tiredness) -ship
 (directorship).
- 3 forming verbs -en(strengthen), -ise(privatise), -ify(modify)
- forming adjectives
 -able (suitable), -al (logical), -ary (preliminary)
 -ful (shameful), -ed (painted), -ful (helpful),
 -ible (sensible), -ic (sarcastic), -ish (foolish)
 -ive (decisive), -ing (boring) -less (hopeless),
 -like (childlike), -ly (friendly), -ous (dangerous)
 -y (sunny)