**Lesson 5**

**to wake up**: to arise from sleep, to awaken (**S**) Compare *wake up* and *get up* (Lesson 1) as used in the first example.

o Marge *woke up* this morning very early, but she did not *get up* until about ten o'clock.

o My alarm clock *wakes* me *up* at the same time every day.

**to be in charge of**: to manage, to have responsibility for o Jane *is in charge of* the office while Mrs. Haig is a business trip. o Who *is in charge of* arrangements for the dance next week?

**as soon as**: just after, when o *As soon as* it started to snow, the children ran outside with big smiles

on their faces. o I'm busy now, but I'll meet you *as soon as* I've finished this work.

**to get in touch with**: to communicate with, to contact o You can *get in touch with* him by calling the Burma Hotel. o I've been trying all morning to *get in touch with* Miss Peters, but her

phone is always busy.

**to have a good time**: to enjoy oneself o We all *had a good time* at the class reunion last night. o Did you *have a good time* at the park? I really enjoyed it.

**to cut down on**: to reduce, to lessen (also: **to cut back on**) o In order to lose weight, you have to *cut down on* your intake of sugar. o The doctor told me to *cut back on* exercise until my back injury heals.

**quite a few**: many o *Quite a few* students were absent yesterday; in fact, more than half of

them were not there. o We did not expect many people to attend to affair, but *quite a few* of

our friends actually came.

**used to**: formerly did, had the habit of This idiom is used to indicate a past situation, action, or habit that does not exist in the present. The idiom is always followed by a simple verb form.

o I *used to* live in New York, but I moved to California two years ago. o Kim *used to* smoke cigarettes, but she stopped the habit last month.

**to be used to**: be accustomed to This idiom refers to a situation, action, or habit that continues in the present. The idiom is always followed by a noun or gerund phrase.

o He *is used to* this climate now, so the changes in temperature do not affect him much.

o I *am used to* studying in the library, so it's difficult for me to study at home now.

**to get used to**: to become used to, to become adjusted to This idiom describes the process of change that allows someone to be used to a situation, action, or habit.

o It took Yoshiko a long time to *get used to* the food that her American host family served her.

o Mark can't seem to *get used to* wearing contact lenses; recently he's been wearing his glasses a lot.

**back and forth**: in a backward and forward motion o The restless lion kept pacing *back and forth* along the front of its cage. o Grandmother finds it relaxing to sit in her rocking chair and move *back*

*and forth*.

**to make sure**: to be sure, to ascertain (also: **to make certain**) o Please *make sure* that you turn off the radio before you go out. o Could you *make certain* of the time? I don't want to miss that TV show.

**to get rid of**: to eliminate, to remove; to discard, to throw away o Jerry tried hard *to get rid of* the stain on his shirt, but he never

succeeded. o The stain was so bad that Jerry finally had to *get rid of* his shirt.

**to go with**: to match, to compare well in color to design; to date, to accompany (also: **to go out with**) For the first definition, adverbs such as well and poorly are often used.

o That striped shirt *goes well with* the gray pants, but the pants go poorly with those leather shoes.

o Eda went with Richard for about six months, but now she is *going out with* a new boyfriend.

**by heart**: by memorizing o He knows many passages form Shakespeare *by heart*. o Do you know all the idioms you have studied in this book *by heart*?